THE CARPENTER

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH.

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XIX.—No. 1. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1899. | Fifty Cents Per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

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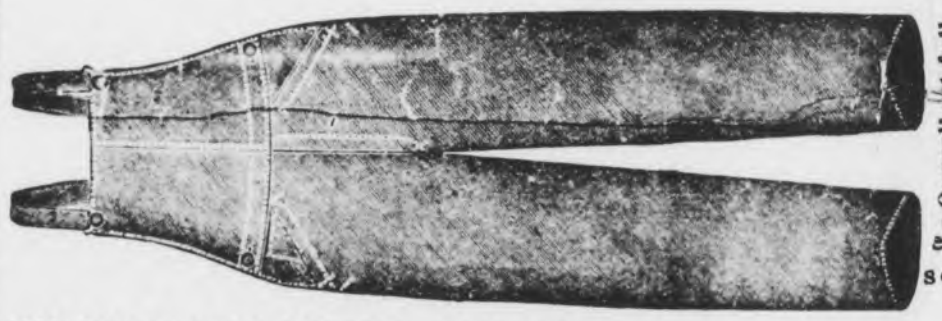

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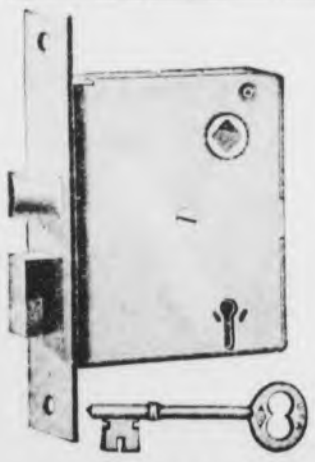

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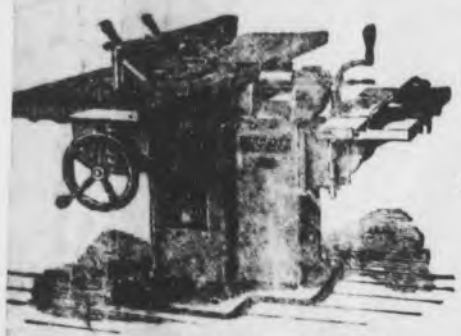

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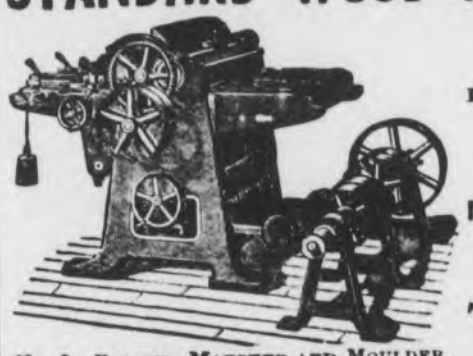

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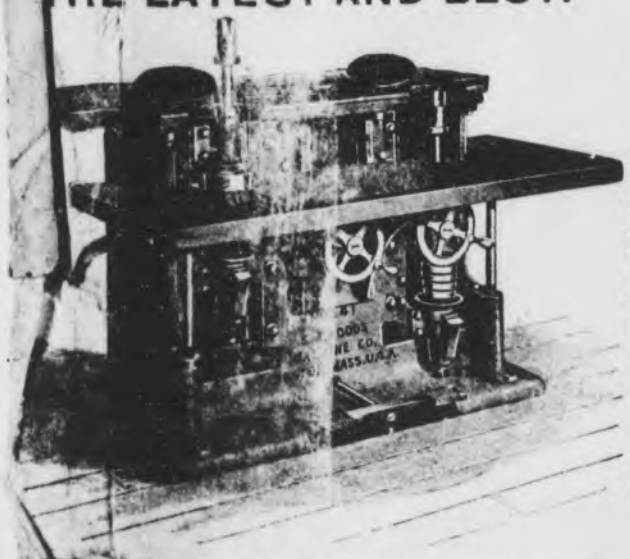

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Report of the Board of Canvassers

PHILA., PA., Dec. 23, 1898.

This is to certify that we have canvassed the returns on the proposed amendments and resolutions submitted by the New York Convention, with the result as shown below. We find that all the questions have been carried by the necessary two-thirds majorities, with the exception of the two resolutions and amendments Nos. six and fifteen.

Canvassers,

M A. MAHER,
L U 109, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
D F. FEATHERSTON,
L U 715, New York,
WESLEY C HALL,
L. U. 8, Philadelphia.

Resolution	For	Against	Result
No. 1	3,159	3,938	Lost.
" 2	2,423	4,577	"
Amendment	**For**	**Against**	**Result**
No. 1	6,465	794	Carried.
" 2	5,806	1,742	"
" 3	5,062	2,030	"
" 4	5,825	1,698	"
" 5	6,447	953	"
" 6	4,418	3,105	Lost.
" 7	5,808	1,493	Carried.
" 8	5,711	1,561	"
" 9	5,488	1,462	"
" 10	6,092	919	"
" 11	4,995	1,669	"
" 12	5,692	1,062	"
" 13	4,949	1,629	"
" 14	4,947	2,091	"
" 15	3,914	3,353	Lost.
" 16	5,255	2,115	Carried.
" 17	6,031	1,019	"
" 18	5,961	739	"
" 19	5,847	707	"
" 20	5,220	1,352	"
" 21	5,268	1,337	"
" 22	5,419	872	"
" 23	5,743	703	"
" 24	5,056	1,366	"
" 25	4,195	1,946	"
" 26	4,141	2,046	"
" 27	5,019	1,477	"
" 28	5,167	1,253	"
" 29	5,702	910	"
" 30	5,351	1,039	"
" 31	6,004	651	"
" 32	5,893	694	"
" 33	5,881	693	"
" 34	5,278	1,238	"
" 35	5,616	787	"
" 36	5,609	996	"
" 37	5,708	726	"
" 38	5,869	594	"
" 39	5,518	952	"
" 40	5,655	711	"
" 41	5,919	584	"
" 42	5,622	717	"
" 43	5,534	788	"
" 44	5,700	550	"
" 45	5,751	546	"
" 46	5,692	521	"
" 47	5,880	471	"
" 48	5,789	524	"
" 49	5,738	566	"
" 50	5,111	1,327	"

GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER P. J. MCGUIRE was confined to bed several days this month very seriously ill with the prevalent malady, La Grippe.

Important Notice.

Under the new constitution as amended, and now in effect since January 1st, all appeals of members, Unions and District Councils, must be sent to the General President to be passed upon by him, also all By-Laws and Trade Rules of Local Unions, and amendments to same must be submitted to him. None of this business should be sent the General Secretary-Treasurer.

Hereafter send all appeals, by-laws and trade rules to General President John Williams, Utica, N. Y.

Official Items.

THE G. E. B. was in session this month for two weeks at the general office.

NEW Constitutions are now ready. $5 per 100. Send in your orders with the cash to the G. S.-T.

SEND in your list of local officers for the present term on the regular official postal if you have not done so.

PASSWORD and blanks for present quarter were sent last month to all unions in good standing. If not received send word to the G. S.-T.

THE December issue of THE CARPENTER was not issued for good reasons made known to the Locals in the quarterly circular. This shortage will be made good to subscribers and advertisers.

GENERAL vote in detail on resolutions and amendments to the constitution as agreed on at the New York convention will be found on pages 10-14 of this issue. The amendment providing for a $20 charter fee and a minimum of 60 cents per month dues were the only ones defeated. All the others were carried. This is the first instance since 1886 where the work of the convention was so uniformly adopted.

Our Bag Mail

JOLIET, Ill. Union carpenters on the tin plate mill made a stand against non-Union carpenters working on the job last month and were successful.

DENVER, Colo.—Union 55 has formed a Carpenters Union Hall company with $10,000 capital stock to erect a hall in this city and has incorporated said company.

MINERS in Van Anda mine, Texado Island, British Columbia, were successful in their strike for the eight-hour day and $3.50 per day, instead of the ten-hour day at $3 per day.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Trades and Labor Council is pushing very strongly for the general adoption of the eight hours. The Carpenters' Union is now working on that basis.

EFFORTS are being strenuously made to pass a state eight-hour law through the Legislature at Washington. It is on the lines of the present eight hour bill now before the United States Senate.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Union 7 is going to secure a better scale of wages this season. Brother L. F. Blakefield is our Business Agent and he is doing herculean service for us and for Union 87 of St. Paul.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Carpenters and other building trades are pushing for the eight-hour day next spring The Building Trades Council is doing excellent work and has a live Business Agent in the field for all the Unions.

CARPENTERS in Duluth, Minn., North Adams, Mass., Racine, Wis., and Fort Smith, Ark., lately adopted nine hours a day. Vancouver, British Columbia, Seattle, Wash., and Spokane, Wash., have secured eight hours a day.

CARPENTERS and masons on the new People's Bank building, Passaic, N. J., went on strike last month to get several weeks' wages due them and they were successful. McIlvain and Hukefern, of Pittsburg, Pa., were the contractors.

UNION No. 4, St. Louis, Mo., which was suspended by the G. E. B., Dec. 5, 1895, disbanded last month, and its members have again become connected with the U. B. The charter, books and property of Union 4 are now in the hands of the G. S.-T.

TOPEKA, Kan.—Master Builders' Association agreed to enforce the eight-hour day after September 1st last, and the stone and brick masons are observing that rule ever since May 1st What is the matter with the Topeka carpenters that they can't get the eight-hour day?

THE big department stores and office buildings in Chicago are now required to pay the Union rate of thirty-seven and a half cents per hour to carpenters, the same as on other jobs. Chicago carpenters also enforce the rule of a half holiday on Saturdays during the summer months.

UNION 131, Seattle, Wash., has had a number of very successful public meetings, and is enforcing the eight-hour day and a scale of $2.50 per day. The City Council of Seattle has passed an eight-hour ordinance for all city work, and applying alike to contractors and sub-contractors doing city work.

IN preparing the buildings in the camp for the sick troops at Montauk Point, N. Y., last summer, it is narrated there was no provision to pay the carpenters double pay for Sunday work, whereupon the Union carpenters on the job all donated the entire Sunday's labor to get the needed buildings finished without delay for the sick soldiers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Carpenters' Unions of this city were successful in getting proper recognition on the Lincoln Trust building this month. The fight was against non-Union men. The Wabash Railroad Company, the owners of the building, attempted an injunction suit against Business Agent Fuelle and others of the Carpenters District Council, but dropped it.

GALVESTON, Tex.—The Carpenters' Unions of this city were successful in enforcing the recognition of the eight-hour rule, and Union conditions on the work of the new fortifications here for the United States Government. The engineers have been working the men eleven hours a day, in violation of the law. Congressman Hawley, of this city, was very helpful in securing a department ruling at Washington favorable to [illegible]

Total . . . . . [illegible]

London Letter.

BY THOMAS REECE.

LONDON, Dec. 3d —Carpenters and joiners are among the best organized workmen in Great Britain and Ireland. Three principal Unions appeal for their support, and are each in a state of extreme vigor. The leading society is, of course, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, with considerably over fifty thousand members, and a record of perpetual progress since its establishment in 1860. Its continually growing prosperity and potency are well shown in the following comparative totals: The membership at the end of 1892 was 37 588; at the end of 1893, 40,996; 1894, 43 041; 1895, 44 155; 1896, 48,631. During the same five years the annual income rose from $494.595 to $632,635; whilst the expenditures rose only from $454.225 to $500,720. The balance on hand, which was $395,050 at the end of 1892, had accumulated to $564 810 by the end of 1896, and at the end of September, 1898, stood at just upon eight hundred thousand dollars.

* * * *

The other two principal Unions, whilst they are a long way behind the Amalgamated in numbers and in the size of their banking accounts, still achieve considerable success. The Associated Carpenters and Joiners is a Trade Union confined to Scotland, where it has 148 branches and some 8,000 members. I take the figures of the latest governmental report, which carries these statistics down to the beginning of 1897. The membership of the Associated increased from 6,270 in 1892, to the above figure in 1896; whilst its funds, after chopping and changing very much in the interim, ended up in 1896 just about where they were in 1892—at about fifty thousand dollars. Its income registered an increase, during the five years, from $48 150 to $66,040; and its expenditure increased from $40,400 to $48,600 At certain dates, however, during the progress of the five years, both income and expenditure rose to figures far higher than any of the above, and the result was a loss to the society of quite five and twenty thousand dollars.

* * * *

The least of the three Unions under consideration is the General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners, which is the doyen of them all, as it was founded in 1827. Its membership has fluctuated more than has been the case with its co societies, and whilst it registered 5 669 in December, 1896, as against 3,645 in 1892, it was in 1894, for example, climbed up to 7,000 Its income nearly doubled in the five years, 1892-6, whilst its expenditure increased at a very much slower rate, thus enabling the General Union to increase its funds from $6,255 to $21,680, relatively by far the best financial record of any of the Unions.

* * * *

None of these soc'eties have their headquarters in London. The Amalgamated Society centralizes at Manchester, the Associated in Edinburgh and the General Union in Liverpool. Although the Associated Carpenters and Joiners in the Scottish Union I notice that the Amalgamated Society has upward of forty branches over the Border with between three and four thousand members. Just what stands in the way of an amalgamation of these societies, which by covering the same territory and interacting in so complicated a fashion seem destined for one another, I cannot as yet say with authority. One difficulty is no doubt the different scales of benefits and the consequent differences in contributions and levies. The average amount of income contributed in a year to his society by a member of the Amalgamated is thirteen dollars, as against $7 75 on the part of a General Union member, and $8.25 on the part of a member of the Scottish combination

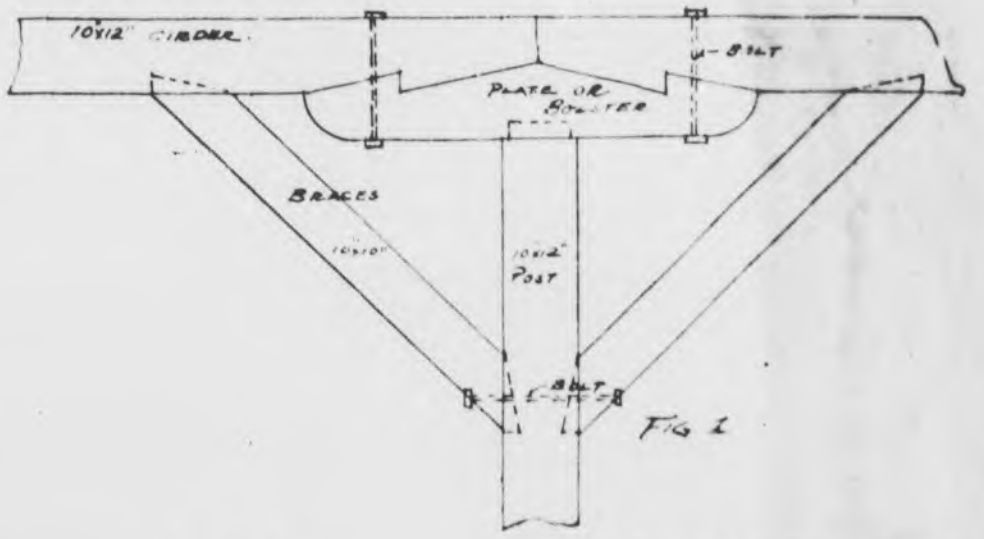
There is, or was, a tiny little independent Trade Union of carpenters in Northampton, called the Northampton Local Operative Carpenters and Joiners Friendly and Trade Society which has preserved its autonomy for no particular reason since 1859. When I last heard of it, its roll contained only seventeen names and for aught I know the waves of time may have since obliterated it. It must have been a curiosity.

* * * *

In London the carpenters are well organized, there being seventy-seven branches of the Amalgamated Society alone, with a total membership of about six thousand. The largest single branches are those at Fulham, (a West London district), Edgeware Road, Clapham, and Clerkenwell, with 237, 196, 193 and 190 members respectively. London also has as its especial prerogative the only trade organization of carpenters which I have not yet mentioned. The Perseverance Society of Carpenters and Joiners perseveres in spite of everything. It has eight branches and about four hundred members. It was born in the same year as the Amalgamated Society but is confined to the metropolis. There was another attempt to start a London society but when the bantling rose to the dignity of 200 members and then the year after dropped to about a hundred the organizers very wisely amalgamated it with the General Union, which occurred in 1895. Of two other attempts to start independent trade societies, one has dissolved after six years of fruitless agitation, whilst the other had its registration cancelled in 1897 when it was three years old.

* * * *

My space grows to a close and I should like, after this brief sketch of the carpenters and joiners combinations of the British Isles, to make some mention of the heroic and fraternal way in which they have supported their industrious fellows in the fight for better conditions of labor. Take just one instance, the now historical engineers' lock-out. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners donated nearly thirty-three thousand dollars to the fund for the support of the engineers; the Associated Society, $2,475; the General Union, $1,730; and the Perseverance Society, $300. Such forces as these make for all that is best in modern society, and to record their doings is the keenest pleasure.



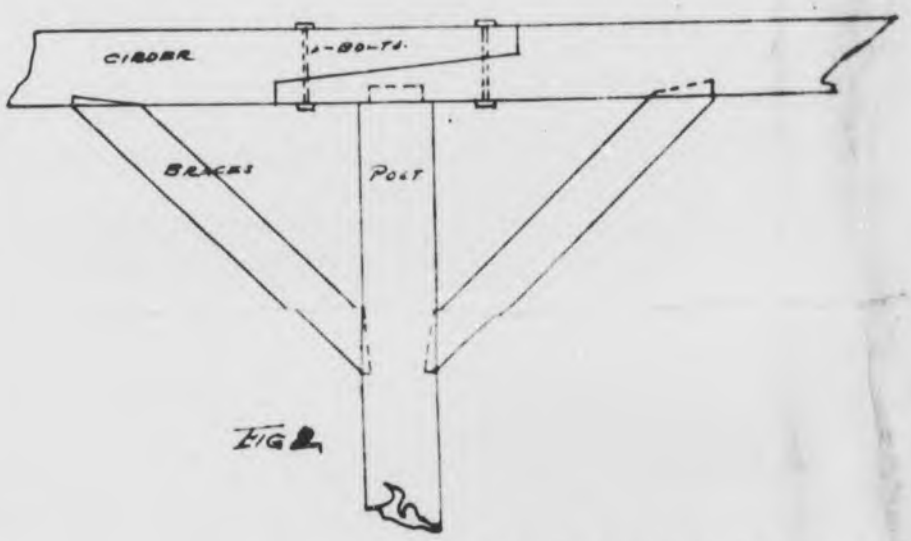
Scarfing.

Scarfing a girder at different joints wherever it is practicable should be made directly over a post, as illustrated by the above drawings Figs. 1 and 2, which will be found sufficiently strong.

It is hardly possible to find a stronger method of scarfing than that shown in Fig. 1. In this design (Fig. 1), the post is framed into the plate or bolster which should be fully equal in size to the timber which it supports; in heavy framing it should be from 5 to 6 feet long, with side braces framing into it and bolted at bottom to post The bolster is bolted to timber by means of ¾-inch bolts, depending entirely on basis of load which it is to carry.

Fig. 1 shows another less expensive system of scarfing making it cheaper in construction but will not stand as heavy load, nor is it considered by any means as good as that shown in Fig. 1.

CHAS L. HERCKES



Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Alta Loma Tex.	Newark, N J.
Ashland, Wis.	New Brighton, N. Y.
Austin, Ill.	Newtown, N. Y.
Bakersfield Cal.	New York, N. Y.
Bedford Park, N. Y.	Oakland, Cal.
Berkeley, Cal	Oak Park, Ill.
Bessemer Col.	Omaha, Neb.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Orange, N. J.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Ouray, Col.
Carondelet, Mo.	Pasadena, Cal.
Chicago, Ill.	Port Richmond, N. Y.
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Pueblo, Col.
Cleveland, O.	Randsburg, Cal.
Corona, N. Y.	Rochester, N. Y.
Cripple Creek, Col.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Denver, Col.	Sacramento, Cal.
Detroit, Mich.	Salt Lake, Utah.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Antonio, Tex.
El Dora, Col.	San Francisco, Cal.
Elmhurst, Ill.	San Luis Obispo, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Eureka, Cal.	San Rafael, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Flushing, N. Y.	Seattle, Wash.
Fremont, Col.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Fresno Cal	South Chicago, Ill.
Galveston, Tex.	South Denver, Col.
Gilette, Col.	South Evanston, Ill.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Englewood, Ill.
Haughville, Ind.	South Omaha, Neb.
Hauford, Cal.	Spokane, Wash.
Highland Park, Ill.	Springfield, Ill.
Hitchcock, Tex.	St. Louis, Mo.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Stapleton, N. Y.
Independence, Col.	Stockton, Cal.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Swampscott, Mass.
Irvington, N. J.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Kansas City, Mo.	Texas City, Tex.
Kensington, Ill.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.	Tremont, N. Y.
La Junta, Col.	Unionport, N. Y.
Lake Forest, Ill.	Van Nest, N. Y.
Leadville, Col.	Venice, Ill.
Long Island City, N. Y.	Victor, Col.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Waco, Tex.
Lynn, Mass.	Washington, D. C.
Maywood, Ill.	Westchester, N. Y.
Memphis, Tenn.	Whatcom, Wash.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Mooreland, Ill.	Woodlawn, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Yonkers, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.	

Total, 105 cities.

What the United Brotherhood Has Done.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12 1881. At first it had only twelve local unions and 2,142 members now, in seventeen years, it has grown to number 2 local Unions in 406 cities, and has over 45,000 enrolled members It is organised to protect the carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch-work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means; it pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from $25 to $50; a Members Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200; and a Disability Benefit, $100 to $200 In these General Benefits $85,000 have been expended the past two years, and $688,705 since the year 1883, while $683.644 more were spent in that period for Sick Benefits by the local Unions. This is fully One and a Quarter Million of Dollars expended for benevolent and charitable purposes. Such an organization is worthy the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in hundreds of cities, and placed fully Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 105 cities, and 9 hours a day in four hundred and twenty-six cities, not to speak of many cities which have established the 8 and 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 15 130 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organisation. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent strikes by this society. It is not a secret or trade-bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this card is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send your application for membership in the Local Union in your city. It is a brancher Brotherhood, its dues are small in comparison with the benefits, and it pays to your join this growing and powerful body.

Modern Scaffolds and Their Construction.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

THE change of the form of buildings, and the material methods of construction have so changed the methods of scaffolding in modern buildings that a short dissertation on the methods now employed may prove of service to many carpenters.

Carpenter scaffolds may be classed under three heads, namely, those which are supported by being attached to some part or parts of a building, those which are self supporting and those which can be moved, or portable scaffolds.

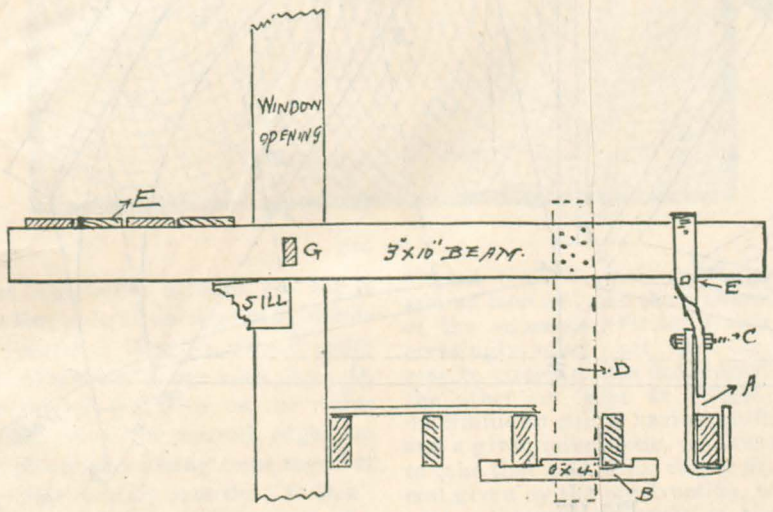


FIG. 1.

In the first class I would include the ordinary bracket-scaffolds for frame buildings which are so familiar to every carpenter as to require no description here, also all scaffolds which are bracketed with uprights and nailed to door and window frames, corner boards, etc., and the hanging bracket scaffold which is a framed bracket of 2 x 4 or 2 x 3 stuff hung by a bolt to the sheathing with a cleat spanning two studdings inside, and in fact any form of scaffold nailed to the inside or outside details of a building, though the framed bracket is likewise a portable and a very handy

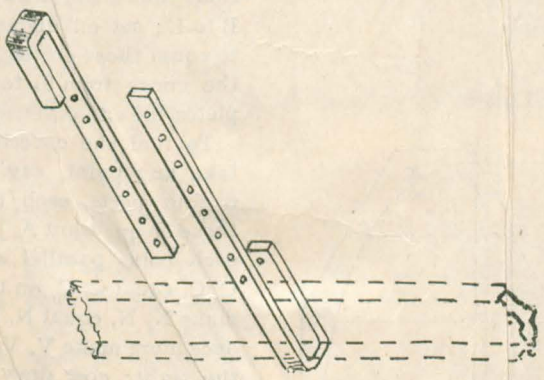


FIG. 2.

scaffold. Fig. 1 of the illustrations shows a very convenient form of scaffold which can be adopted when setting cornice or doing any kind of work on the outside walls of a brick or stone building, and it is so simple as to be rapidly and easily put together. Reference to Figs. 1 and 2, will show that it consists of an ordinary 2 x 8, 2 x 10, or 2 x 12 sound spruce beam projected out through each window opening about half or one-third of its length, with its bottom edge resting on the sill of the window frame. The beam is kept from tipping by a wrought iron disconnecting double hook in two halves, the bottom hooking under a floor beam and the top over the inside end of the scaffold beam or plank. This disconnecting hook is made as represented in Fig. 2, of ½ inch by 2 inch wrought iron and bolted together with one or two ⅝ bolts, as seen in the engraving. A, Fig. 1, is the end view of the floor beam, and C, one bolt. E is a bolt placed under the bottom edge of the plank to prevent its dropping out of the hook. F, is the scaffolding planks placed on the top edge outside the wall, and G is the cross section of a piece of 2 x 4 placed and nailed so as to wedge the cantilever beam against one side of the window frame.

This scaffold may be constructed without the wrought iron hook in the manner which is shown at the dotted line. B is a stout piece to fit over of 3 x 6 inch spruce timber notched out or nailed to the bottom edges of two floor beams and on each side of this two boards are nailed, being also nailed to the side of the plank above, thus holding it firmly in place. This is an exceedingly simple and strong form of cantilever scaffold but not so strong or reliable as the hook. In closing this description I would state that this form of cantilevering out for scaffolds is in daily use in most of the cities above the first, second, and third stories, especially on the very high buildings and as its safety and carrying capacity depend entirely on the tensile strength of the bearing plank, the greatest of care should be taken to only place the soundest of timbers in this important position, lest one should happen to break and cause a fearful fall.

Self-supporting stationary scaffolds should be formed of sound uprights and *diagonal* bracing for uprights 3 x 3, 3 x 4, 4 x 4, or 6 x 6 inch square spruce timbers, sizes according to the weights to be imposed on the scaffold. This method I illustrate by the engraving, Fig. 3, which is a scaffold of 6 x 6 uprights with ⅞ x 6 inch boards for bracing. This square scaffold is 4 feet by 4 feet on the base and was used for putting in terra cotta blocks in a church in which there was afterwards placed a scaffold for painters and varnishers which covered the entire floor of the church and allowed them to decorate the ceiling 100 feet above. This excellent piece of work was built up of 3 x 3 inch by 16 feet long spruce timber uprights butted end to end vertically and cleated and nailed with ⅞ spruce cleats at the joints. These uprights were spaced 10 feet apart and braced as in Fig. 3 with 1 x 3 spruce furring strips 16 feet long. This is a good construction for light weights, but should not be trusted except for men and light materials, nor loaded with stuff as ceiling, etc.

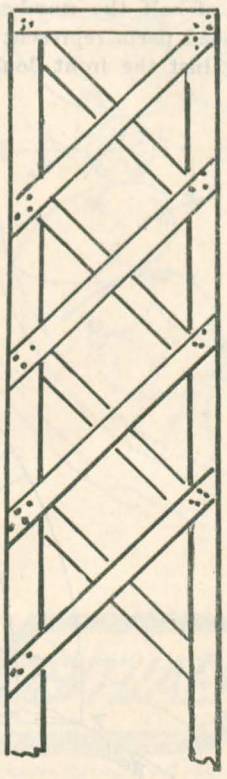


FIG. 3.

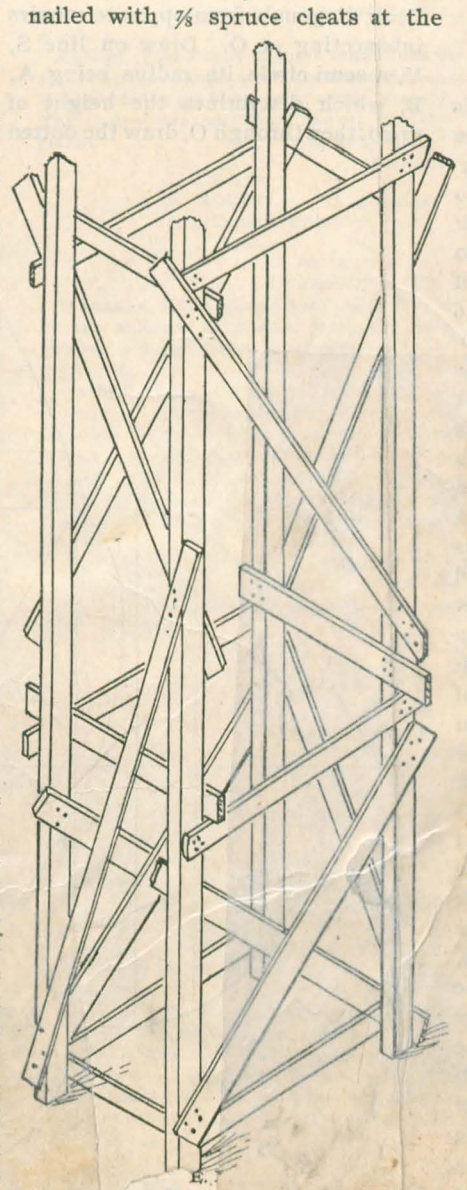


FIG. GE TABLE SCAFFOLD.

The above form of scaffold may be used outside safely by using heavier timbers as 6 x 6 uprights and 1 x 6 braces, and the writer has seen some splendid self-supporting scaffolds built thus, notably on top of church towers, for the purpose of repairing the spires above the towers. Fig. 4 will give the reader a fuller conception of a scaffold of this description, as I have made this drawing from one now being used on the outside of a four-story brick house. Uprights are 3 x 6 and the braces and *footlocks* or cross ties 1 x 8 inch, all well nailed. The footlocks, if intended to carry material, should have a cleat nailed under their bottom edges. This scaffold reaches up to the second story and is easily moved. In connection with this important subject I would state that for scaffolds where there is likely to be any great danger, as on heights, it is always wisest to obtain the timbers "planed," so that all large knots, shakes or other vital defects which are likely to impair the strength of the timber should be exposed and same not used. When the rough drawn grain is on timber it is not always possible to determine the direction of the fibrous tissue of the wood, and a cross grained or other faulty bearing piece may be used and an accident is liable to occur.

In concluding this short article on scaffolds, I would state that it has been inspired by the number of sad accidents which occur almost weekly in our cities and towns, and it is mournful to think of the valuable lives which are lost for want of care and the consideration of mechanical details in this adjunct to building construction. How many lives depend on conscientious foremen? How great is the responsibility and how few appreciate it! Be exact and thorough men, in building scaffolds, for a sense of danger or a feeling of insecurity must of necessity detract from the skil and product of your labor; and if you fall who can replace your life?

Claims Approved in November, 1898.

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
4344.	Mrs. Mary A. Shand	1	$50.00
4345.	Fritz Schulz	1	200.00
4346.	Aug. Gunderson	1	200.00
4347.	Michael Ernst	10	200.00
4348.	Mrs. Helena Oswold	10	50.00
4349.	Chas. Frittelfritz	12	200.00
4350.	Haigh. Shields	22	200.00
4351.	Ernest Paetow	25	200 00
4352.	W. H. Dougherty	26	200.00
4353.	Mrs. Minnie Duplissis	26	50.00
4354.	John Bernard	33	200.00
4355.	Mrs. Milada Kanka	39	50.00
4356.	Mrs. Maud Murphy	40	50.00
4357.	Mrs. Sophia Agusta Garms	58	50.00
4358	Mrs. Maria Swensen	58	50.00
4359.	Englebert Egger	61	50.00
4360.	Louis Schaefer	64	272.43
4361.	Jas. Robertson	64	267.25
4362.	James Holliday	69	100.00
4363.	Mrs. Marguerite Vogt	73	50.00
4364.	Mrs. Edith Crangle	116	50.00
4365.	John W. Mateer	142	200.00
4366.	Caleb Rees	142	200.00
4367.	Mrs. Carrie Luella Garland	174	50.00
4368.	Geo. Kock	209	50.00
4369.	John Ambielli	306	50.00
4370.	Franz Friedrich	309	200.00
4371.	Wilhelm Kimmick	309	200.00
4372.	John J. Minchin	325	200.00
4373.	John Hirschbiel	375	100.00
4374.	Mrs. Louise Brengel	375	50.00
4375.	Mrs. Elizabeth Williams	375	50.00
4376.	Fred. Reil	419	200.00
4377.	August Peterson	471	100 00
	Total		$4,489.[illegible]

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1899.

Curves, as Used by Carpenters and Joiners.—XV.

BY FRED T HODGSON.

I SHOW at Fig. 147 a plan and elevation of a niche, having a semi-circular head and which stands in a concave wall. The front rib will require to have two unequal curves combined, the surface in front having to agree with the concave of the wall, while the under edge must form a semi-circle; in fact, this is an instance of double curvature, one of the most difficult problems that confronts the workman, belonging, as it does, to the same class of problems as the formation of a hand-rail or wreath over a stair having a cylindrical well hole.

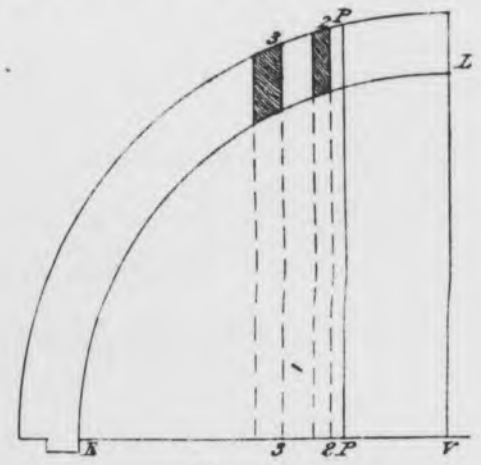


FIG. 148.

The method herewith presented is the simplest known and may be easily grasped by the ordinary workman. The front rib is formed of two pieces of plank, each being thick enough to admit of being worked to the required curve. The surface of the plank is shown by the chords 4, 6 and 4, 7, Fig. 147, and it will be observed that chord 4, 6 forms an angle with the line 6, 7; this shows that the curve on the surface of the plank should be elliptical, because, as a matter of fact, it is a section of a cylinder which has been cut by a plane oblique to its base. In this case, the length of the lines, 6, 4 and 6, V are so nearly equal as to allow of the interior curve being stricken with the radius 4, 5, and exterior with the radius 4, 6; take any number of points on the latter, and from them draw lines parallel with 4, 5: draw the chord B, H and parallel to it, draw C, D which will give A, B, C, D as the form of plank for one half of the front rib. Joint the edges of the plank, lay it on the drawing and mark the points B, E, F, H—these continue across the surface, as bevel X directs, also across the edges square with the surface; both edges being marked by the curved mould C, D; cut off the circular slab 5, H, replace it, and fasten each end with a wood-screw; now work out the concave with a flexible plane or other device, to the lines marked out on its edges. Prepare the other half in like manner, and make both to width. Make centre or plumb joint by bevel C; join both pieces with dowels or slip feather, as may be best, and the circular head will be complete.

The interior ribs are marked P P, 22, 33; the curves of these are struck with radius V, L, or 4, 5, both being equal. At Fig. 148, is shown an elevation of half the number of ribs; the shaded parts represent the bevel cuts against the front double-curved rib.

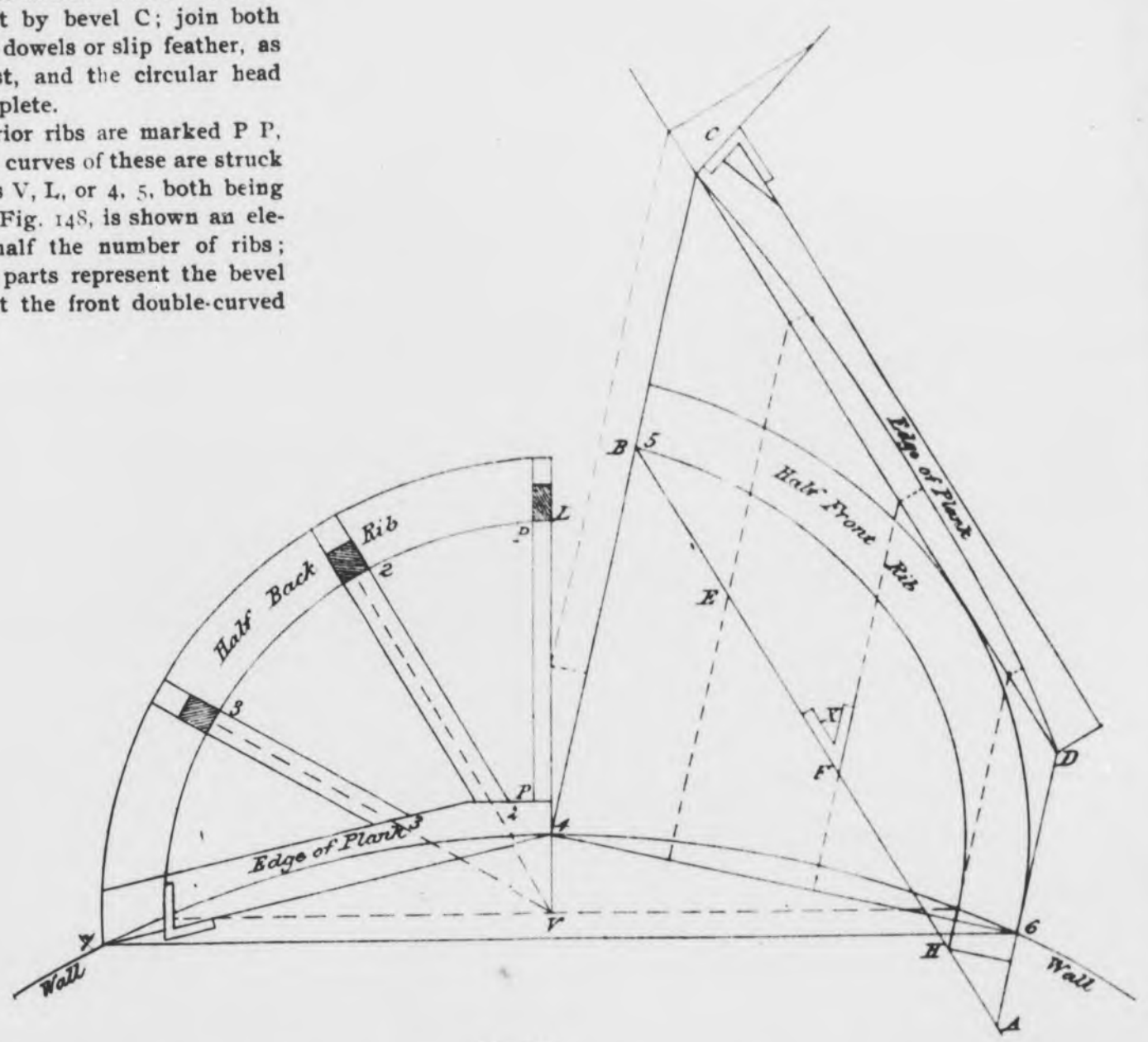


FIG. 147.

Suppose it is required to make and erect a groin to stand over an opening having a rectangular plan, similar to the one shown in Fig. 149. Make S, 2, L, Y, the ground plan. Draw diagonals from opposite corners intersecting at O. Draw on line S, Y, a semi circle, its radius being A, B, which determines the height of groin, then through O, draw the dotted line H, B, square with the line S, 2, also the dotted ine J, B, cutting O, in the centre, and parallel with S, 2. With O as a centre and A as radius; draw quarter circle A, J; make A, B, equal A, O; draw semi-ellipse L, B, Y, now draw fron O, square with the line 2, Y, to B′; make O, B′, equal to O, A; then daw semi-ellipse 2, B, Y. The ribs of he groin are now in position. To find the covering divide the quadrant A, J, into any number of equal parts, say four; draw from each point, parallel with Y, L, lines cutting the diagonal S, L, at R, N, C, from which draw square with Y, L, lines cutting ellipse at K, P, R. These are measurements on the curve; set off the same above the line 2, L, L. In this way L, K, equals L, K, on the curve, and K, P, equals K, P, on the curve; again, P, R, B, equals corresponding letters on curve, thus giving points, through which draw parallel with 2, L, cutting lines from quadrant A, J, and through intersections thus made draw the curve from B to L; set off distances on the left to equal those on the right, and draw the curve from B to 2, which completes the end covering.

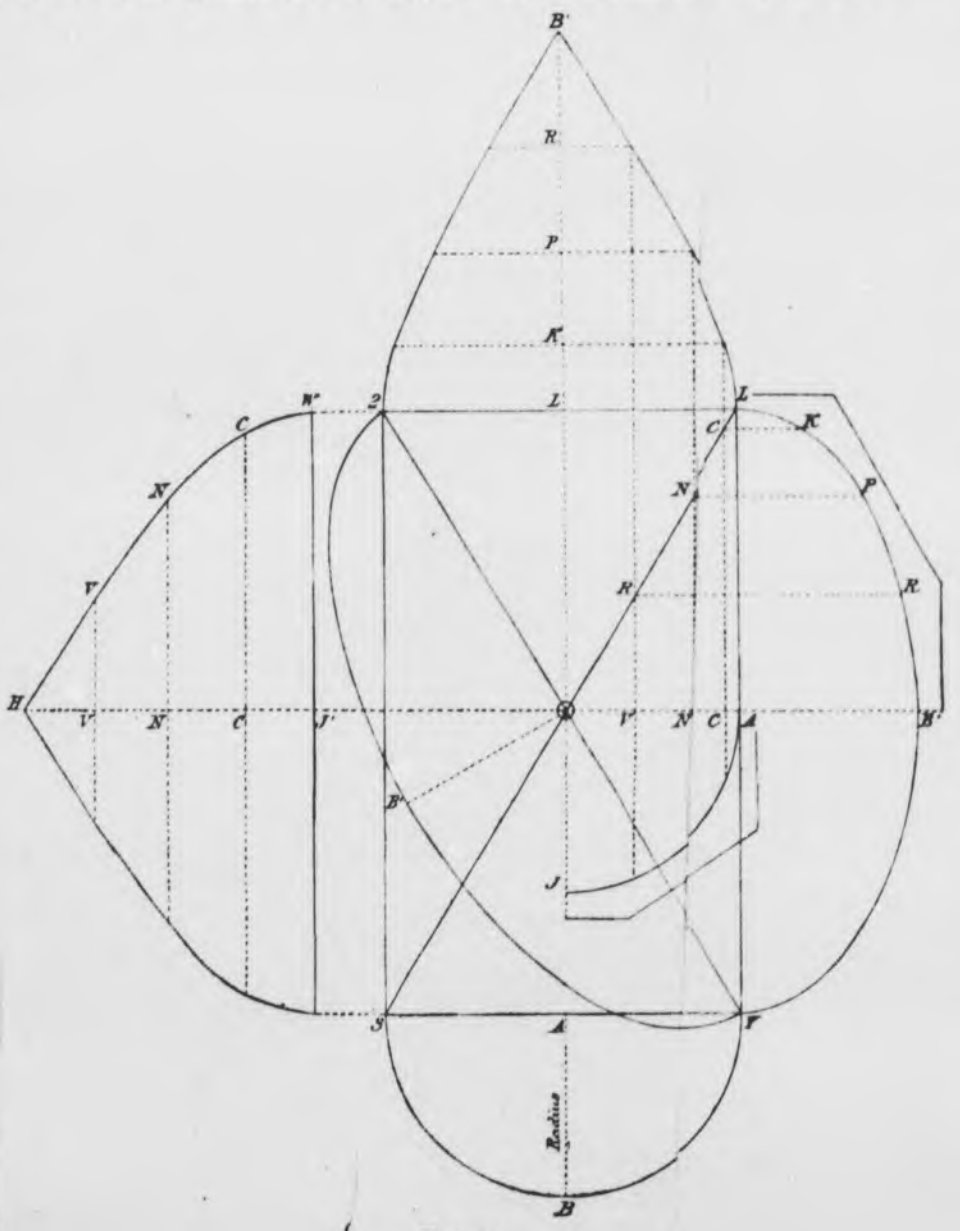


FIG. 149.

To find the covering of side S, 2, take any point, say J; set off from it four parts, each to equal one of those on quadrant A, J; draw through each point parallel with S, 2; make C, C, equal C, C, on the right; again make N, N, equal N, N, on the right, once more make V, V, equal V, R, on the right; now draw the curve from H, through V, N, C, W; set off distances on the other side, and draw a similar curve to that just made, which completes the side covering.

Quoting Robert Riddell anent this problem, which he had improved on somewhat from Nicholson's method; he says: "This problem, and its solution are important matters, and it should be the earnest desire of every mechanic employed in the building arts to thoroughly understand them, for on their principles depends the whole system of groin construction." And, in referring to the diagram, he says: "To have a correct idea of it, suppose the curved line

cut through the paper, and a cut made in like manner on line passing through J. Now the piece is loose, lift it, and bring the edge through J, on the line S, 2; bend the paper until the point H, stands over centre of groin O. Here the bending has caused curved edges of covering to range with the straight lines O, 2, and O, S. Then if the end covering

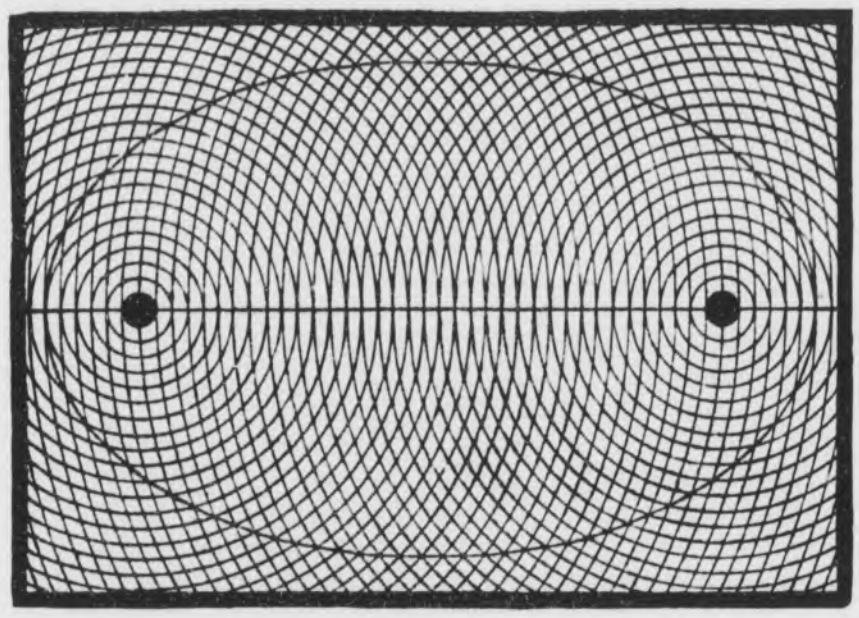


FIG 150.

is cut in a similar manner, and bends from line 2, L, L, until point B, stands over centre O, then its curved edges will be found to range with lines O, 2, on the left and O, L, on the right, so that when the curved edges on both pieces of covering come together they close directly over the line O, 2.

To make the ribs for this groin,

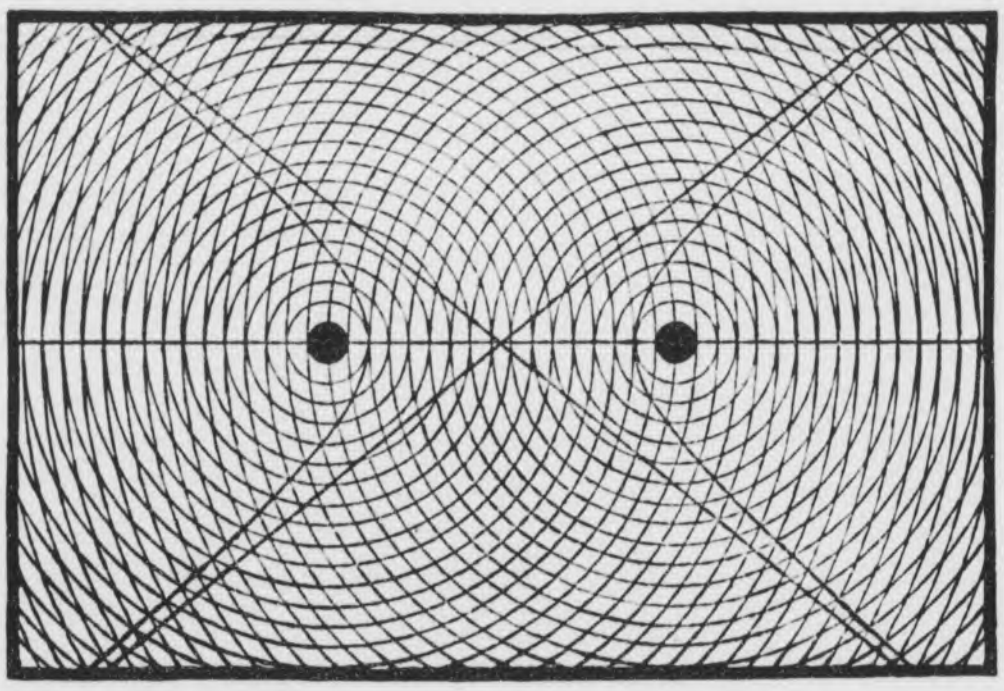


FIG 151.

we must consider that viewing it through its narrow ends it has the form of a semi-circle, as seen in the line S, B, Y. This being the case, it follows that all the ribs that come on angles Y, O, L, and 2, O, S, must be uts of the quadrant, as shown at A,

Again, looking through the long side, we find the arch to a semi-ellipse, as shown at L, B, Y, parts of which are to be cut for the angles O, L, 2, and O, S, Y. The short ribs may be cut in at regular intervals, to their proper lengths and bevels, the points being nailed to the diagonal ribs, and the feet fastened to plate or other framing. If it is intended to lath and plaster the groin in the interior, the ribs should be placed to 16-inch centres, and this distance will suit for the exterior board covering.

Some years ago there appeared in *Knowledge*, an English scientific journal, a paper on curves, in which the following two illustrations and descriptions were embodied. As the methods of obtaining the two higher curves—ellipse and hyperbola—are curious and useful, I present them herewith, hoping their simplicity will commend itself to the readers of CARPENTER.

Fig. 150 shows an ellipse and is formed by two equal series of equi-distant circles which are described around each foci, and the intersections of the successive circles (taken increasingly) of one set, with the successive circles (taken decreasingly) of the other set, give an ellipse. To determine an ellipse having given foci and a given minor axis, we have only to take that particular ellipse of several given by the construction, which passes through the ends of the desired minor axis, or the major axis, if we prefer it, may be used to determine the ellipse. Of course, it is quite easy to take the radii of our circles so that two equal circles around the foci shall intersect at extremities of any indicated minor axis, or, if we prefer it, two circles around the foci may intersect at any desired distance from either foci to determine an end of the major axis. After that, taking equal divisions along the major axis, produced if necessary, we get all other radii.

Fig. 151 illustrates a similar method for drawing any desired hyperbola. I have, on several occasions, made use of these methods, and have found them to work out correctly.

Fig. 152 exhibits an ornament drawn altogether with the compass. The centres are all shown and lettered for reference; *r* being the general centre, while *a*, *j*, *d*, *i*, *m* and *c* show the divisions and radiating lines of one-half of the figure. As the centres may all be framed at the intersections of the dotted lines, further explanations are unnecessary. (*To be continued.*)

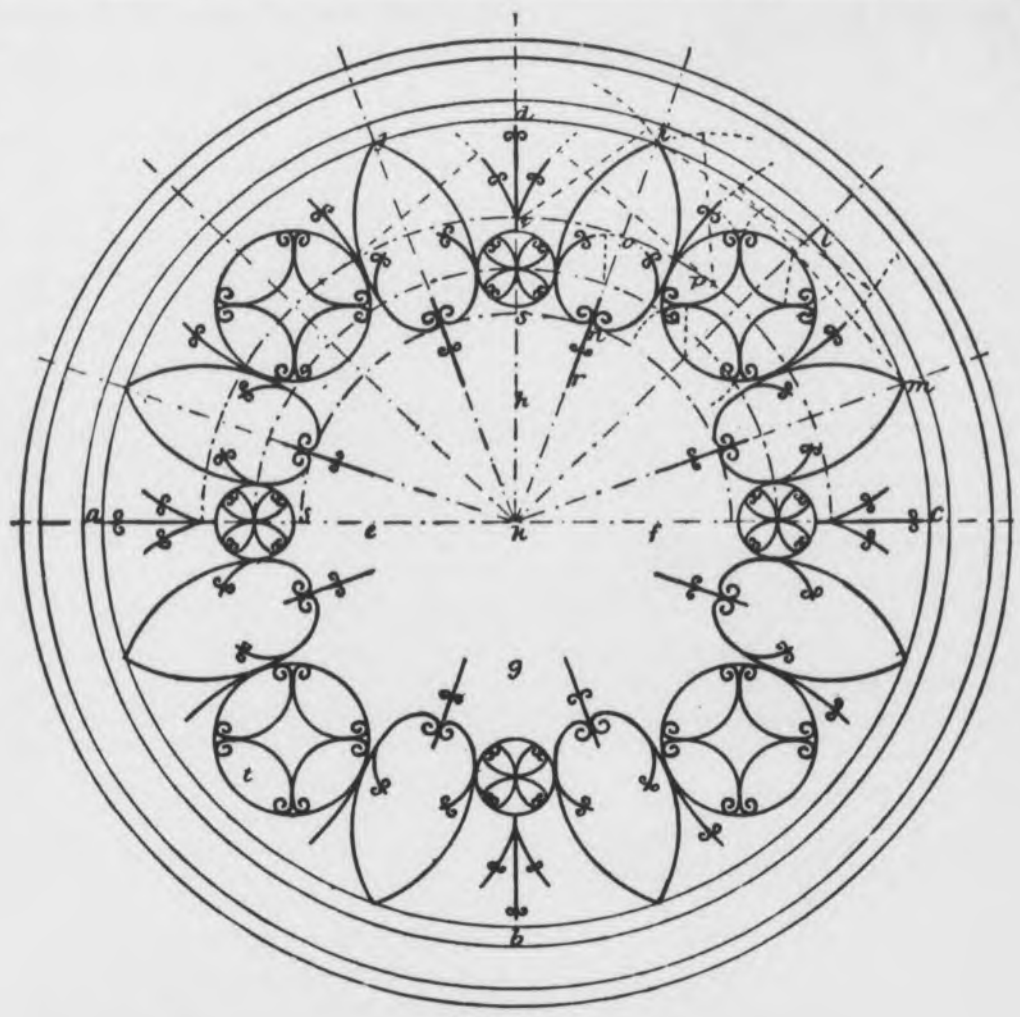


FIG 152

OBITUARY

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

COLUMBUS, OHIO.
December 1, 1898.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, PHILIP KIRSH, who departed this life November 24, 1898, and

WHEREAS, This Union No. 61 feels the loss of a faithful Brother and earnest promoter of Unionism; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother; also be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be presented to the family, also a copy be sent to THE CARPENTER, our official journal, for publication.

S. P. EWING,
Rec. Sec.

L. S. HILTY,
H. E SCOTT,
G. C. DAUGHERTY. } *Committee.*

NEWARK, N. J.
November 13, 1898.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder of the universe to remove from our midst Brother ABRAM MUNDY, a worthy member of Union 306,

Resolved, That in the death of Brother ABRAM MUNDY we recognize the fact that no man knoweth when the grim reaper death will cut us down, and while lamenting his loss we tender the bereaved widow and family our sincere sympathy in their dark hour; being assured that time will ease the aching heart; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped for thirty days; a copy of these resolutions sent to the widow and also published in our official organ, THE CARPENTER.

WM. M. SHAW,
ROSS N. CRAIG,
W. E. CHAMBERS, } *Committee.*

POMEROY, OHIO.
November 12, 1898.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the great Architect and Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our late and respected Brother, JOHN KRAUS; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of JOHN KRAUS, Local Union 650 of Carpenters and Joiners of America laments the loss of a Brother, who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed, a friend to us all, an upright citizen, a kind and loving father.

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy be extended to his relatives in their affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of our Local Union, and a copy thereof be transmitted to the relatives of our deceased Brother, and our official organ, THE CARPENTER.

GEO. REUTER,
E. D. WILL,
GEORGE WEHE, } *Committee.*

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Chapter III. Laying out and Working Balloon Frames, Girders, Sills, Posts and Studding.
Chapter IV. Laying out First and Second Floor Joists or Beams, Ceiling Joists and Wall Plates.
Chapter V. Laying out and Framing the Roof.
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CRAFT PROBLEMS

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.

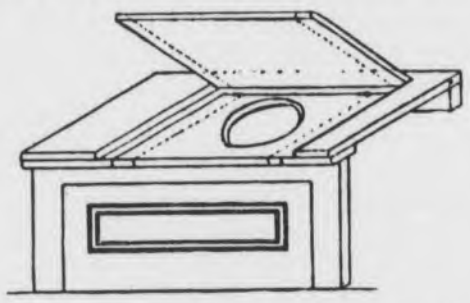
Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

Water Closet Fittings.

From K D, Pullman, Ill.

I send by this mail for anyone who wants to make them for his home, sketches of a wash basin front and woodwork for a water closet seat, which I made in birch of scrap stuff which I picked up around the mill.



I framed the whole business, mortise and tenon, and clamped and tongued together the corners. If any man wants it I will send you the details, Mr. Editor.

Trimming.

From J. C. H, Nyack, N Y.:

On reading THE CARPENTER, I think there is too much about framing published in it, and, as brick work is gradually pushing out the framework, would it not be best to post we country carpenters up a bit in trimming Here the two branches are very separate, and the framers are generally too rough in the handling to do the finishing up. I don't see why this is, but it is and I know it, so, Mr Editor, arrange for something about trimming inside, as casing windows, doors, and so forth.

Scaffolds for Shingling.

From W. H. K., Reno, Nevada:

DEAR SIR: Kindly inform me where I can obtain galvanized iron shingling brackets, or if there is such a thing made, and oblige.

NOTE.—We would recommend W. H. K. to write some of the dealers in our advertising columns, but publish his letter for all readers to answer if they so desire.

The Wrong Kind of a Dam.

To the Editor:

In my article on "Galvanized Iron" in the November CARPENTER, where it speaks of the tinker's dam, it was made to read more in the way of profanity than in the light which it was intended by adding "n" to the word dam.

It is said that in olden times the tinkers used to build up with clay to keep the solder from running, and this was called a dam. Hence the common saying of "not worth a tinker's dam."

A. W. WOODS.

Shrinkage and Warpage of Timber.

From Enquirer, Topeka, Kan.:

I trust some practical correspondent of THE CARPENTER will send some data about the shrinkage and warpage of the different timbers This is a part of the carpenter's craft which has never yet been written up I like the letters from the men, but to me they seem too simple How would a good, rousing criticism of the every-day mechanic go; or could he stand it? Would he compare, think you, with the older mechanic who *knew* his business in spite of what "*Old Timer*" or F. T. Hodgson say. Is F. T a modern that he so berates us, who took entire charge and put up the best existing houses in the states west of the Ohio, or does he ever stop and think of the labor and skill it took to do it, where there was no machinery and poor tools?

Sprung Stairs.

From S J J, Oswego, N Y:

I get a great deal of information out of THE CARPENTER, but very little about stair building, for nobody seems to know how to write up this subject, and I have a problem that would be worth answering if you think it fit to publish. It is the case of a handsome black walnut staircase, having the risers and steps spring out of the dadoes of the inside string (against the wall), so that the stairs creak when walked on and the plaster on the soffit underneath is commencing to crack and fall off in spots. I have tried to wedge the steps and treads back into the dadoes, but they won't go back, and as the stairs are getting worse something has got to be done. Is it possible, could any stair builder tell me, to get them together again without removing the plaster, and are the stairs safe on the carriages?

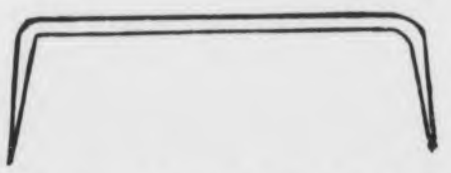
What a Dog is.

From G. D., Portland, Maine:

In answer to the man who wants to know what a "Dog" is, I would tell him that it is a piece of ¾ or 1 round hammered iron from 9 to 12 inches long with the points turned down about 3 inches, and it is used to hold big timbers together in trestles, dock work and on bridges When one point is driven into each piece, the two pieces are drawn tightly together.

From L. De G., Quebec, Canada:

I am surprised that a reader of THE CARPENTER should ask what a "Dog" is, as the tool is so common among



mechanics who work timber. I send a sketch of this simple tool and hope he will understand it. It is driven in and pulled out with a hammer.

Drawing Lesson.

BY A W WOODS

Our subject for this lesson represents a flight of stone steps, showing the plan, front and side elevations. The dimensions are given on the plan for the top measurements, and on the end elevation for the heights. The dotted lines on the end elevation show the sectional view through the steps. The walks represent tile work.

We recommend drawing this on a scale of ½ inch to the foot. Draw the plan first, then draw the front and side elevations in the positions as shown. Use a medium hard pencil for all line work and a soft pencil for the shading.

Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held August 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

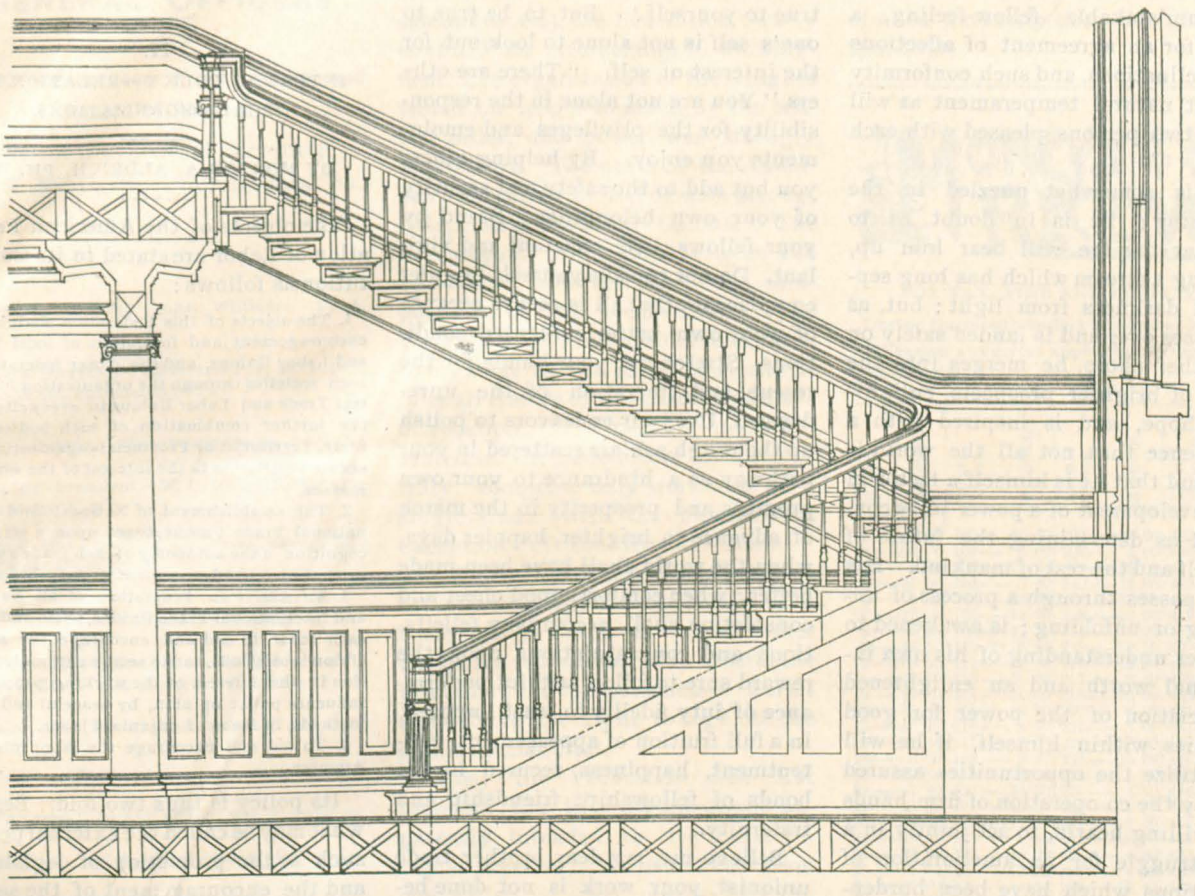
SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

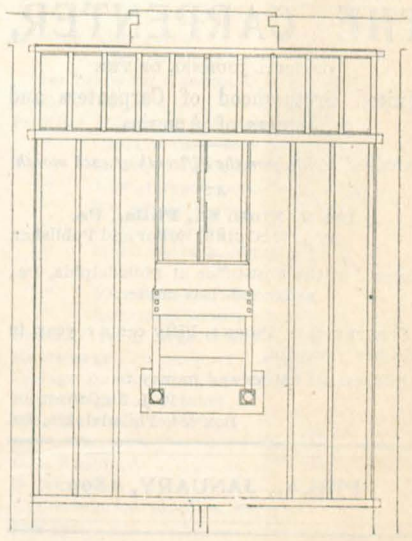
SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.





FRAMING PLAN.

A Platform Staircase.

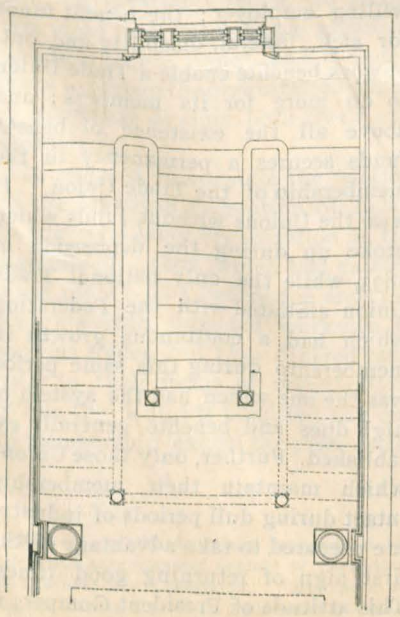
BY CHAS. L. HERCKES.

In many cases we need such an item as a staircase. The above drawings represent a platform staircase suitable for a city house. The group of drawings represents an elevation showing and giving a description of the design; next is our plan and framing plan giving us the number of risers, width of stairs, etc. The section giving height of railings and construction of same.

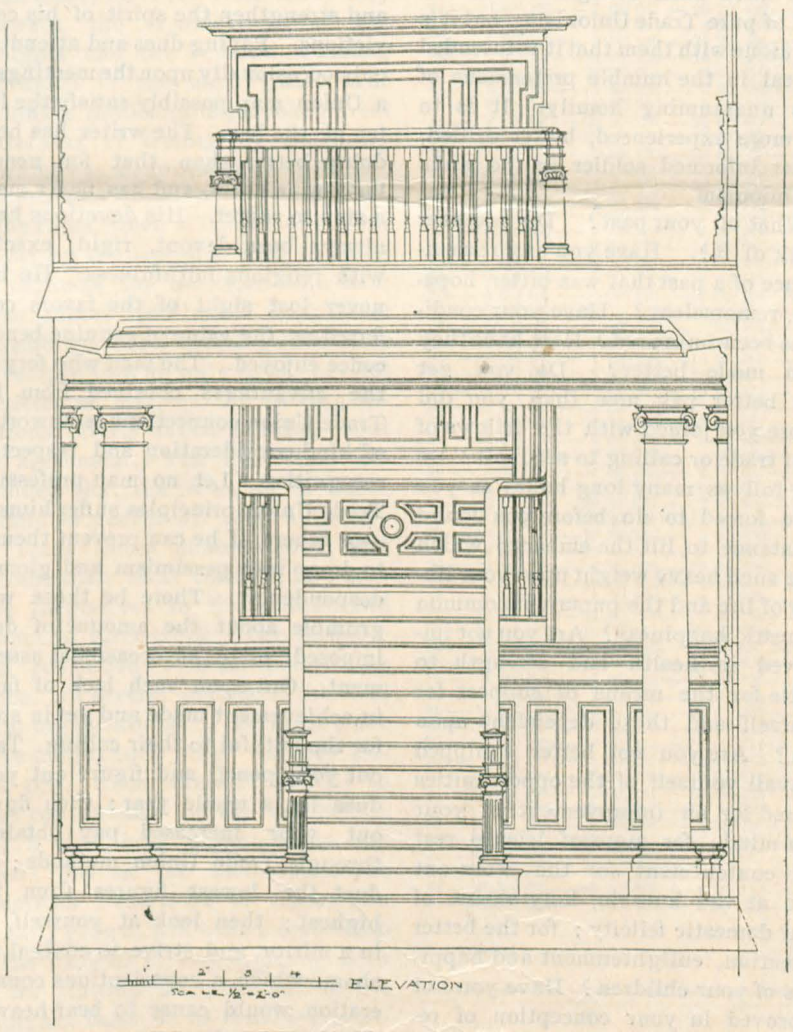
The finish of staircase is in cherry, while the rough framing timber is spruce.

The stairs are supported by 3 x 8 inch carriage beams framing into a 4 x 12 inch header at head of platforms. (See framing plan.)

The paneling work, newels, columns, balusters, etc, are also cherry. The risers and treads are of white pine, ⅞ inch for risers and 1¼ inches for treads. The figures A, B, C, and D, are larger scale details of different parts of staircase.



PLAN.



NEW quarterly Password and blanks for the ensuing quarter were sent all Locals in good standing on Dec. 18th.

GOLD plated pins or badges for members, with emblem of the U. B., cost 25 cents each. They are cheap and durable.

THE new G. E. B. has been in session at the general office since January 9th, and will have fully two weeks work at this meeting.

THE new Constitution went into effect January 1, 1899. Local Unions should at once send to the G. S. T. for copies, so the members can become familiar with the changes in our laws.

SIX new Unions have been chartered recently, viz.: Union 182, Lima, O; 213, Hartford City, Ind; 216, Torrington, Conn.; 245, Cambridge, O.; 261, Valdosta, Ga., and 262, Peckville, Pa.

NEW Constitutions in the form amended by the New York convention, and as ratified by the recent general vote of the members, are now ready this month. Send in your orders with cash to the G S.-T. through your F. S. Price $5.00 per hundred copies.

AT Kansas City, Mo., the American Federation of Labor held its eighteenth annual convention last month. General Secretary-Treasurer P. J. McGuire, Ex General President Harry Lloyd, Ex Secretary S J. Kent, and O E Woodbury represented the U. B.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL error appeared in the September Financial Report, published in the October CARPENTER. The total expenses for September should have read $5,988 37, instead of $5,788.37. That left the cash balance October 1, 1898, $21,936, instead of $22,136 as printed.

THE German and French editions of the new Constitution will not be ready until some time in February

LEDGERS, day books, etc, ruled in proper and convenient form, can be supplied Locals by addressing this office.

CARDS of membership for 1899–1900 are now ready. Price $1.00 per hundred. Send your order to the G. S.-T.

RETURNS of the general vote in detail on the newly amended constitution will be found on pages 10 to 13 of this month's CARPENTER.

A COMPLETELY new clerical force is now employed in the office of the G. S.-T. Bro. T. J. Flemming, of Union 20, Camden, N. J., is now chief clerk.

THE CARPENTER,

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PHILA., JANUARY, 1899.

Past, Present and Future.

BY SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

IT is not only a right thing to do, but it is the religious duty of every member of a Trades Union to give thought and reflection upon his past, present and future condition. Taken from the rough, or raw material, as it were, he falls into the hands of safe manipulation, and by a slow but sure application of, say, mechanical process, develops into a more finished, if not perfect, production of upright manhood. Brought from darkness and utter ignorance of his rights, he comes into the light of reason, intelligence and scrutiny, and is awakened with higher aspirations, brighter hopes and renewed zeal in the struggle allotted him for a common existence and a betterment of the condition of himself and those dependent upon him.

This process of development is necessarily slow—and should be so—it is safer thus. The promise in view is not Utopian or chimerical; neither sophistic nor fallacious. It is real, actual—exists in truth. It is not as the flash-light of a camera, to glare and dazzle for a moment, then disappear and leave, for despondency, the same darkness and gloom as before.

Enlightenment begins with the very first step taken in Trades-Unionism; enlightenment of mind, instruction in a new line of thought; a clearing of intellect and conscience; escaping from an isolation of ignorance and obscurity to a better knowledge of personal worth, value and usefulness. The selfishness of the individual weakens in its attribute of clannishness, and gradually but surely wastes itself in the broader expanse of communal fellowship, friendship and fraternity.

While the newly entered apprentice into the Trade Union is impressed with the hope of a betterment of his condition, in increased pay for his labor and fewer hours of toil, in his struggle for sustenance and possible existence, he soon learns that that is not all the good there is in store for him. Men of his own trade whom he knew only distantly before—men whose very glance had formerly pierced him as an arrow of frigidity and cheerlessness—now meet him and greet him, their faces aglow with animation and good cheer, extending the hearty grasp of friendship and fellowship which infuses by its very touch an unmistakable fellow-feeling, a desire for an agreement of affections and inclinations, and such conformity of that natural temperament as will make two persons pleased with each other.

He is somewhat puzzled in the beginning; he is in doubt as to whether the ice will bear him up, crossing a stream which has long separated darkness from light; but, as he passes over and is landed safely on the other shore, he merges into the dawn of brighter prospects, enlightened hope, and is inspired with a confidence that not all the world is bad, and that he is himself a factor in the development of a power to be conceived as determining the future of himself and the rest of mankind. His mind passes through a process of unrolling or unfolding; is awakened to a better understanding of his own individual worth and an enlightened appreciation of the power for good that lies within himself, if he will but utilize the opportunities assured him by the co-operation of firm hands and willing hearts, to act jointly in a life struggle for an amelioration of conditions which have been burdensome, if not unjust and tyrannical.

This is the history of thousands who have been brought within the fold of pure Trade Unionism; but it is not alone with them that it is intended to deal in the humble pretensions of this unassuming homily. It is to the more experienced, better drilled, better informed soldier in the ranks of Unionism.

What of your past? Do you ever think of it? Have you any remembrance of a past that was bitter, hopeless, remorseless? Have your conditions been improved? How have they been made better? Do you get any better pay now than you did before you joined with the fellows of your trade or calling to secure it? Do you toil as many long hours as you were forced to do before you found assistance to lift the embargo which bore such heavy weight upon your liberty of life and the pursuit of common domestic happiness? Are you not improved in health and strength to battle for the means of support for yourself and those dependent upon you? Are you not better equipped to avail yourself of the opportunities offered for an improvement of your own mind; for more of leisure, rest and contentment for the worn-out wife at the humble, holy shrine of your domestic felicity; for the better education, enlightenment and happiness of your children? Have you not improved in your conception of responsibility and respectability, and feel newly clad with armor for a defense and maintenance of the same?

"There is something more than natural in this if philosophy could find it out." What has caused the change? Do you ever give it thought? It is not worthy only of reflection but of new resolves and determinations. The Trade Union in your case has been not only one of compensation; it has been one of preservation from danger, if not calamity—one of absolute salvation from the ills which have ever afflicted mankind in helpless condition. Do you fully comprehend all that is possible if you are only true to yourself? But to be true to one's self is not alone to look out for the interest of self. "There are others." You are not alone in the responsibility for the privileges and emoluments you enjoy. By helping others you but add to the safety and security of your own belongings. Stand by your fellows. Be constant and vigilant. Do not console yourself in quiet complacency that all is secure because of your own better contented conditions. Stretch out your hands for the rescue and liberation of the unredeemed. Use your endeavors to polish up the rough ashlars scattered in your pathway as a hindrance to your own progress and prosperity in the march of advance to brighter, happier days, when the world shall have been made better; when comfort, good cheer and consolation shall accompany felicitations and congratulations upon the reward sure to follow faithful performance of duty, fidelity to trust imposed, in a full fruition of appeasement, contentment, happiness, secured in the bonds of fellowship, friendship and fraternity.

Believe me, my dear brother trade unionist, your work is not done because you are safe within the fold. Every member of a trade organization should be on constant alert to improve and strengthen the spirit of his convictions. Paying dues and attending only occasionally upon the meetings of a Union may possibly satisfy the letter of the law. The writer has been doing better than that for nearly forty-nine years, and has never made a step to regret. His devotions have always been devout, rigid, exact—with religious faithfulness. He has never lost sight of the favors conferred or the value of genuine beneficence enjoyed. The man who forgets the advantages obtained from his Trade Union connections is unworthy of kind consideration and respectful recognition. Let no man professing Trade Union principles suffer himself—or others, if he can prevent them—to droop into pessimism and gloomy despondency. There be those who grumble about the amount of dues imposed, or of an occasional assessment. Out upon such lack of faith in achievement made and yet in store for the faithful to their calling. Take out your pencil and figure out your dues for a whole year; then figure out your increased pay obtained through Trade Union methods; deduct the lowest figures from the highest; then look at yourself, as in a mirror, and strive to conceal the shame which a conscientious consideration would cause to bear heavily upon your action.

There is no investment on earth for a workingman to make that will pay as much per cent. as a Trade Union. He makes no sacrifice of principle, belief or opinion, it interferes neither with his politics, religion or social functions. He can be a Trade Unionist and anything else he pleases that may befit an honest, upright citizen, while the benefits are enhanced by each succeeding hour of toil, and he is braced in adherence to a rectitude which leaves no trace of blush or shame.

Long live the Trade Union!

American Federation of Labor.

II.

INTERNAL POLICY—RELATION TO OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

BY MORTON A. ALDRICH, PH. D.

The objects of the American Federation of Labor are stated in its Constitution as follows:

1. The objects of this Federation shall be the encouragement and formation of local Trade and Labor Unions, and the closer federation of such societies through the organization of Central Trade and Labor Unions in every city, and the further combination of such bodies into State, Territorial or Provincial organizations, to secure legislation in the interest of the working masses.

2. The establishment of National and International Trade Unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.

3. An American Federation of all National and International Trade Unions, to aid and assist each other, to aid and encourage the sale of Union label goods, and to secure national legislation in the interest of the working people and influence public opinion, by peaceful and legal methods, in favor of organized labor.

4. To aid and encourage the labor press of America.

Its policy is thus two-fold. Besides what may be called the external policy, such as the promotion of legislation and the encouragement of the sale of Union label goods, the Federation seeks to bring about by means of closer federation more efficient organization of the American Trade Union movement. This work within the Trade Union world, though less conspicuous than the external activity of the Federation, and on that account generally ignored, deserves careful consideration.

Organizers of the Federation—over three hundred in all—work to bring the Unions of a trade together in a national Union, and especially to organize new local Unions. These organizers receive no pay, except necessary expenses. Of late they have been devoting especial attention to the difficult problem of organizing unskilled laborers.

The Federation is the medium through which the more experienced Trade Unionists give wholesome advice to the cruder and less efficient Unions. Year after year President Gompers, in his annual reports, has urged the Unions to strengthen their organization by charging high dues and adopting a system of insurance benefits. A well filled treasury, he points out, is one of a Trade Union's most potent arguments against an unwilling employer; the benefit funds for sick, funeral, disability and out-of-work benefits enable a Trade Union to do more for its members; and above all the existence of benefit funds secures a permanency in the membership of the Trade Union. It was the Unions without funds which broke up during the depression of 1893, while the only national Trade Union affiliated with the Federation which had a continuous growth in membership during this same period was the one which had the system of high dues and benefits generally established. Further, only those Unions which maintain their membership intact during dull periods of industry are prepared to take advantage of the first sign of returning good times. This attitude of President Gompers is heartily endorsed by the conventions

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OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,
124 N. Ninth St, Philadelphia, Pa.

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W. J. Williams, 170 Mills st., Atlanta, Ga.

American Federation of Labor.

(*Continued.*)

of the Federation; the convention of 1896 resolved that no local Union should be permitted to remain affiliated with the Federation unless its dues were at least fifty cents a month. Not many years ago such a proposal would have met with strong opposition, but now most Unions have come to appreciate the advantages of substantial regular dues.

The great lack of unity in the American Trade Union movement has often resulted in the existence of rival Trade Unions in the same trade. The division in authority resulting from this dual organization is uniformly bad. The employer has to deal with two sets of Trade Union officials instead of one; and, as a rule, the two organizations have ended in giving much more energy to fighting each other than to advancing the interests of their members. The American Federation has taken a firm stand against this needless dual organization. It invariably refuses to recognize more than one national organization in a single trade*, and it undertakes to protect the organization which it recognizes against both rivals and seceders.

It remains to consider the relation of the American Federation of Labor to the rival labor organization of the Knights of Labor, which had existed since 1869. The Federation and the Knights both included workmen of various trades, but they differed radically in their forms of organization. While the Knights admitted any one to membership (except the three ostracized classes of lawyers, bankers and saloonkeepers), the Federation closely confined its membership to workingmen. The organization of the Knights rested on lodges founded by the central order, and power was strongly centralized. The units of the American Federation of Labor were strong, independent national Unions. The fundamental difference between the two bodies, however, lay in the composition of the local units. The Knights tried to a considerable extent to organize in the same local assemblies all classes of workmen regardless of vocation. The local Unions represented in the Federation, on the contrary, comprise only workmen of a single trade (with the unimportant exception of the federal Unions). The Federation deems it a mistake to invest authority over the affairs of a trade in a Union in which other trades are represented, and asserts the principle that the workmen of a craft alone have the right to regulate the affairs of that craft.

When the Federation was first founded, the two organizations apparently intended to live harmoniously together. At the Federation convention of 1881 nearly half the delegates represented local assemblies of the Knights of Labor. Trouble soon arose, however, from the rivalry between the organizations of the Knights and the Federation among workmen in the same trade. The unions of the Knights provoked great bitterness of feeling by accepting workmen as members whom the Trade Unions had declared "unfair." In some cases, when a Trade Union went on strike, the Knights went so far as to organize the workmen who took their places into one of their local assemblies. The resulting differences developed into an ugly fight. Several conferences between the two organizations utterly failed to bring about an agreement. The Federation demanded that the Knights of Labor should surrender all their authority in Trade Union affairs, which had become their chief concern, and confine themselves to the educational branch of their work. The struggle has continued intermittently ever since. In several instances the rival local organizations in the same trade have fought each other till they forgot their trade interests, greatly to the convenience of the employers. For a time both organizations suffered; but as the final result the American Federation of Labor has steadily grown, while the membership of the Knights of Labor, owing both to its political intrigues and to the imperfect basis of its trade organization, has dwindled until to-day the order is not strong enough except in a few localities to be a serious rival to the Federation.

The conflict was a struggle for supremacy, of course, but deeper than that it was a conflict between the different principles of organization underlying the two orders. Under the Knights of Labor, the policy of the workmen in a trade might be fixed, in part at least, by men outside the trade. The American Federation of Labor, supported by the national Trade Unions, gained a victory for the principle that the members of a trade should have undivided authority over the affairs of that trade.

*The case of the American branches of the (English) Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners is an exception. They were admitted into the American Federation of Labor by consent of the American Society, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending November 30, 1898.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$147 10	100	$5 80	207	$8 60	402	$7 40
2	23 70	101	3 60	208	2 60	406	4 80
3	7 60	103	11 20	209	16 00	407	6 20
5	31 60	104	5 40	210	13 80	409	2 20
6	5 60	105	4 00	211	33 80	416	29 60
7	72 90	106	14 90	213	10 00	419	40 60
8	18 20	109	47 20	214	3 00	424	4 40
9	15 10	110	13 65	215	19 50	427	57 40
10	168 10	111	6 60	216	10 00	428	7 40
11	44 80	112	51 20	217	3 80	429	11 30
12	60 60	114	21 40	218	30 00	433	15 30
13	38 40	115	63 90	220	9 00	434	4 00
15	16 20	116	2 60	221	5 00	437	5 40
16	19 40	117	2 60	223	35 80	439	3 20
18	3 80	118	2 20	224	15 68	440	10 40
19	57 85	119	28 20	228	9 80	442	3 40
20	7 80	120	14 50	229	4 40	444	10 20
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22	70 80	122	10 40	231	9 40	451	18 00
23	43 35	123	8 50	233	16 80	453	50 00
24	21 30	125	46 00	235	4 80	457	74 20
25	17 00	126	7 75	236	4 40	460	2 40
26	31 60	128	4 40	238	10 40	464	30 80
27	10 60	129	6 00	239	14 20	467	4 40
28	9 20	130	1 00	241	8 40	468	24 10
29	28 80	131	15 40	242	12 60	471	32 60
31	21 60	134	8 20	244	2 10	473	37 10
32	28 20	135	17 00	245	10 50	474	4 20
33	110 20	136	4 80	246	3 40	476	60 50
34	10 80	137	7 00	247	20 20	482	11 70
35	5 20	139	2 00	248	4 80	483	25 60
37	4 20	140	7 60	249	25 20	484	11 00
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44	8 30	146	29 25	257	95 60	499	7 20
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46	11 10	149	6 20	259	8 65	509	44 05
47	23 20	150	50	260	5 60	513	33 60
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63	29 00	166	6 30	301	62 70	606	4 80
64	29 00	167	20 80	304	10 85	611	8 20
65	15 15	168	14 00	306	75 20	612	2 80
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86	13 60	187	10 40	365	15 70	707	11 40
87	13 80	188	6 25	371	2 80	712	2 80
88	12 20	190	7 80	374	10 60	714	17 20
89	2 95	191	6 20	375	144 80	715	35 20
90	19 20	192	3 20	376	10 00	716	20 40
91	22 90	194	2 00	381	18 00	723	15 00
92	6 40	195	3 00	382	67 80	726	19 00
93	24 80	198	7 00	384	5 85	739	2 80
95	12 06	199	37 40	391	8 20	746	2 20
96	66 90	200	18 20	393	5 20	750	11 60
97	6 65	202	20 80	394	9 10	757	4 60
98	45 05	203	17 10	399	6 00	767	4 00
99	2 20	206	9 20	400	3 20	785	2 20

Total $6,362 35

RECEIPTS, OCTOBER, 1898.

From the Unions, tax, etc	$6,760 09
" Advertisers	168 26
" Subscribers	4 00
" Rent	10 00
" Clearances	4 20
" Miscellaneous	9 79
Cash balance, October 1, 1988	21,936 00
Total	$28,892 34
Total expenses	8,758 26
Cash balance, November 1, 1898	$20,134 08

DETAILED EXPENSES, OCTOBER, 1898.

Printing 1,000 postals	$ 3 00
" 3,000 envelopes and 3,000 letter heads for General Officers and G. E. B.	24 25
Printing 1,250 large vote returns	21 75
" 1,250 circulars, four pages	11 50
" 600 request circulars	1 75
" 1,000 stamped envelopes	1 25
" 800 gummed slips	1 50
" 5,000 letter heads	20 00
" 19,000 copies October CARPENTER	468 50
" 500 note sheet circulars	3 00
" 5,000 membership cards	12 50
One-half ream large wrapping paper	8 75
Expressage	75
Postage on October CARPENTER	28 18
Engravings for October "	31 25
Special writers for " "	44 00
A. W. Woods	15 00
D. L. Stoddard	15 00
10 telegrams	2 58
Expressage on supplies, etc	13 03
Postage " " "	26 72
500 postals	5 00
Registered letters	2 88
Postage on general vote circulars	10 00
1,000 stamped envelopes	21 80
500 postals	5 00
Office rent for October	25 00
Quarterly P. O. box rent	3 00
Salary and clerk hire	362 71
Tax to A. F. of L. for September	66 67
F. J. Lambert, attorney	75 00
Amalgamated Carpenters, for Donald Monro	9 10
H. M. Saunders, investigation of Bailey claim	10 00
A. C. Cattermull	27 75
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	18 05
Rubber seals and daters	5 03
2,000 clasp envelopes	18 00
One dozen transfer cases	4 75
Stationery	3 31
Incidentals	1 95
Janitor's services	4 00
D. C. of Newark, N. J.	100 00
D. C. Pittsburg	100 00
D. C. of San Francisco	300 00
Benefits Nos. 4,293 to 4,343	6,825 00
Total	$ 8,758 26

RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER, 1898.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	$6,362 35
" Advertisers	263 75
" Rent	10 00
" Subscribers	8 00
" Miscellaneous	60
Cash balance, November 1, 1898	20,134 08
Total	$26 778 78
Total expenses	6,109 62
Cash balance, December 1, 1898	$20,669 16

DETAILED EXPENSES, NOVEMBER, 1898.

Printing 5,000 applications	$ 7 50
" 1,000 letter sheets	1 50
" 5,000 arrears notices	7 50
" 200 arrears, German	5 00
" 1,000 note circulars	3 50
" 1,000 receipt forms	3 50
" 1,000 bill heads	3 00
" 2,000 Treas. blanks	5 00
" 1,500 noteheads	3 25
" 1,000 clearances	2 50
" 3,000 F. S. blanks	12 00
" 10,000 labels	7 25
" 1,000 officers' bonds	6 75
" 100 R. S. order books	25 00
" 1,000 postals	2 75
" 15 ledgers (200 pages)	16 80
" 15 " (300 pages)	23 25
" 18,750 copies, November CARPENTER	465 00
Expressage	75
Print bill	601 80
Postage on November CARPENTER	27 85
Printing proceedings of New York convention	227 75
Engravings for November CARPENTER	38 25
Special writers for " "	49 00
Press Clipping Bureau	10 00
Nine telegrams	2 99
Expressage on supplies, etc.	17 76
Postage " " "	27 81
Postage on Convention Proceedings to Locals	12 00
1000 Postals	10 00
Office rent for November	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	374 16
Gas bill for quarter	7 10
Tax to A. F. of L. for October	66 67
500 Brotherhood pins	100 00
P. J. McGuire, travelling expenses	16 75
Stationery and incidentals	1 80
Janitor's services	3 25
Benefits, Nos. 4344 to 4377	4,489 68
Total	$6,109 62

AMENDMENTS.

RESOLUTIONS.	1		2		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25	
Unions.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1	27	75	7	44	38	1	59	0	21	35	36	15	60	0	59	0	8	31	47	0	47	0	47	0	43	1	47	0	41	2	46	0	50	0	0	50	40	1	41	0	47	0	43	0	41	0	42	0	48	0	46	0	47	0
2	12	26	2	42	44	1	25	11	21	19	0	42	2	42	9	28	35	1	29	0	22	9	39	1	28	7	38	0	15	23	37	1	1	40	26	19	31	4	31	6	37	0	35	1	42	2	40	0	38	0	1	32	0	37
3	10	2	11	1	12	0	11	0	12	0	10	1	10	0	3	7	12	0	10	1	10	0	8	0	8	0	11	0	10	0	8	0	9	7	2	0	8	12	0	11	0	12	0	10	0	9	0	10	0	8	1	8	1	4	2
5	0	30	0	30	30	0	31	0	31	0	30	0	32	0	0	31	30	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	31	0	32	0	32	0	1	30	0	31	4	27	30	0	31	0	32	0	2	30	29	2	31	0	31	0	3	0
6	5	8	5	4	0	5	7	0	3	3	4	3	3	3	0	8	5	0	5	0	4	0	5	0	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	10	0	9	12	0	13	0	7	0	8	0	2	5	0	8	7	0	5	0	1	1	5	0
8	4	6	11	0	26	0	26	0	26	0	26	0	26	0	19	5	24	1	18	0	21	0	19	0	18	0	19	0	20	0	20	0	21	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	20	0	19	1
9	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	6	14	15	3	21	0	21	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0
10	34	21	52	0	40	0	42	0	41	1	41	0	51	0	51	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	94	0	94	0	49	1	50	0	50	0	46	0	46	0	46	0	43	0	43	0	43	0	43	0
11	25	16	1	25	39	0	0	52	0	52	0	52	0	52	42	2	52	0	52	0	52	0	52	0	52	0	0	52	0	52	52	0	52	0	41	6	52	0	52	0	52	0	52	0	52	0	52	0	52	0	39	2	52	0
12	6	97	6	97	103	0	103	0	99	0	98	0	98	0	98	0	97	0	97	0	95	0	95	0	90	0	90	0	87	0	85	0	80	0	80	0	77	0	77	0	75	0	75	0	75	0	75	0	60	0	60	0	57	0
13	4	28	0	39	34	8	38	0	36	0	6	31	38	0	41	0	41	0	43	0	43	0	43	0	43	0	43	0	43	0	43	0	43	0	40	0	41	38	7	43	0	43	0	1	39	43	1	44	0	44	0	44	0	32	6
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16	18	0	17	0	15	0	13	0	12	0	12	0	17	0	0	13	10	2	12	0	8	1	9	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	1	3	15	2	14	9	1	11	0	4	10	4	1	11	1	8	0	12	0	7	0	6	0
18	0	11	0	11	8	3	7	4	4	7	9	2	10	1	2	9	8	3	8	4	8	4	12	0	10	5	7	5	7	0	12	1	11	0	12	7	5	7	2	10	6	6	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	30	0	9	18	53	0	61	1	55	0	52	0	55	0	4	50	46	6	15	38	51	0	55	0	55	0	52	0	53	0	55	0	1	54	51	1	53	1	54	0	53	1	49	2	46	0	44	0	49	0	0	45	1	42	0
20	7	0	7	0	9	0	9	0	0	9	0	10	9	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	5	5	10	0	2	8	10	0	0	10	0	10	1	9	6	4	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	0	10	0	10
22	11	6	6	10	14	1	13	1	15	2	11	2	14	0	2	14	14	2	11	4	11	2	14	0	3	16	0	14	0	14	14	6	16	25	0	26	0	25	0	16	1	13	2	7	10	9	0	13	0	12	0	11	0	10
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24	22	14	20	16	64	5	61	5	62	2	69	1	63	1	41	36	70	1	70	1	57	1	60	4	57	3	67	2	66	1	45	37	19	61	68	10	74	1	69	2	60	5	65	4	61	2	60	2	58	3	63	1	44	3
25	20	2	3	19	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	3	19	3	19	10	4	10	4	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0
26	13	1	15	2	32	1	29	0	30	0	30	1	30	1	14	19	27	1	28	1	28	2	26	1	7	20	22	1	24	1	28	2	30	4	32	2	14	26	35	2	37	2	18	2	27	3	31	1	32	1	32	1	30	1
27	2	15	1	33	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	31	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	21	12	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0
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31	0	26	3	23	33	0	28	2	35	0	29	0	25	0	24	1	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	24	1	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0
32	0	0	0	0	30	0	24	7	20	9	19	13	27	2	28	2	28	2	25	4	21	7	29	2	23	6	26	3	26	5	29	2	29	01	28	4	28	4	31	1	30	0	19	9	22	8	22	2	25	4	19	10	17	13
33	38	27	36	50	43	1	45	1	6	78	12	61	31	27	35	18	30	3	35	1	19	6	33	1	13	15	28	1	2	25	38	1	33	2	32	2	24	2	29	1	30	1	14	8	17	8	22	1	28	1	9	18	3	22
34	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	19	19	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	9	20	0	20	0	19	1	20	0	0	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	19	1
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36	7	3	7	3	9	0	8	1	9	0	9	1	13	1	0	0	9	0	9	4	12	0	12	0	12	1	9	4	8	4	10	2	7	6	13	0	4	9	13	0	10	3	0	13	7	5	1	11	8	4	5	6	5	5
38	4	10	4	10	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	14	4	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	10	8	8	10	0	18	6	12	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0
41	11	1	8	3	10	2	12	0	11	0	12	0	12	0	9	2	11	1	0	11	3	7	10	2	12	0	12	0	12	0	10	2	4	8	0	12	0	12	0	3	9	11	1	11	1	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0
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44	35	0	35	0	35	0	36	0	36	0	35	0	35	0	31	4	36	0	36	0	36	0	38	0	38	0	35	0	36	0	1	35	35	1	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	38	0	38	0	38	0	37	1
45	1	13	1	13	17	0	15	0	17	0	14	2	15	0	15	1	17	0	14	3	15	0	14	1	0	15	15	0	15	0	15	0	12	2	8	4	13	0	14	0	14	0	5	9	1	11	12	1	14	0	13	0	13	0
47	14	12	15	9	27	0	21	3	5	21	27	1	22	0	2	19	17	0	18	0	21	0	17	0	11	0	24	0	23	0	24	9	5	16	26	0	22	0	16	8	19	0	26	0	17	13	8	16	7	6	12	0	2	9
48	1	69	0	72	71	0	4	26	15	5	33	0	7	13	21	3	40	0	37	0	39	1	27	0	11	0	14	0	7	0	22	6	0	23	0	30	0	1	16	22	0	17	0	19	0	9	6	15	0	15	0	15	0	3	8
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54	1	60	2	59	32	0	32	0	31	0	26	0	33	0	3	30	27	1	22	0	33	0	19	3	0	22	0	27	0	21	0	18	0	23	2	17	13	9	21	22	0	22	0	24	0	24	1	0	27	0	27	22	2	24	0
55	31	0	30	5	24	0	31	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	22	7	33	0	33	0	32	0	32	0	31	0	31	0	31	0	29	0	34	0	34	0	32	0	28	2	30	0	0	34	0	33	0	32	0	28	2	30	0	30
56	5	179	0	184	184	0	184	0	184	0	184	0	184	0	184	0	84	0	0	184	0	184	184	0	184	0	184	0	184	0	184	0	184	0	1	183	184	0	184	0	184	0	184	0	184	0	184	0	184	0	0	0	0	184
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61	34	19	31	1	47	3	64	0	50	0	75	0	77	0	72	3	81	0	78	0	73	1	75	0	61	0	68	0	62	0	62	3	41	0	40	0	44	0	26	10	30	3	40	0	43	0	29	1	30	0	33	0	30	0
62	34	3	31	7	41	0	32	1	39	5	32	0	37	1	44	1	36	0	33	0	40	0	32	0	36	0	35	0	28	0	35	0	40	0	40	0	35	0	35	0	38	0	32	0	39	0	34	0	33	0	35	0	33	0
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65	14	0	10	5	0	15	0	18	7	5	13	2	18	1	0	18	2	16	0	16	0	12	2	14	0	9	2	12	0	10	14	0	8	6	1	12	14	0	14	0	13	0	14	0	14	0	12	1	13	0	14	0	14	0
66	9	5	10	4	13	1	14	0	13	1	14	0	13	1	13	1	14	0	14	0	11	3	13	1	14	0	17	1	13	7	15	0	0	15	16	0	16	0	15	0	14	0	14	6	7	13	0	15	0	14	0	14	0	14
67	10	4	1	13	14	0	16	0	2	11	15	0	21	0	4	9	0	22	21	0	9	0	13	1	13	2	2	17	14	0	17	1	13	7	15	0	2	1	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	22	1	23	3	14	8
69	22	1	19	4	14	8	19	3	21	2	21	2	21	2	18	3	18	5	21	2	23	0	23	0	21	2	3	23	1	23	1	21	3	5	17	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	22	1	23	3	14	8	4
70	3	19	2	20	18	4	15	7	10	12	20	2	12	10	6	16	5	17	6	16	4	18	16	6	7	15	9	13	12	10	13	4	17	5	19	3	20	2	19	3	18	4	2	20	9	13	8	14	15	7	19	3	14	8
72	38	10	54	3	55	2	60	1	56	3	46	8	45	6	1	39	33	1	31	1	25	1	30	5	23	7	20	4	18	2	19	11	6	25	23	4	11	12	16	2	27	1	29	1	27	1	22	2	0	4	19	2	19	4
73	27	0	24	2	53	0	53	0	34	3	25	1	21	0	28	0	47	0	46	0	47	0	47	0	23	2	31	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	32	0	28	1	29	0	41	0	22	3	19	7	15	0	35	0	34	0	34	1
75	1	26	4	25	25	3	25	2	26	2	24	4	23	5	9	19	25	4	25	3	7	19	24	3	21	6	20	5	16	12	25	3	4	25	24	5	10	19	23	4	24	3	24	2	8	8	2	8	2	8	6	2	7	3
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AMENDMENTS.

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Unions.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
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RESOLUTIONS.

AMENDMENTS.

Unions.	1 For.	1 Against.	2 For.	2 Against.	1 For.	1 Against.	2 For.	2 Against.	3 For.	3 Against.	4 For.	4 Against.	5 For.	5 Against.	6 For.	6 Against.	7 For.	7 Against.	8 For.	8 Against.	9 For.	9 Against.	10 For.	10 Against.	11 For.	11 Against.	12 For.	12 Against.	13 For.	13 Against.	14 For.	14 Against.	15 For.	15 Against.	16 For.	16 Against.	17 For.	17 Against.	18 For.	18 Against.	19 For.	19 Against.	20 For.	20 Against.	21 For.	21 Against.	22 For.	22 Against.	23 For.	23 Against.	24 For.	24 Against.	25 For	25 Against
237	13	0	14	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	11	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	11	0	10	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	1	9	0	7
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239	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	1	7	11	1	4	2	12	0	2	10	0	12	0	12	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	4	8	0	12	12	0	12	0	6
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419	0	90	1	91	87	0	28	0	90	0	90	0	90	0	86	3	89	1	86	0	85	1	84	0	84	2	83	0	83	0	83	0	82	0	81	1	7	55	79	2	80	0	1	78	62	12	80	0	76	0	72	0	21	7
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AMENDMENTS.

Unions.	26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
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449	0	0	16	3	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	2	17	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	18	2	17	1	18	0	19	0	19	0	19	1	18
451	61	0	61	0	61	0	61	0	60	1	61	0	61	0	61	0	61	0	61	0	61	0	61	0	61	0	61	0	61	0	61	0	61	0	61	0	61	0	61	0	61	0	61	0	61	0	61	0	58	3
453	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	39	2	5	36	41	0	41	0	41	0	41	0	41	0	41	0	41	0	41	0	41	0	41	0	41	0	41	0	41	0	41	0	41	0	41	0	41	0	41	0	41	0
457	0	39	41	1	28	0	19	0	23	10	33	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	35	2	35	2	56	0	25	1	44	0	39	0	37	0	35	0	35	0	30	0	32	0	59	0	59	0	59	0	59	0	1	59
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464	23	0	34	14	25	1	20	33	39	11	49	1	89	0	39	2	35	3	46	0	40	2	37	1	56	1	58	0	47	0	55	0	66	0	56	0	18	17	34	0	44	0	34	0	38	0	31	0	59	0
468	5	24	0	46	2	42	46	0	46	0	46	0	32	4	35	1	36	12	36	12	37	2	37	2	47	0	47	0	47	0	47	0	47	0	47	0	47	0	47	0	47	0	47	0	47	0	47	0	47	0
471	1	43	12	33	32	13	44	0	44	0	44	0	44	0	44	5	53	0	44	0	44	0	3	41	44	0	44	0	44	0	44	0	41	0	41	0	41	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0
473	0	0	1	54	1	54	25	3	28	0	2	32	4	27	54	5	53	0	53	0	41	3	36	0	41	0	1	94	64	0	60	0	49	0	49	0	38	0	44	0	44	0	54	0	54	0	49	0	56	1
474	8	3	2	8	1	10	8	3	10	0	10	0	8	2	10	1	1	10	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	6	5	8	2	0	10	10	0	10	0	8	1	8	2	7	4	10	1	8	2	8	3	10	0
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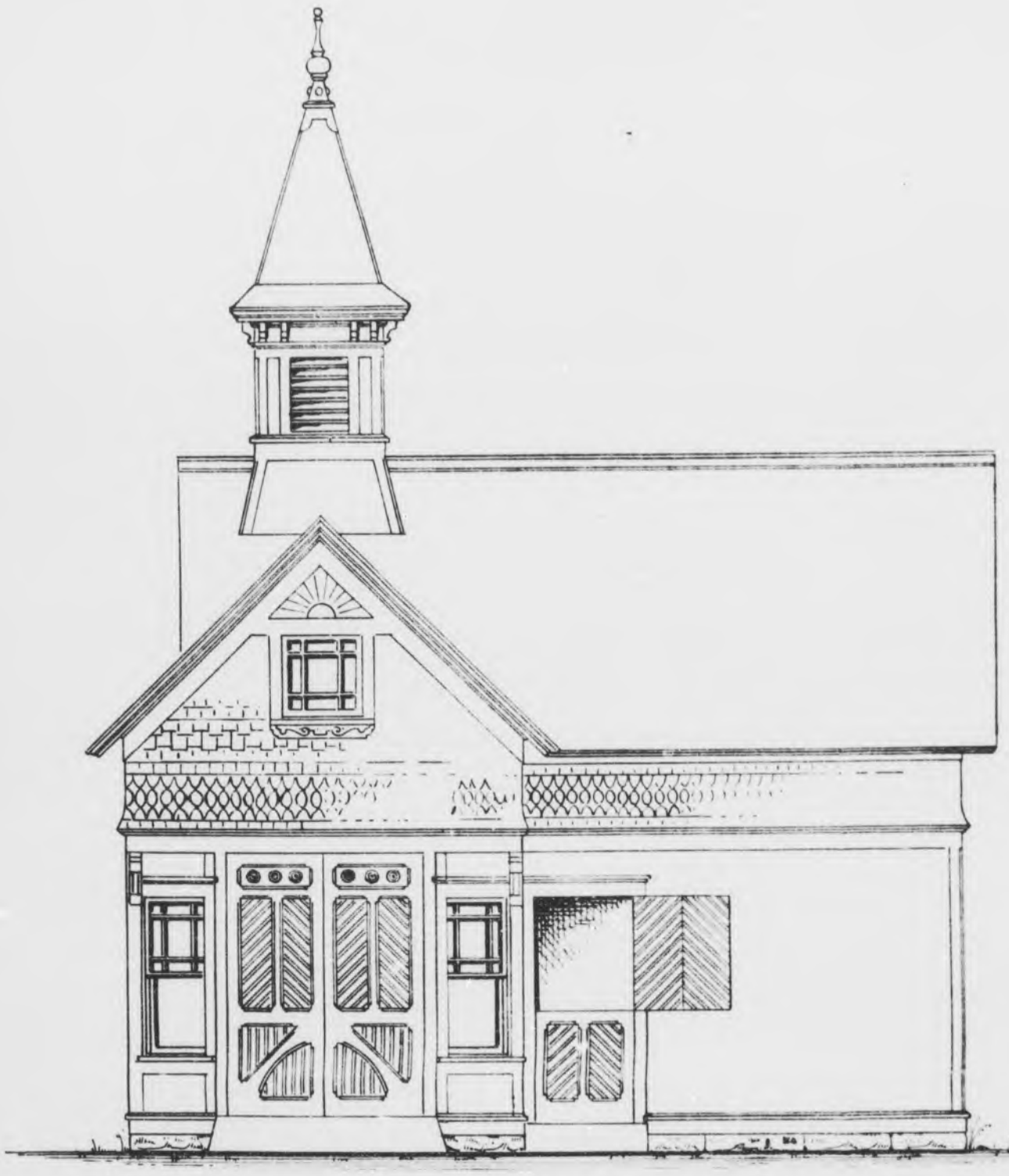
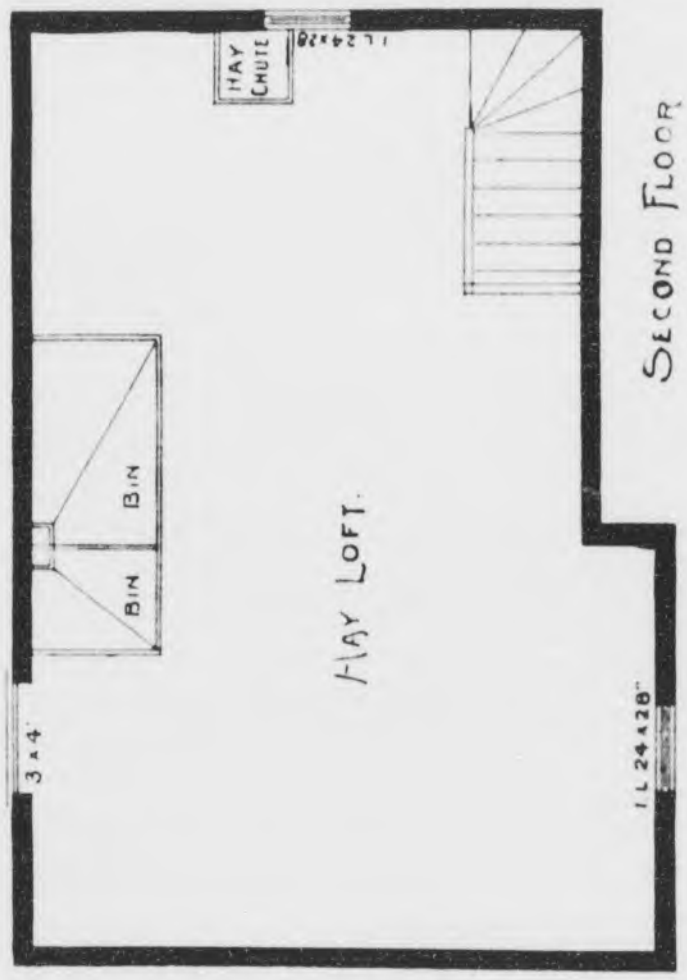
490	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0
493	40	0	31	2	40	0	40	0	39	1	39	0	38	1	40	0	32	8	38	2	38	2



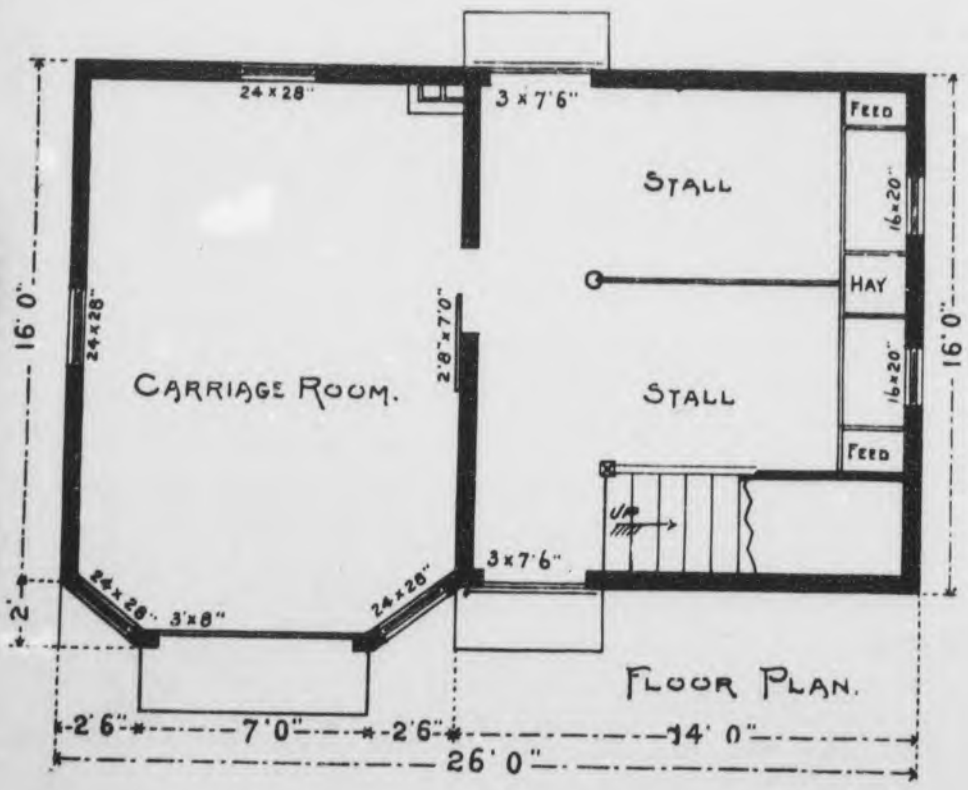
FRONT



Plans for a Stable.

BY A. W. WOODS.

Here is a conveniently arranged plan for a stable, suitable for city or suburban purposes. It contains two stalls and large carriage room, with hay loft and feed bins on second floor with easy access to same. The bins are so arranged that the feed can be drawn from them on first floor. Just enough ornamentation is used to give the building a pleasing and substantial appearance. The cost with good material throughout would be in the neighborhood of $350, based on the prices prevailing in this section of the country.



END

For Our German Readers.

Neujahrs-Gruß des „Carpenter."

Aus gutem Herzen guten Gruß,
Zum frohen fest der Jahreswende,
Euch allen, Brüdern, einen Kuß
Und Glückwünsche ohne Ende —
Ach, könnt ich, was ich wünsche, geben,
Fürwahr —
Ihr solltet allesammt erleben,
Ein reiches, hochbeglücktes Jahr!

Und mehr! All Eure Lebenstage,
Sie würden heiter, still und rein,
Ganz ungetrübt von Noth und Plage,
Des wahren Menschthums würdig sein.
In allen Landen, allen Zonen,
Würd' in der lichtsten Herrlichkeit,
Im Bunde mit der Wahrheit thronen,
Die ewige Gerechtigkeit.
Am Arm des Friedens würde schreiten,
Der Gott der Liebe durch die Welt,
Und seine Hände segnend breiten,
Wo Mensch zum Menschen sich gesellt.
Frei, stark im Recht und groß in Tugend,
Erlöst aus finsterem Hasses Bann,
Zu blüh'n in immer neuer Jugend,
Schlöß Volk an Volk sich liebend an.
Vorüber wär' das grimme Streiten
Und 's Betteln um das liebe Brot,
Und ausgetilgt für alle Zeiten,
Der tausendfache Fluch der Noth
Des Elends Herrschaft wär' geendet,
Die jetzt auf Millionen ruht,
Wem Jeglichem das Seine schändet,
Der Arbeit heil ge Segensfluth —
Das Alles schließt mein Wünschen ein —
Wird's dermal einst wohl Wahrheit werden?
Bricht wohl einmal die Zeit herein,
Solch hehren Glücks auf der Erden?
O, zweifelt nicht, die Zeit wird kommen,
Wir haben längst ihr Unterpfand,
Schon ist ihr Morgenroth erglommen,
Hell strahlend über allem Land!
Wir ahnen froh der Zukunft Segen,
Erfüllt mit neuem Schaffensdrang,
Und ringen muthig ihr entgegen,
Und grüßen Sie mit Hymnensang,
O, kling hinaus, wie Frühlingswetter,
Das neu begrünt das öde Feld —
Dem kranken Herzen ein Erretter,
Du Sang der Hoffnung durch die Welt!
Sei des Erzeuger neuen Lebens,
Dem keine Macht die Kraft mehr nimmt,
Wo noch ein Funke edlen Strebens,
Für's Menschenrecht im Busen glimmt!
Du heil'ger Geist des Menschthums, leite,
Uns wie seither, treu, stark und wahr,
Und trag uns das Panier zum Streite,
Hochflatternd vor im neuen Jahr!
Leih Deinen Kämpfern neue Stärke,
Und schenk' all Denen Deine Gunst,
Die treu sich müh'n am großen Werke,
In Arbeit, Wissenschaft und Kunst.

Zum Jahresschluß.

Die Zeit „zwischen zwei Jahren" die von allen Völkern gefeiert wird, stimmt auch jeden denkenden Menschen feierlich und zwingt ihn zu einem Rückblick auf das scheidende Jahr, in die Vergangenheit, und zu einem Vorblick in das anbrechende Jahr, in die Zukunft.

Da der „Carpenter" mit dieser Nummer dieses Jahr abschließt, so ist es nothwendig daß auch wir einen Blick auf das vergangene und das zukünftige Jahr werfen, denn der „Carpenter" ist nicht eine Zeitung im gewöhnlichen Sinne, sondern er ist das geistige Band unserer Brüderschaft, einer Organisation deren Lebenszweck es ist die materielle und geistige Lage ihrer Mitglieder zu verbessern.

Dieser Zweck kann aber nur denn erreicht werden wenn die große Masse unserer Mitglieder in ernster Weise über ihre Lage nachdenkt. Versuchen wir also, die Ereignisse des vergangenen Jahres in kurzen Zügen vor unserem Geiste revue passiren zu lassen und gleichzeitig einen Blick in die Zukunft zu thun.

Das Jahr, an dessen Ende wir stehen, war genau wie das voraufgegangene für uns, ein Jahr des Ringens und des Leidens.

Das Gespenst der Arbeitslosigkeit welches in den Reihen der Carpenter nun schon Jahre lang herumwandert, machte sich im verflossenen Jahre in fast noch höherem Maße geltend, als wie im vorhergehenden.

Unaufhaltsam schleicht der Wolf Hunger um unsere Hütten, und hier, dort, fast bei den meisten unserer Collegen findet er zeitweilig Eingang!—Erbarmungslos bohrt sich die Schraube der kapitalistischen Ausbeutung in unser Fleisch, die Knochen zermalmend und das Mark auspressend.

Zwar ist von unserer Organisation Alles geschehen um den Würgengel des arbeitenden Volkes — den Kapitalismus — in gewissen Schranken zu halten; hier und da griffen eine Anzahl Collegen zu der letzten Waffe — zum Strike.

Allein, so lange es noch eine große Anzahl Collegen giebt, die sich unserer Organisation nicht anschließen, die, obgleich sie die gleichen Interessen haben wie wir organisirten Carpenter, zu jedem Preise arbeiten und statt 8 oder 9 Stunden 10 und 12 Stunden arbeiten, solange werden wir in unserem Bestreben nach materieller Besserstellung dem Teufel in der Fabel gleichen, der versuchte, die Frösche aus einem Weiher zu werfen; genau so viel wie er hinauswarf sprangen auch wieder hinein. Das was wir auf dem einen Platze erringen wird uns an anderer Stelle wieder genommen!

Genommen, von wem? Nicht von unseren Ausbeutern, den Kapitalisten — obgleich es diesen zu Gute kommt — nein, es wird uns genommen von unseren eigenen Fachcollegen, die in Folge ihrer geistigen Trägheit oder aus falschverstandenem Interesse, statt mit uns, wider uns kämpfen.

Das ist die Quelle unserer Ohnmacht, die, wenn wir alle nur es ernstlich wollen, versiegen wird.

Die Convention unserer Brüderschaft die im letzten Quartale dieses Jahres in New York tagte, hat außer anderen bereits Beschlüsse gefaßt „Vergrößerung des ‚Carpenter' und energische Agitation zur Aufklärung und Organisirung unserer Collegen." Die, wenn richtig durchgeführt und von uns allen unterstützt, uns dem Ziele näher bringen werden.

Genau wie das verflossene Jahr endet so beginnt auch das neue für uns, und von uns selbst hängt es daher ab, ob wir in gleicher Weise wie die früheren Jahre in unserem Elend fortleben wollen, oder den Muth haben gegen unsere Ausbeuter aufzutreten. Wenn nicht alle Anzeichen trügen, so wird uns das kommende Jahr mehr Kämpfe bringen wie das verflossene.

Der Geist der Unzufriedenheit bricht sich in unseren Reihen immer weiter Bahn. Der Druck der auf uns lastet ist für uns unerträglich geworden und wir organisirten Carpenter haben den Ernst der Lage erkannt und sind bereit jedes Opfer zu bringen, denn zu verlieren haben wir nichts sondern nur zu gewinnen.

Und darum, Collegen! mit frischem, frohem Muthe marschiren wir ins neue Jahr hinein, selbst wenn es uns härtere Kämpfe bringen wird wie das verflossene; das Bewußtsein daß wir für unser Menschenrecht streiten, das Bewußtsein daß wir das Wohlergehen—nicht nur für uns — sondern für alle Menschen erstreben, giebt uns Kraft in unserem Kampfe auszuharren.

Organisation! Einigkeit! Opfermuth! Und der Sieg kann uns nicht fehlen — bis die Ketten der Arbeit gebrochen sind, und der glücklichen Menschheit das Dreigestirn der Freiheit, Gleichheit und Brüderlichkeit lacht.

Framing.

FOR OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

OWEN B. MAGINNIS offers a prize for the most original, latest and best method of framing. Now I have given some thought and study to roof framing and have concluded the square is master of the situation, as it is much quicker and less liable to mistake than any method I know of.

Take the number of inches the roof is to rise to the foot on the tongue and one foot on the blade (which is the rise and run of one foot). If the building is 14 feet wide at a 7 foot run, apply seven times as illustrated (Fig. 1) To cut octagon rafter apply same as common except use 13 inches in place of 12 inches on blade. Hip or valley use 17 inches.

To cut jack; if you wish them 16 inches apart, slide the square up to 16 inches, if 20 inches, slide up to 20 inches and so on.

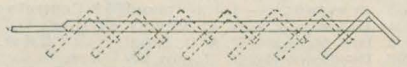


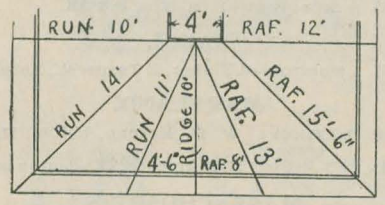
FIG. 1.

The *rise* and *run* cut on rise gives top cut and all plumb cuts, the run gives cut on plate and all level cuts.

The side cut of jacks to fit hip, and valley to fit ridge, etc, is *length* of *rafter* and run, cut on length

These general rules apply to all roofs and it is roof framing in a "nutshell," although it may not be new, original or the best.

But a better way yet is to take rise and run, measure across and get length of rafter, this gives length of all rafters for even or uneven pitches, and all main cuts.



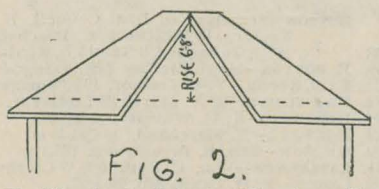


FIG. 2.

To illustrate this I will take a little 24 foot cottage, ⅓ pitch hip roof, 4 feet deck and gable in front, see cut (Fig. 2).

As it is only the principle involved for convenience in illustrating, I will use even feet as much as possible, and not give accurate measurements as to inches, although in real framing accurate measurements should always be made.

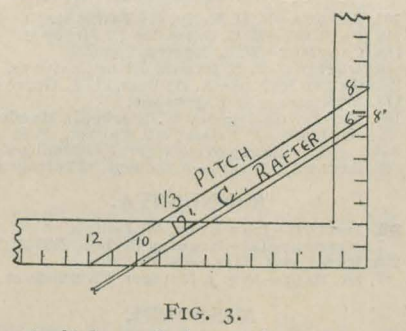


FIG. 3.

⅓ pitch roof rises 8 inches to the foot. As this 24 foot house has a 4 foot deck, the run of common rafter would be 10 feet, as the rise is 6 feet 8 inches and run 10 feet, the length of common rafter is 12 feet (Fig 3).

As the run of the hip is the diagonal of 10 feet or 14 feet (Fig. 4), and the rise is 6 feet 8 inches, run 14 feet, length of hip 15 feet 6 inches (Fig 5).

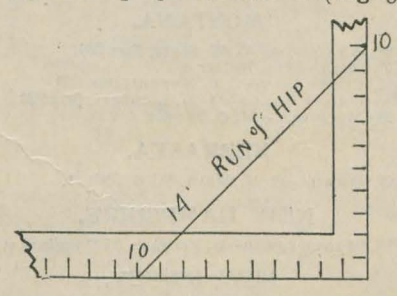


FIG. 4.

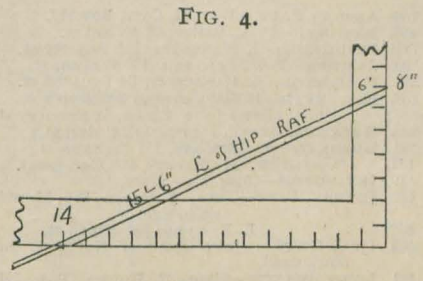


FIG. 5.

If the jacks are to be 16 inches apart, measure across your square at 16 inches at ⅓ pitch and you have 19 inches (Fig. 6) length of short jack, twice that length is length of second ones and so on, or divide the common rafter into the number of jacks required and get your lengths from common rafter:

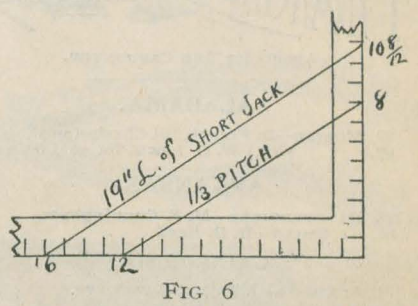


FIG 6

As the length of common rafter is 12 feet and run 10 feet, place the square on 12 and 10, cut on 12 for bevel of jack rafter (Fig. 7).

Now as the front gable is to show the roof, divide into about three equal parts, allowing for projections; set the foot of valley 4 feet 6 inches from centre of building, as it runs back 10 feet to deck.

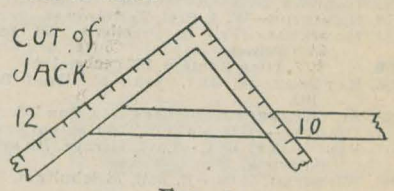


FIG 7.

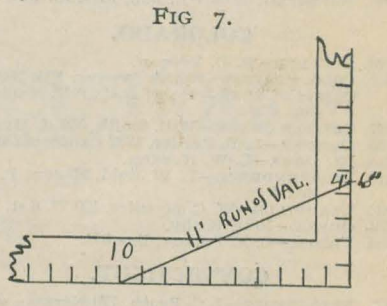


FIG. 8.

The run of valley is 11 feet (Fig. 8); as the rise is 6 feet 8 inches, run 11 feet, length of valley rafter, 13 feet (Fig. 9).

As the rise of front gable is 6 feet 8 inches and run 4 feet 6 inches, length of gable rafter 8 feet (Fig. 10).

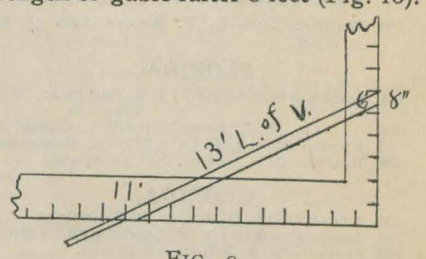


FIG. 9.

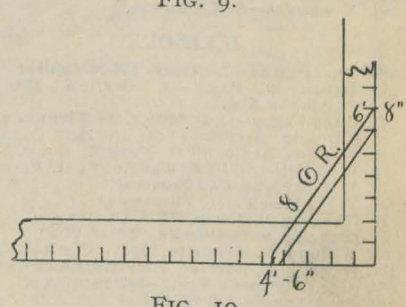


FIG. 10.

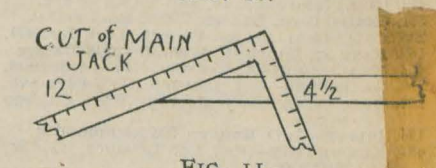


FIG. 11.

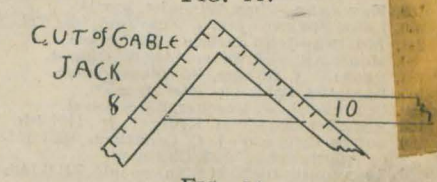


FIG. 12.

As the length of common rafter on main roof is 12 feet, and run of gable 4 feet 6 inches, place the square on length, and run cut on length and it gives side cut of main jack to fit valley (Fig. 11)

As the gable rafter is 8 feet and run of main roof 10 feet, length and run cut on length gives side cut of gable jack (Fig. 12).

D. L. STODDARD.

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92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

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86. FT. SMITH—H. G. Reed.

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332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.
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SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council, Wm. J. Kidd, 220 3d st.
22. N. L. Wandell, 1133½ Mission st., Sta. B.
95. (Latin) L. Masarie, 44½ Erie st.
304. (Ger.) Wm. Jilge, 405 Ellsworth st.
483. Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
316. SAN JOSE—W. J. Wilcox, 525 W. Julian st.
35. SAN RAFAEL—J. J. Sheils, Box 194.

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38. ST. CATHERINES—James Carty, Box 193.
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547. CRIPPLE CREEK—Will. Smith, 569 E. Myers.
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178. INDEPENDENCE—T. W. Reid, Macon, P. O. Box 5.
633. LEADVILLE—W. C. Scouller, 130 W. 6 st.
234. OURAY—John Kirby.
584. VICTOR—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

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97. NEW BRITAIN—A. L. Johnson, 114 Franklin.
79. NEW HAVEN—Wm. Wilson, 508 Chapel st.
133. NEW LONDON—A. G. Keenev, 1 W. Coit st.
137. NORWICH—F. S Edmonds, 293 Central ave.
746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
210. STAMFORD—R. B. McMillin, 176 Pacific st.
216. TORRINGTON—L. Hotchkiss, 25 George st.
260. WATERBURY—Jos. E. Sandiford, 27 N. Vine.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1446 Q st., N. W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) J. A. Sampson, 26 W. Union st.
605. " F. E. Houghton, 917 E. Church st.
74. PENSACOLA—J. A. Lyle, 317 W. Zawagossa
696. TAMPA—C. B. Hester, 2407 Tampa st.

GEORGIA.

439. ATLANTA—T. H. Miller, 16 Venable st.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
261. V LDOSTA—A. J. Gannon.

ILLINOIS.

433. BELLEVILLE—L. Kloess, 226 N. Gold st.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—O. Gratton, 3809 S. Albany Ave.
41. CHAMPAIGN—O. F. Miller, 407 Thomas ave.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, Thos. Neale, 187 E. Wash st., Room 7.
1. W. G. Schardt, 189 E. Washingt'n st., Room 2.
10. J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
13. T. J. Lelivelt, 1710 Fillmore st.
21. (French) P. Hudon, 207 S. Center ave.
54. (Bohem.) John Dlouhy, 1212 W. 21 Pl.
58. William W. Bennette, 1730 N. Clark st.
181. (Scan.) J.C. Johnson, 889 N. Washtenaw ave.
242. (Ger.) Hermann Voell, 4825 Paulina st.
416. Fred. Lemke, 520 W. 14th st.
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3253 S. Oakley ave.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 732 N. Rockwell st.
295. COLLINSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Lock Box 471.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
32. ENGLEWOOD—A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen st.
360. GALESBURG—C. J. Johnson, 879 Wash'n ave.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 7086 S. Chicago ave.
174. JOLIET—G D. Kanagy, 305 Richmond st.
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) Ed. Lapolice, 214 W. 116th st.
159. KEWANEE—Chas. Winquist, Box 11.
250. LAKE FOREST—James Dickinson, Box 278.
241. MOLINE—John Carlson, 1203 7th ave.
80. MORELAND—H. Sharp, 2449 W. Ohio st.
183. PEORIA—J. H. Rice, 405 Behrends ave.
195. PERU—H. Baldeschwieler, Box 550.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Euscher, 933 S. 8th st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Wm. Krueger, Jr., 1101 4th.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S, Chicago.
16. SPRINGFIELD—T. M. Blankenship, 724 S. 14th
448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demerest, 719 County st.

INDIANA.

352. ANDERSON—Geo. Woodmauser, 235 W. 11th
652. ELWOOD—W. H. Shaw, 1350 S. A. st.
90. EVANSVILLE—F. W. Klein, 513 Edgar st.
213. HARTFORD CITY—G. O. Bault.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of Dist. Council, D. D. Stoddard, 144 E. Washington st.
60. (Ger.) Paul Rahn, 1126 Laurel.
281. J. T. Goode, 308 W. Maryland st.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 2113 South st.
365 MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.
592. MUNCIE—H. P. Baker, 412 S. Franklin st.
48. TERRE HAUTE—A. Valentine, 724 S. 10th st.
658. VINCENNES—Levi Taylor, 1205 Perry st.
220. WASHINGTON—Jas. Ramsey, Jr., 8 S.E. 7th st

INDIAN TERRITORY.

162. MUSKOGEE—J. P. Hosmer.

IOWA.

315. BOONE—G. L. McElroy.
534. BURLINGTON—J. Hackman, 905 S. Central av.
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 432 Brady st.
106. DES MOINES—U. S. G. Badgley, 1303 21st st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
767. OTTUMWA—J.W. Morrison, 110 S. Jefferson st

KANSAS.

107. KANSAS CITY—A. D. Gates, 818 Packard st.
180. " O. B. Fuller, 208 Lafayette ave.
499. LEAVENWORTH—J. Schaufler, Montezuma av
158. TOPEKA—A. M. H. Claudy, 408 Tyler st.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785. " (Ger.) B. Kampsen, 262 W. 13th st.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O Hall.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Huffman, 1737 Gallagher.
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.
698. NEWPORT—W. E. Wing, 622 Central ave.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. D. C. Kesler, 2818 Constance st.
704. F. Duhrkop, 617 Cadiz st.
739. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche ave.
85. SHREVEPORT—L. Malkus, Box 261.

MAINE.

407. LEWISTON—C. Tinker, 21 Turner st., Auburn

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1519 W. Mulberry st.
44. " (Ger.) H. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. M. Taylor, 116 Whitfield st., Dorchester.
33. " C. J. Gallagher, 8 Rand Pl., Roxbury.
218. E. BOSTON—Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington st.
223. FALL RIVER—F. J. Trainor, 105 Thomas st.
82. HAVERHILL—R. A. Clark, 36 Dudley st.
424. HINGHAM—H. E. Wherity, Box 113.
123. HOLYOKE—F. Marchand, 46 Cabot st.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Wm. C. Gemmel, 17 Crosby st.
370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach, 9 Elm ct.
154. MARLBORO—J. O. Donohue, 37 School st.
409 NEW BEDFORD—C.G. Francis, 216 North st.
275. NEWTON—C. Connors, 82 West st.
193. NORTH ADAMS—G. W. Houghton, 1 Ryon's Lane.
444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
67. ROXBURY—H. M. Taylor, 116 Whitfield st., Dorchester.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Jr., Box 485, Merrick.
177. " P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
23. WORCESTER—W.A. Rossley, 5 City View ave

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelly, 416 Tawas st.
116. BAY CITY—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
113. CALUMET—W. L. Rogers, Box 528.
19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
196. GRAND RAPIDS—A. De Boer, 217 E. Grove st.
173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
100. MUSKEGON—Harley W. Starke, 11 Marshall
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 502 Ward st., E. S.
334. " Henry Wettlaufer, 1811 Madison st.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell, 282 Portage av.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—John Knox, W. Duluth.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—Henning Stubee, 2303 E. 22d
266. RED LAKE FALLS—N. Holberg.
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY—Secretary of Dist. Council, John Kirk, 404 E. 12th st.
75. J. E. Chaffin, 2220 Troost ave.
160. H. S. Thayer 205 W. 29th st.
249. E. H. Price, 1716 Michigan ave.
110. ST. JOSEPH—Wm. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
5. (Ger.) Aug. Kaiser, 2236 Shenandoah ave.
45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 1416 Montgomery st.
47. (Ger.) R. Fuelle, 310 Clark ave.
73. Chas. Wesling, 4035 Easton ave.
257. J. A. Steininger, 3635 Lucky st.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) H. D. Kolls, 4036 N. 25th st.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
256. BELT—Wm Nollar.
112. BUTTE CITY—C. F. Nugent, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
28. MISSOULA—M. C. Pepple.

NEBRASKA.

427. OMAHA—J. H. Maus, 831 S. 28th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomes, 55 Douglass st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.
486. BAYONNE—P. A. Miller, 13 E. 53d st.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 430 Walnut st.
217. E. ORANGE—L. P. Sherrer, 34 Bedford st.
167. ELIZABETH—H Zimmerman 240 South st.
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 312 Union st.
391. HOBOKEN—A. Crothers, 131 Jackson st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
57. IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert.
139. JERSEY CITY—Thos. J. Devin, 226 Monticello ave.
482. " L. F. Ryan, 181 Ninth st.
564. (J. C. Heights) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305 MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—Jas. McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 16
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, W. M. Shaw, 415 Plane st.
119. H. G. Long, 10 Davis st., E. Newark.
120. (Ger.) M. Ambielli, 84 Kussuth st.
148. Herm. Henri, 427 S. 7th st.
306. A. L. Beegle, 120 N. 2d st.
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 584 Springfield ave.
349. ORANGE—M. Morlock, 17 Parkinson Ter.
325. PATERSON—P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th st.
490. PASSAIC—John Icke, 309 Highland ave.
65. PERTH AMBOY—W. H. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette st.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield.
31. TRENTON—J. J. Rourke, 25 Market st.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " (Ger.) Wm. Franklin, 450 Elk st.
6. AMSTERDAM—Lester Covey, 20 Milton st.
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
24. BATAVIA—F. S. Booth, 142 Harvester ave.
233. BINGHAMPTON—F. W. Sicklor, 42 Walnut st.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, Chas. Friedel 58 Himrod st.
12. Otto Zeibig, 1432 De Kalb ave.
32. (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) H. Munster, 371 Palmetto st.
109. Edw. Tobin, 507 Schenck ave., Sub-Sta. 43.
126. M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
147. C. E. Brown, 272 Howard ave.
175. W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st.
247. Chas. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
291. (Ger) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.
381. S. E. Elliott, 1295 St. Mark's ave.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. H. S. Thurber, 318a 15th st.
639. Archie Aimers, 264 52d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, W. Wreggitt, 78 Edward st.
9. W. H. Wreggitt, 78 Edward st.
355. (Ger.) Jno. Groele, 536 Doat st.
374 E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. J. H. Myers, 83 Landon st.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave and 11th st.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—Matthew Murphy.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—W.W.Rowe, Box 215.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
187. GENEVA—G.W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLENS FALLS—E. J. White, 10 Gage ave.
68. HEMPSTEAD—S. B. Chester, Box 82.
149. IRVINGTON—Robert Brown, Hastings-on-Hudson.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
66. JAMESTOWN—O. D. Smith, 794 E. Second st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—John E. Forshay, 864 Union ave., New York City.
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, Box 15, Sub Sta.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—John Curley, 239 Java st., Greenpoint.
157. MAMARONECK—Chas. E. Tooker.
212. MT. VERNON—A. H. Parker, 273 W. Lincoln avenue.
493. " Jas. H. Perry, 127 N. 7th ave.
301. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—J. V. Gahan, 30 Birch st.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—W. H. Du Bois, Box 86, Corona, N. Y.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, D. F. Featherston, 309 W. 143d st.
51. J. J. Hewitt, 595 E. 133d st. Care Neilan.
56. (Floor Layers) J. Hefner, 411 Steinway ave., L. I. City.
63. Wm. F. Ryan, 950 2d ave.
64. Thos. P. J. Coleman, 788 6th ave., Care Molle.
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 84 E. 113th st.
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st av.
340. D. Vanderbeek, 259 W. 128th st.
375. (Ger.) F. W. Mueller, 635 Morris ave.
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave.
457. (Scan.) O. Wallin, 24 W. 118th st.
464. (Ger.) A. Stumpf, 546 E. 154th st.
468. Jas. Maguire, 223 Delancey st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 754 9th ave.
476. Wm. E. P. Schwartz, 2 Brown's Point, Astoria, L. I.
478. J. J. Plaeger, 3417 3d ave.
497. (Ger.) Geo. Berthold, 321 E. 12th st.
509. John McGrail, 174 E. 82nd st.
513. (Ger.) R. Kuehnel, 619 E. 9th st.; rear.
707. (Fr Canadian) Geo. Menard, 157 E. 76th st.
715. Chas. Camp, 223 W. 148th st.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
163. PEEKSKILL—C. T. Powell, 306 Simpson pl.
77. PORTCHESTER—Anton Nelson, Box 127.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—J. P. Jacobson, Box 32.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 5 Snyder st.
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Pl.
231. " John Buehrle, 30 Buchan Park.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary Dist. Council. J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, West New Brighton
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee Box 545.
SYRACUSE—Secretary of District Council, E. E Battey, 517 East Genesee st.
15 (Ger.) J. R. Ryan, 125 Gebhardt ave
26. E. E Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
192. A. J. Damirande, 250 Gertrude.
78 TROY—David King. Box 65.
125 UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—W. J. Mullen, 121 A. Main st.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council, Jas. Gagan, 110 Hugenot, New Rochelle, N. Y.
172. WESTCHESTER—Chas. Baxter, Middletown rd
128. WHITESTONE—Geo. Belton, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, White Plains ave, bet. 1st and 2nd sts.
273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " F. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—G. C. Lumley, 51 Blanton st.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—A. H. Bates, 189 N. Howard st.
132. BARBERTON—W. L. Keller.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170 BRIDGEPORT—John D Glenn, Box 41.
140. BUCYRUS—J. S. Bevan, 631 Maple st.
245 CAMBRIDGE—V. C Fergurson.
143. CANTON—Chas. Rimmel, 525 N. McKinley ave.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
2. J. E. Overbecke, 2622 Hackberry st., Walnut Hills.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 969 Gest st.
327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
628. A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st.
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. Jos. Lang, Box 301, Carthage.
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council. F. A. Moran, 158 Superior st., Room 10.
11. H. L. Lepole, 18 Poe ave.
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Welhrich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) Wm. H. Schultz, 35 Conrad st.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 1127 Highland st.
104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 132 S. La Belle st.
346. " (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—W. W. Patten, 128 Third st.
637. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 509 Eaton st.
182. LIMA—D. E. Speer, 114 E. Second st.
703. LOCKLAND—Charles E. Hertel, Box 182.
356 MARIETTA—J. W. Forester, 2 Woster lane.
650 POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—C. Thoman, 110 Campbell ave.
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adams.
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry st.
25. TOLEDO—E. J Arnold, 540 Wabash st.
168. " (Ger.) P. Goetz, 236 Palmer st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—W. S. Stoyer, 715 Augusta st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OREGON.

50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. J. W. Pitts, 181 Washington ave.
237. (Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill road.
135. ALLENTOWN—A. M. Moyer, 136 N. 5th, st.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—I. M. Swinker 412 Broadway, S. Bethlehem.
124. BRADFORD—W. H. McQuown, 55 Wash'n st.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
462 GREENSBURG—J H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
287. HARRISBURG—W. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129. HAZLETON—Chas. Sloyer, 440 W. Green st.
288. HOMESTEAD—Edwin Rowe, Jr., L. Box 527.
208. LANCASTER—Jos. Smith, 229 Chester st.
206. NEW CASTLE—Wm. White, 35 Carson st.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—C. S. Aulenbach.
262. PECKVILLE—T. U. Spangenburg.
PHILADELPHIA—Sec. District Council, John Watson, 2618 Jasper st., Station K.
8. W. C. Hall, 1433 S. Nineteenth st.
227. (Kensington) John Watson, 2618 Jasper st. Station K.
238. (Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth st.
359. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 1909 E. Huntingdon.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council, J. G. Snyder, 412 Grant st.
142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Sherman ave., Alleg.
164. (Ger.) P. Geck, 2133 Tustin st.
165. (E. End) H. Robertson, 322 Princeton pl.
202. G. W. McCausland, 130 Lambert st., E. E.
230. W. J. Richey, 1601 Carson st.
402. (Ger.) Louis Pauker, 63 Eureka st., 31 Wd.
150. PLYMOUTH—G. H. Edwards, Box 1040.
563. SCRANTON—H. C. Scott, 737 Lee Court.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) T. Straub, rear 109 S. Main ave.
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron.
268. SHARON—R. H. McCleery, Box 504.
757. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45
93. WILKES-BARRE—D A. Post, 17 Cinderella st.
102. " A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.
191. YORK—C. Snydeman, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND.

540. CENTRAL FALLS—H. A. Gaboriault, 46 Perry
176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 18 Levin st.
342. PAWTUCKET—J. B. Parquet, Box 183, Valley Falls.
94. PROVIDENCE—P. Dolan, 9 Lawn st.
117. WOONSOCKET—J. A. Praray 84 Orchard st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

52 CHARLESTON—(Col) John Pinckney, 17 H st.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 E. Taylor st.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197 LEAD CITY—R. M. Spink.

TENNESSEE.

259. JACKSON—D. E. Holland, 103 Long st.
225 KNOXVILLE—W. W. Ramsey, 310 Fousha st.
152. MEMPHIS—(Col.) H. C. Ellison, 24 Dupree st.
394. " J E. Wright, 82 Manassas st.

TEXAS.

300. AUSTIN—J. B. Webb, 505 W. 11th st.
185. CLEBURNE—J. C. Green.
198 DALLAS—Wm. Watkins, Box 299.
371. DENISON—W. W. Neighbour, 1315 W. Gandy ave.
GALVESTON—Secretary of District Council, M. C. Bowden, 609 9th st.
526. J. E Proctor, 1414 19th st.
611. (Ger.) Otto Viereck, 1306 Ave. M½.
114. HOUSTON—W. X. Norris, 2310 Rusk st.
53. ORANGE—C. B. Payne.
156. PORT ARTHUR—Hugo Schultze.
460. SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) Aug. Ries, 302 Plum.
717. " " A G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
622. WACO—A. E. Widmer, Labor Hall.

UTAH.

184. SALT LAKE CITY—F. C. Hodder, 1111 E. 5th So. st.

VERMONT.

263. ST. ALBANS—Geo. Bromson, Welden st.

WASHINGTON.

131. SEATTLE—Fred. Blenkins, Fremont.
98. SPOKANE—J. A. Anderberg, E. 524 Blaine.

WEST VIRGINIA.

236. CLARKSBURG—J. W. Stealey.
428. FAIRMOUNT—W. R. Hickman, 428 Benoir ave.
226. PARKERSBURG—S. M. Carfer, 921 21st st.
3. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN.

588. GREEN BAY—H. Meister, 1128 Cherry st.
161. KENOSHA—H. C. Goseline, 730 Park ave.
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council, Charles Heuer, 501 Twenty-fifth st.
30. (Ger.) Wm. Bublitz, 1810 Frondulac ave.
71. (Millwrs.) W. Trautmann, 1221 Vliet st.
188. Aug. J. Hagen, 781 34th st.
228. (Ger.) R. Meyers, 768 19th ave.
522 (Ger.) Chas. Runge, 1325 Lloyd st.
252. OSHKOSH—Casper Fluor. 69 Grove st.
91. RACINE—M. G. King, 1517 Phillips ave.

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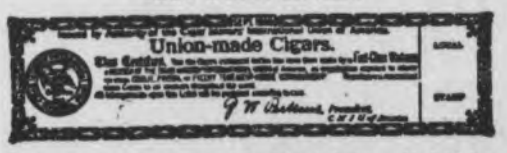

This Label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese-made cigars and tenement-made goods.

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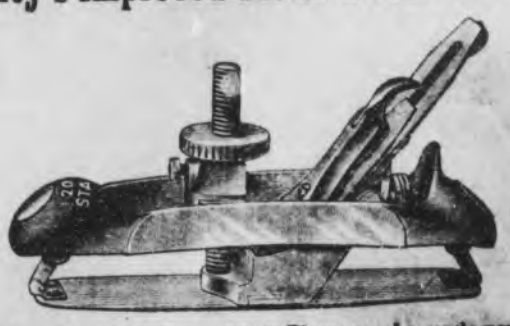

The Flexible Steel Face of this Plane can be made concave, or convex, by turning the screw which is attached to its centre.

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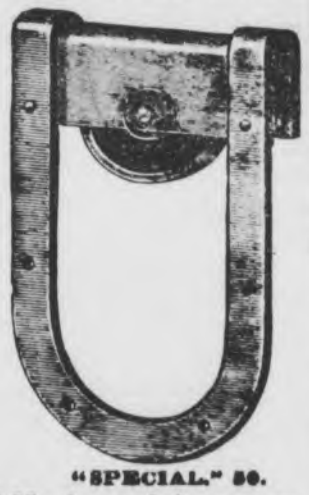

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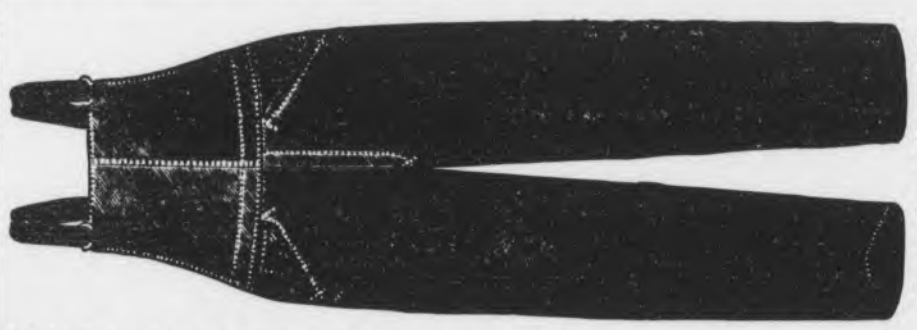

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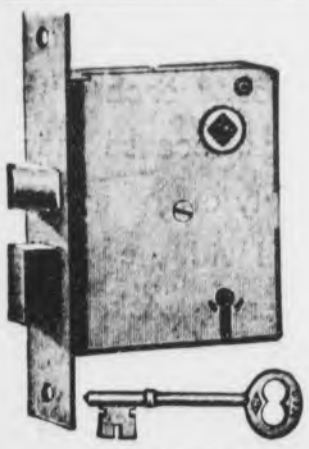

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Strong, Durable, Inexpensive

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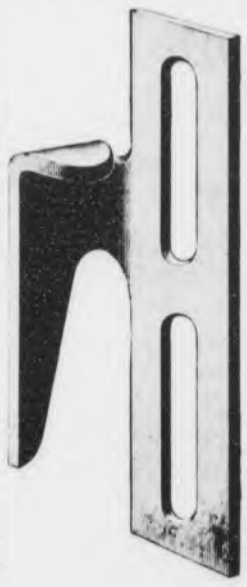
MOORE'S IMPROVED WROUGHT STEEL STORM WINDOW FASTENERS



With these fasteners, storm windows can be adjusted more easily, and held in place more securely, than in any other way yet invented.

NO LADDER REQUIRED.

Fastened from the inside, the only tool necessary being a small hammer.
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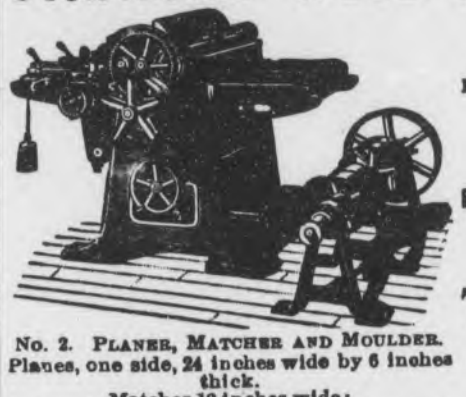

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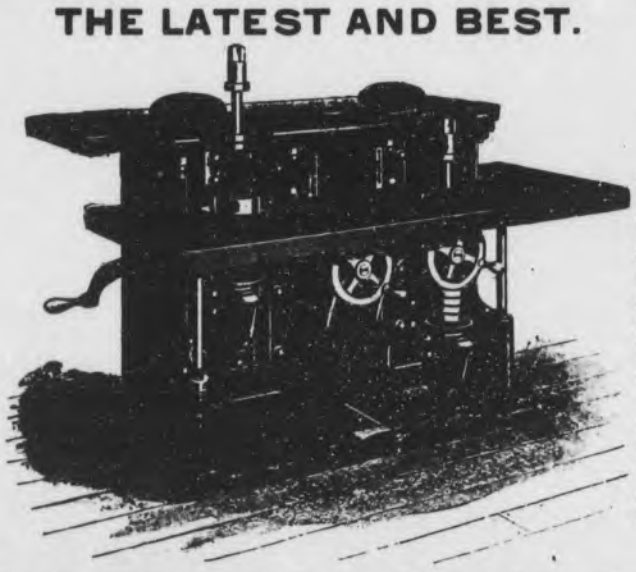

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Spindles are of best crucible steel, with taper bearings—top and bottom—and run in phosphor bronze boxes, the upper boxes being of the "fountain" type, supplying a continual flow of oil over all parts of the bearing.

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Chaplin's Pat. Planes.
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If you are a carpenter, a contractor, a lumber dealer, a real estate agent, or if you are going to build a house, send 5 cents for Hicks' Illustrated Catalogue of artistic designs. . .

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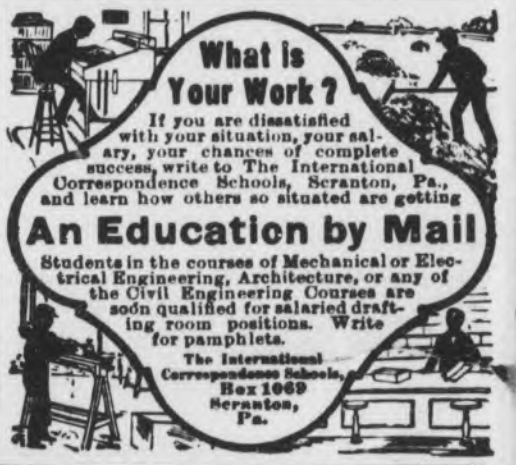

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Satisfaction

is given all around when the house is trimmed with Sargent's Hardware. The Architect is pleased because he specified it; the owner is pleased each time he looks at the trimmings because they add so much to the beauty of the home, and everybody is pleased with the working of Sargent's Easy Spring Locks.

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Makers of Artistic Hardware and Fine Locks,
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V Design.

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A. W. WOODS, DEL.

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XIX.—No. 2. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1899. | Fifty Cents per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

OFFICIAL

GUY ALLOWAY has been thrice rejected from membership in Union 55, Denver, Col.

P. CAVANAGH, formerly of Union 509, now a member of Union 64, New York City, accused of being a defaulter, has had his case investigated by the D. C. of New York. The charges have been found untrue.

WILLIAM CRAIG, formerly of Union 170, Bridgeport, O., is a slick fraud. He skipped that town leaving numerous creditors and indebted to several Union members. He is 5 feet 10 inches high, black hair and black eyes, and claims to be a stair builder, carver, artist and photographer.

ANY member or Local having copies of THE CARPENTER for December, 1897, will confer a favor by sending two or three of them to this office.

LOCAL Unions and District Councils should amend their By-Laws and rules to conform to the new Constitution. See Sections 48 and 49 on that score.

PROCEEDINGS of January session of G. E. B. will appear in our next issue.

NEW Constitutions, English and German, are now ready. Five dollars per hundred. Send in your orders with the cash to the G. S.-T.

EXPULSIONS

WILLIAM GRIFFITH, Union 437, Atlanta, Ga., for misappropriation of funds.

DAVID MICHAUD, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., for serious violations of trade rules and general bad conduct.

JOHN NERSWENDER, Union 174, Joliet, Ill., for slander and conduct unbecoming a Union man.

Present Prosperous Condition of the United Brotherhood.

For the first winter in over five years, since the industrial crisis has been fully under way, we can safely report a larger percentage of the membership at work all over the country, though work in the larger cities still keeps flat on account of the changes in building construction.

The prospects for the coming spring are exceedingly bright, and numerous trade movements among carpenters for the eight-hour day are reported to this office—a greater number than we have known in several years.

Our net membership in good standing since last August to date has not varied one hundred in the aggregate, where even in the best of times, during November, December and January, we usually suffered a loss of ten to fifteen per cent. in membership. This evidences our membership is less fluctuating and has become more stable and permanent.

We now have over 400 Unions and 31,600 members in good standing and benefit, and our cash balance at end of this month will be fully $2,000 more than it was last September during the convention.

Trade Movements Among Carpenters.

The eight-hour day and a code of trade rules will be established this season in Jersey City, N. J.; Trenton, N. J; Seattle, Wash.; New Rochelle, N Y; Elizabeth, N. J; Indianapolis, Ind.; Scranton, Pa.; Des Moines, Ia.; and Springfield, Ill.

On January 27th, Union 264, Boulder, Colo., established the eight-hour day and Union rules.

The nine-hour day and Union rules will be enforced this spring in Peckville, Pa.; Cleburne, Tex.; Jackson, Tenn; Moline, Ill., and St. Joseph, Mo.; and in Torrington, Conn., and Cambridge, O., the nine-hour day was established recently.

Union 146, Schenectady, N. Y., has adopted the rule not to work with non Union men.

Racine, Wis.; Zanesville, O.; Passaic, N. J.; Perth Amboy, N. J.; Muncie, Ind; Amsterdam, N. Y.; Keewanee, Ill.; Springfield, Mass.; Minneapolis, Minn.; and Troy, N. Y; are arranging movements to secure stringent observance of the nine-hour day and a standard scale of wages.

OUR MAIL BAG

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A committee of Union 394 waited on the Tennessee Brewing Company and had the Cole Manufacturing Company unionize their plant, where they were making bar fixtures. The result is an addition of thirty-two new members last month.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—The Illinois Central Railroad Company has just completed a new depot. Several weeks ago the Union men, through Union 41, made a stand against the employment of non-Union men and won the issue.

DETROIT, Mich.—Union 19 is enforcing the rule of five dollars initiation fee. The German Union has gone over to the Socialists, and is barred from every central body. Prospects of work good, on account of Bi-cententary in 1901. We have a committee out negotiating with the bosses.

BUCHANAN & LYALL, Brooklyn, N. Y., have agreed to hire none but Union carpenters at $3 25 per day for eight hours work.

COLUMBUS, O—President Frank Westerman, of Union 61, was recently tried in the police courts for violation of the Anti-Trust law, and was acquitted. The charges were preferred by notorious scabs with whom Bro. Westerman and other Union men refused to work.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—Frank Mixture, manager of the Rock Island Stove Company, and one of the largest stockholders, has had his $6,000 house built by scab labor. He opposed the committee of Union 166 that waited on him. The Riverside cooking and heating stoves are made by this firm and sell very largely west of the Mississippi. Our members and friends can do without them.

COLUMBUS, O.—Nelson Morris & Co, meat packers, Chicago, erected a cold storage house in this city and the work was done by a notorious non-Union firm despite all our appeals to the firm.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The firm of Leon Lempert and Son, special designers of opera houses and music halls had charge of the Opera House job here—has broken every promise made to organized labor in this city. Wherever this firm goes it should be branded as unfair.

ZANESVILLE, O.—The S. A. Weller Company, potters, after a long contest against organized labor, lately signed an agreement satisfactory to the Unions of this city.

PITTSPURG, Pa.—The Carpenters Unions of this city are making an aggressive campaign to enlist the support of non-Union men to enforce higher wages and stricter trade rules this coming spring. Public meetings have been held and a circular to the trade was issued and with splendid results.

OTTUMWA, Iowa.—At a recent public meeting of Union 767, a large number of contractors attended and expressed their support.

COLUMBUS, O.—Union 61 has undertaken an active movement against contract work at the U. S. barracks buildings and is urging the day's work plan.

Nine New Unions.

Charters have been granted the past month to: Unions 49, Lowell, Mass.; 130, Hancock, Mich.; 263, St. Albans, Vt.; 264, Boulder, Colo., and 138, Kansas City, Kan. (The latter is a consolidation of Unions 107 and 180 of Kansas City, Kan.) Also to Unions 145, Sayre, Pa.; 153, Helena, Mont.; 201, Wichita, Kan., and 204, Coffeen, Ill.

No More Arrears Notices.

Under the newly amended Constitution now in force, no arrears notices need hereafter be sent by the F. S., as formerly, to members two months in arrears. That is dispensed with. See Section 89 (*a*) of Constitution on that point.

MAYOR JONES, of Toledo, O., has put an eight hour day into effect for the police force instead of twelve hours, and without increased cost to the tax payers, and has adopted the same system on all city public work.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.

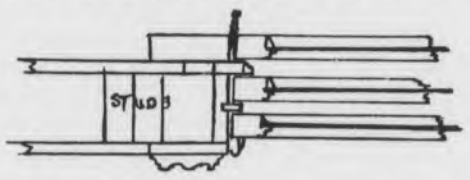
Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

Making Windows Air Tight.

From K. W. G., Ticonderoga, N. Y.

I recently had a job here to make windows air tight and did it in this way: By taking off the outside blinds and rehanging sash in their place, making a double sash. Then I put weather strips on the stop beads and outside blind stop and on the meeting rails of all the sashes. The decrease



in the cost of coal has more than paid for the labor and cost of stuff and the house is cooler in summer.

Fastening Trim to Stone or Brickwork

From A. F., Madison, Wis.

What is the easiest and quickest method of attaching trim to stone or brickwork laid in cement, as the joints are so hard it is impossible to cut through them with a cold chisel and a hammer for plugs? This work of drilling for plugs is hard and tedious and if one of the brothers will give me an idea on this it would help "one who hates to do it."

The Best Method of Hanging Sliding Doors.

From Cyril K, Montreal, Can.

SIR:—What is the usual practice in the States in hanging sliding doors? Are they hung from the top or set on track on the floor, and which is the better working method, as I find the settlement of the floors, if there be much, throws the doors out of level and they don't come to a joint? Kindly answer and oblige.

Note—The above letter is placed before the brothers for their reply.

Design for Boat House.

From Wm. P., Ansonia, Conn.

Would Mr. Wood please publish a design for a small boat house about 25 x 60, one story high, with a peaked roof and two gables, with the probable cost of same.

Let Us Hear From the Woodworkers.

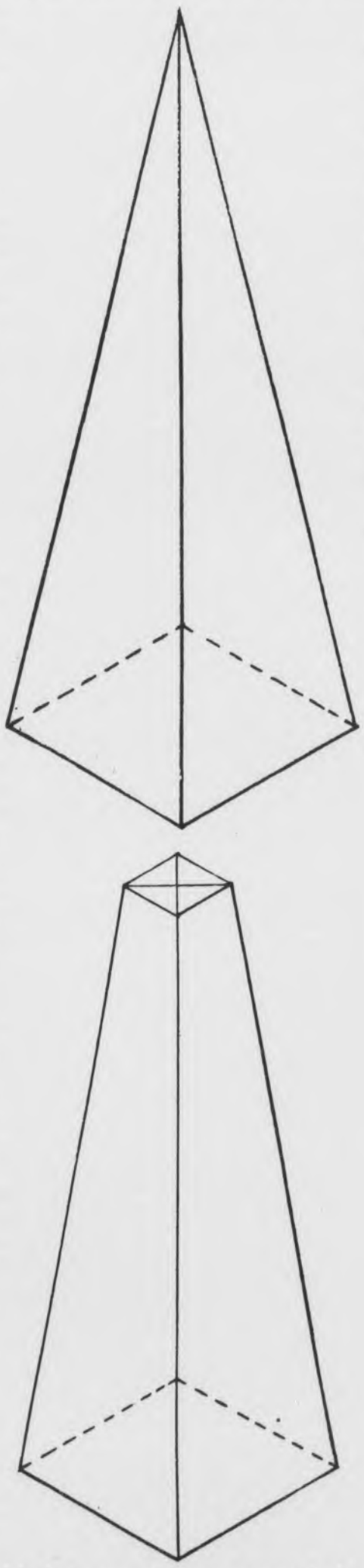
From H. P. C., Indianapolis, Ind.

How is it that there is nothing published in THE CARPENTER about woodworking machinery? There are a great number of woodworking brothers in the Brotherhood, and if they read the paper they should be glad to write something worth reading for the rest of us. Come on, boys, and let us hear from you in 1899.

Wants a Rule for Tapering Shafts.

From Unknown, Philadelphia.

I have two tapering shafts and desire a rule in practical geometry that will equally divide their solid contents subject to each respective length. I have a number of rules for



this but none of them appear to be correct. Perhaps either Mr. Maginnis or Mr. Hodgson can give a correct rule for this, which perhaps may fill a long felt want and be a source of great satisfaction to many of our friends.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The central labor body of this city has won its fight in compelling the Edgemoor Bridge Company, Wilmington, Del., to respect the eight-hour day and weekly pay in constructing the Seneca-Hamburg viaduct.

Calculating Stuff.

From G. O., Portland, Me.

Here is a craft problem for some of the wiseacres. Let them figure me up the amount of stuff board measure of the following bill of material:

LIST OF ROUGH TIMBER.

Girder, planed, 1 yellow pine timber, 8 x 10 x 18 feet long.
First floor beams, 40 spruce timbers, 3 x 12 x 24 feet long.
Second floor beams, 40 spruce timbers, 3 x 12 x 24 feet long.
Wall plates, 4 spruce timbers, 4 x 8 x 25 feet long.
Studding, 100, spruce, 4 x 6 x 20 feet long.
Rafters, 26, spruce, front, 3 x 6 x 21 feet long.
Rafters, 35, spruce, rear, 3 x 6 x 18 feet long.
Collar beams, 26, 3 x 6 x 12 feet long.
Ridge trees, 3, 2 x 10 x 28 feet long.
Valley rafters, 2, 3 x 10 x 22 feet long.
Bridging, 400 lineal feet, 2½ x 3 inches.
Furring, 1,500 lineal feet, 1 x 2, spruce.
Hemlock sheathing, 3,000 square feet, ⅞ x 8 inches.

FLOORING.

1,500 square feet of 2 x 3 inch, yellow pine, tongued and grooved.
1,500 square feet ⅞ x 3 inch, tongued and grooved North Carolina pine.
6,500 square feet ceiling, tongued and grooved and beaded.

All above stuff to be free from knots, shakes, etc., to be kiln dried and of good quality.

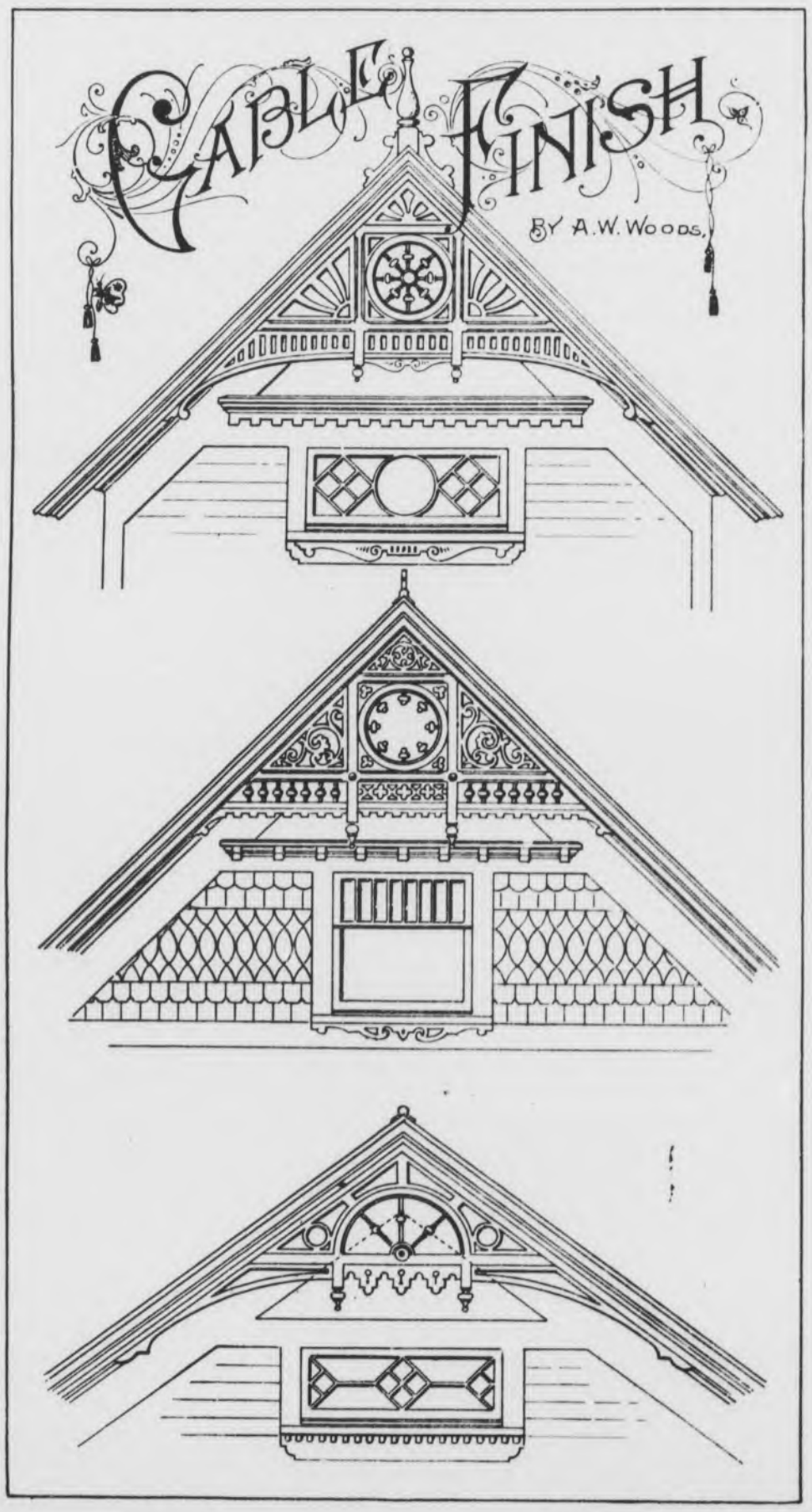
Gable Finish.

BY A. W. WOODS.

BY request of a reader we submit a few gable ornaments suitable for cottages.

These designs are such as we have used in our own work with good results.

Gable ornaments are not as popular as they were a few years ago, especially for the better class of buildings, but for cottages or residences of moderate cost, work of this kind greatly improves the general appearance of the house. Yet it has its objections in the way of costs, bird roosts and keeping in repair. Work of this kind should be well made and joints well painted before putting together, and all but the last coat of paint applied before putting in place It is our intention to show other designs in this class of work.



Some British Notes.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Coming from the secretary of one of the largest Unions in the country, the remarks of F. Chandler, of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, upon the now all absorbing question of Trades Federation, are worthy of the deepest attention. He frankly does not much believe in the National Federation of Trades, which is being proposed—and has been proposed for the last fifty years in different shapes and forms. From his point of view national federation, if carried into effect, would only result in bringing into existence a parallel federation of employers, and, as the workmen federation would be bound to be weaker than the employers' combine, owing to the large number of non-unionists there are in these countries—in the pitched battle of massed forces which would eventuate labor would most probably sustain defeat.

* * * *

He casts his vote in favor of more attention being paid to each Trade Union's organization and expansion. Perfect the societies which now exist, lessen the huge totals of workmen who are outside these Unions, make every trade organization include, if possible, every worker in the trade, and proceed with the older and quieter methods of obtaining concessions—above all things avoid unnecessarily alarming the plutocracy by any theatrical but insecure show of magnitude—these are the tenor of his remarks.

* * * *

The Amalgamated Society is favorable to an amalgamation of the kindred Unions in the carpenters and joiners trades, and has sent around circulars to the other large unions to that effect. William MacIntyre, of the Associated Society, has been instructed, however, that his Union would not entertain such a proposal. W. Watkin, of the General Union, suggests a conference between his society and the Amalgamated, and it seems fairly likely that these two fine Trade Unions may, after a time, fuse.

* * * *

A rather painful dispute has by degrees crept into the trade represented by this letter. In the naval dockyards, joiners have been recently doing work which the shipwrights consider (and I think correctly) to be their own particular vocation. These jobs have been such things as laying decks, erecting bulkheads, etc, and a tremendous amount of ill-feeling has been engendered in consequence. When the joiners at Devonport dockyard commenced this kind of work a protest from the shipwrights secured a cessation of it. Now the dispute has broken out at Pembroke and some other yards. The joiners say that owing to the widespread substitution of ironwork for woodwork in modern vessels, that section of the joiner's trade is being gradually wiped out and they are entitled to get employment at what was formerly regarded as shipwright's work.

The end of it will, most likely, be that by a year or two the two hitherto distinct branches of dockyard work will be combined into one, but until then a period of dispute and bad blood may be looked for.

* * * *

Reports as to the state of employment vary considerably, London being classed "fairly good," whilst other parts of the country swing from "moderate" to "well-employed." The state of trade throughout Scotland is "good," whilst carpenters in Ireland are having rather a slack time, except in Dublin.

* * * *

An attempt on the part of an employer in Newport, Mon., to get his carpenters (who, by-the-by, were non-Unionists) to start work at an earlier hour than was usual throughout the trade was met by all the men ceasing work for four days. Then the boss withdrew the notice.

* * * *

The London members of the A. S. C. J are talking of having a Trades Hall for themselves in the metropolis. Greenwich Branch is taking the lead in the agitation, and as there are in London quite 7,000 members of the Union, distributed amongst nearly eighty branches, the usefulness of a centralized metropolitan headquarters is evident. London's share of the reserve funds of the society is about ninety thousand dollars, and it is suggested that a loan might be advanced against this to build the hall. This loan would be repaid to the reserve fund by a quarterly special levy of twenty-five cents on London members.

* * * *

The Tyne members of the Union are still resolute in refusing to work more overtime than can be possibly helped, in order to give their unemployed comrades an added opportunity. The employers have desired to break down this rule, but without success.

* * * *

The carpenters and joiners of Salisbury have succeeded in getting an advance from twelve to thirteen cents per hour, making their average weekly wages now $7.50 The Selkirk men have gained an increase from fourteen to fifteen cents per hour.

Notices as to Disability Benefits.

Local Unions and members are requested to study Section 106 (*b*) of the new Constitution relating to claims for disability benefits. The old law has been amended, so sixty days' notice after surgeons or doctors decide a member is permanently disabled will be sufficient, provided claim is filed at this office within one year from date of accident.

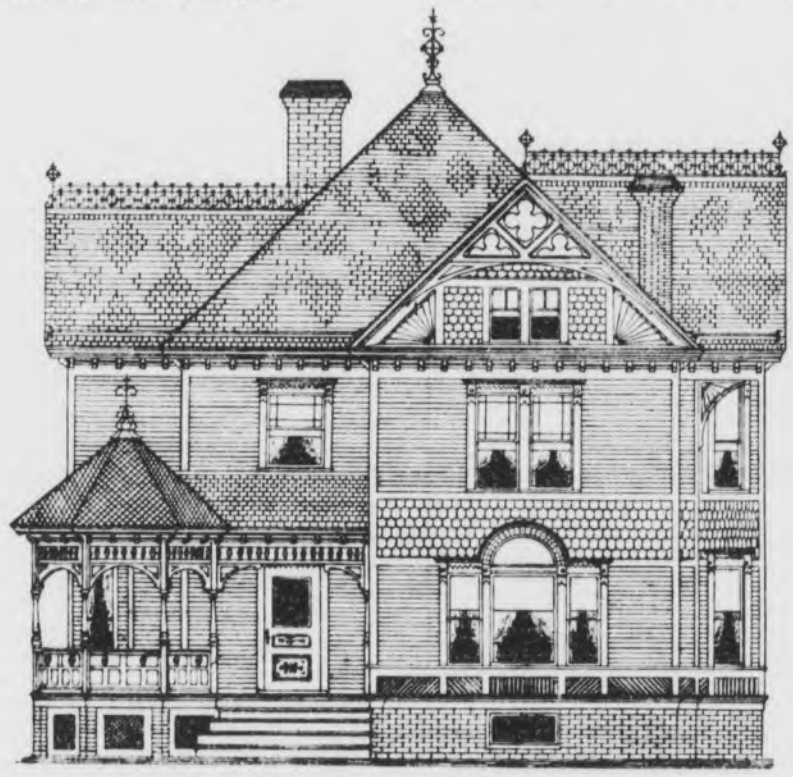
The Marlboro Shoemakers' Strike.

The Shoemakers of Marlboro, Mass., have been on strike several months against an attempt of the manufacturers of that city to destroy the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Every effort at conciliation and settlement has been repulsed by the bosses. The following firms are the unfair ones: S. H. Howe Shoe Company, Marlboro, Mass.; John A. Frye, Marlboro, Mass; John O'Connell, Marlboro, Mass; Rice & Hutchins, Marlboro, Mass.

A Beautiful Home

BY I. P. HICKS, OMAHA, NEB.

THE plan here presented is an elegant eight room residence and an artistic design which has been built from several times in different parts of the country. We have two modifications of this plan, in which the size has been reduced some, and a few other changes made to reduce expense of building the house, in order to meet the requirements of those who wanted to build after this plan.

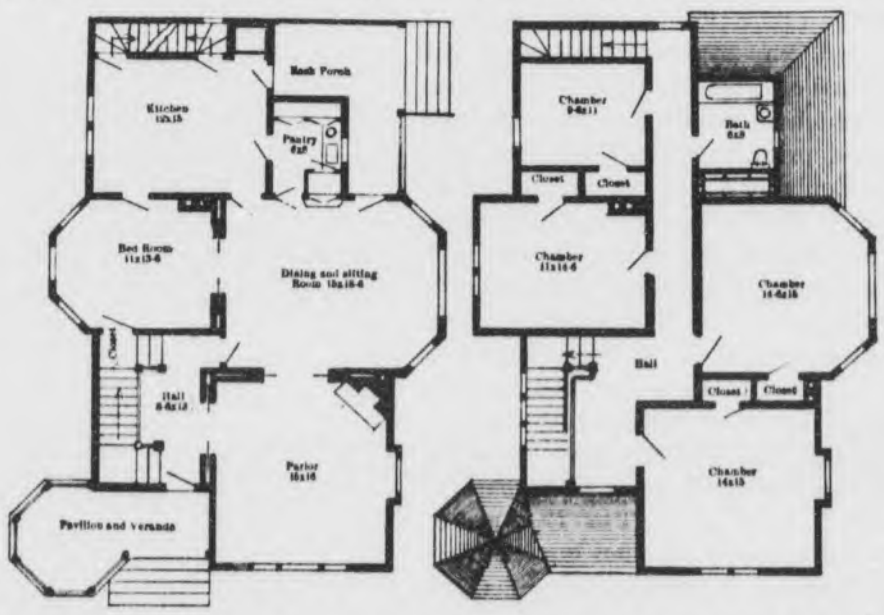


EIGHT ROOM HOUSE. FRONT ELEVATION.

The size of the house as shown by the engraving in this issue is 34 feet 6 inches by 49 feet over all except the steps. Cellar under kitchen, pantry, bedroom, and part of dining room. Height of first story 9 feet, second story 8 feet 6 inches.

The rooms are all large and conveniently arranged. The house is calculated for hot air heating, and at the same time is well calculated for heating by stoves, the chimneys being placed so that they are available for all but one back room on the second floor. Space is provided back of the kitchen stairs for an ice box, and in the bath room for a large water tank. The plan as a whole is a very pleasing and desirable one. The estimated cost is as follows:

172 yards excavating, 25c.	$43 00
800 cubic feet brick wall, 19c	152 00
560 superficial feet brick cellar bottom, 10c.	56 00
41 lineal feet double flue chimney, $1.40	57 40
18 lineal feet chimney breast, $2 50	45 00
18 lineal feet double flue above breast, $1.40	25.20
12 squares first floor complete, $7.15	$85 80
12 squares second floor complete $7 50	90 00
32 squares outside walls complete, $9 55	305 60
17½ squares roofing complete, $8 75	153.13
12 squares ceiling complete, $4 75	57 00
18 squares partitions complete, $7.20	129 60
140 lineal feet outside base, 5c.	7 00
200 lineal feet corner casings, 6c.	12 00
180 lineal feet belt course casings, 6c.	10 80
280 lineal feet main cornice, 22c.	71 60
110 lineal feet gutter, 14c.	15 40
24 lineal feet front porch, $3	72 00
22 lineal feet back porch, $2.50.	55 00
28 windows complete. $7	196 00
6 gable windows complete, $5	30.00
20 doors complete, $7.25	145 00
3 double sliding doors complete, $19	57 00
Basing two small rooms, $2.80	5 60
Basing two medium rooms, $3 25	6 50
Basing four large rooms, $3 80	15 20
Basing hall, second story	3 00
Wainscoting kitchen	8 50



Wainscoting and finishing bathroom	10 00
Finishing pantry	8 00
Finishing china closet	10 00
Finishing five closets, $1 80	9 00
Front stairs	45 00
Back stairs	20 00
Cellar	5 00
Painting 780 yards, 18c.	140 40
Plumbing	215 00
Gas Fitting	25 00
Tin and iron work	50 00
Incidentals, 5 per cent.	122.39
Total estimate	**$2.570.12**

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1899.

Curves as Used by Carpenters and Joiners.—XVI.

BY FRED. T. HODGSON.

(*Concluded*).

IN THE papers of this series that were chiefly devoted to scrolls, I did not make much reference to elliptical, or to irregular scrolls, and, as these are sometimes required, it may not be amiss to exhibit a few examples of this kind, and with this purpose in view the following illustrations and descriptions are presented.

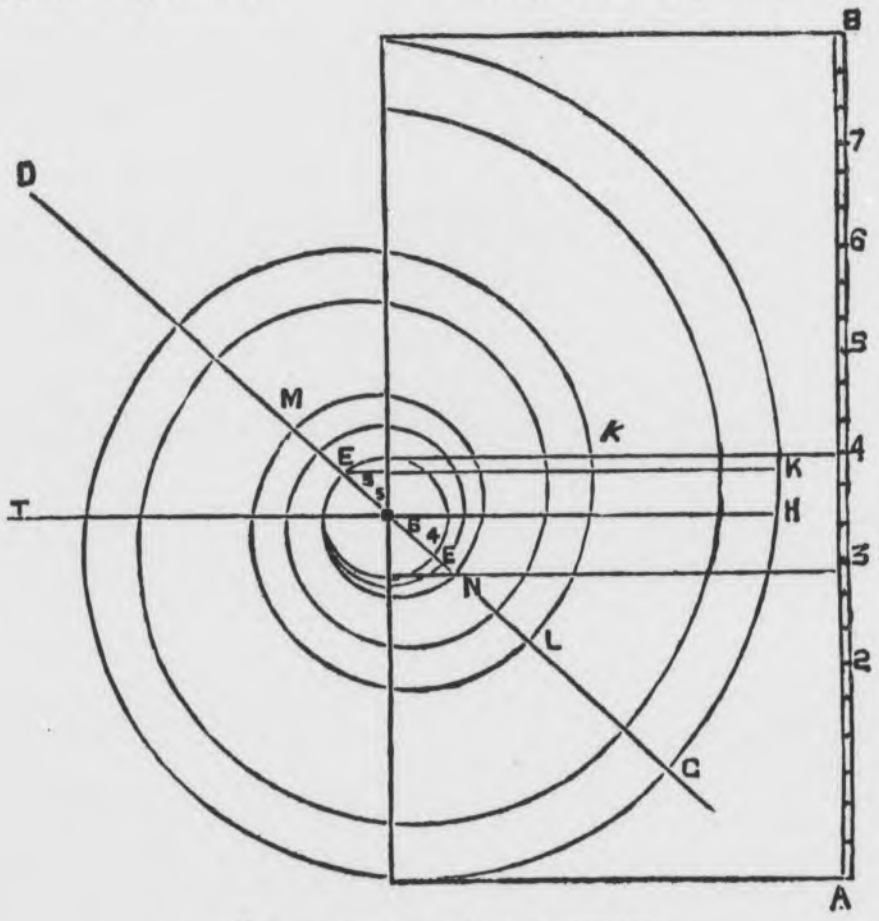


FIG. 153.—AN ANGULAR SCROLL.

Fig. 153 exhibits what may be termed an angular scroll, and the method of describing the lines to form it, which is taken from a work now out of print, is as follows: The perpendicular, A, B, is divided into twenty-three equal parts; then make the centre of the eye on a line with the tenth division up, or thirteenth division down, and through this centre draw H, T, at right angles to A, B; bisect the angle through the centre by the diagonal line D, C; through the next division above H, on the line A, B, draw K, E, parallel to H, T, cutting the line D, C, at E. On the centre of eye, with a radius to E, describe a circle cutting D, C, on the opposite side of the centre at E; divide E, E, into six equal parts at 3, 5, centre, 6, 4, and E, then with the upper E, as a centre and E, P, as radius, describe an arc, P, K, cutting D, C; then with radius from lower E, to C, describe the semicircle C, T, cutting H, T, at T; 0, 3, with radius 3, T, describe semicircle T, K, continue to L. On 4, as a centre with the radius 4, L, describe the semicircle L, M; on 5, as a centre with radius 5, M, describe the semicircle M, N; on 6, with a radius 6, N, describe the semicircle N, E, touching E, on the centre as shown, and the outline of the figure is complete.

The narrowing up of the lines of the scroll may be accomplished by any of the methods shown in previous papers, the same centres being employed, with slight variations, in every case.

To describe an elliptical scroll to any height and projection from centre, proceed as follows: Divide the height F, C, or L, M, Fig. 154, into twenty-three equal parts, taking the centre E, ten divisions from the bottom; through N, the first division above E, draw N, F, cutting the diagonal line E, O, at F. On E, as a centre, with a radius E, F, describe the circle, or through E, draw P, Q; at right angles to the diagonal line, O, S, make E, P, and E, Q, each equal to E, F; on F, as a centre, with the distance L, F, describe an arc, L, H, cutting E, H, at right angles to L, M.

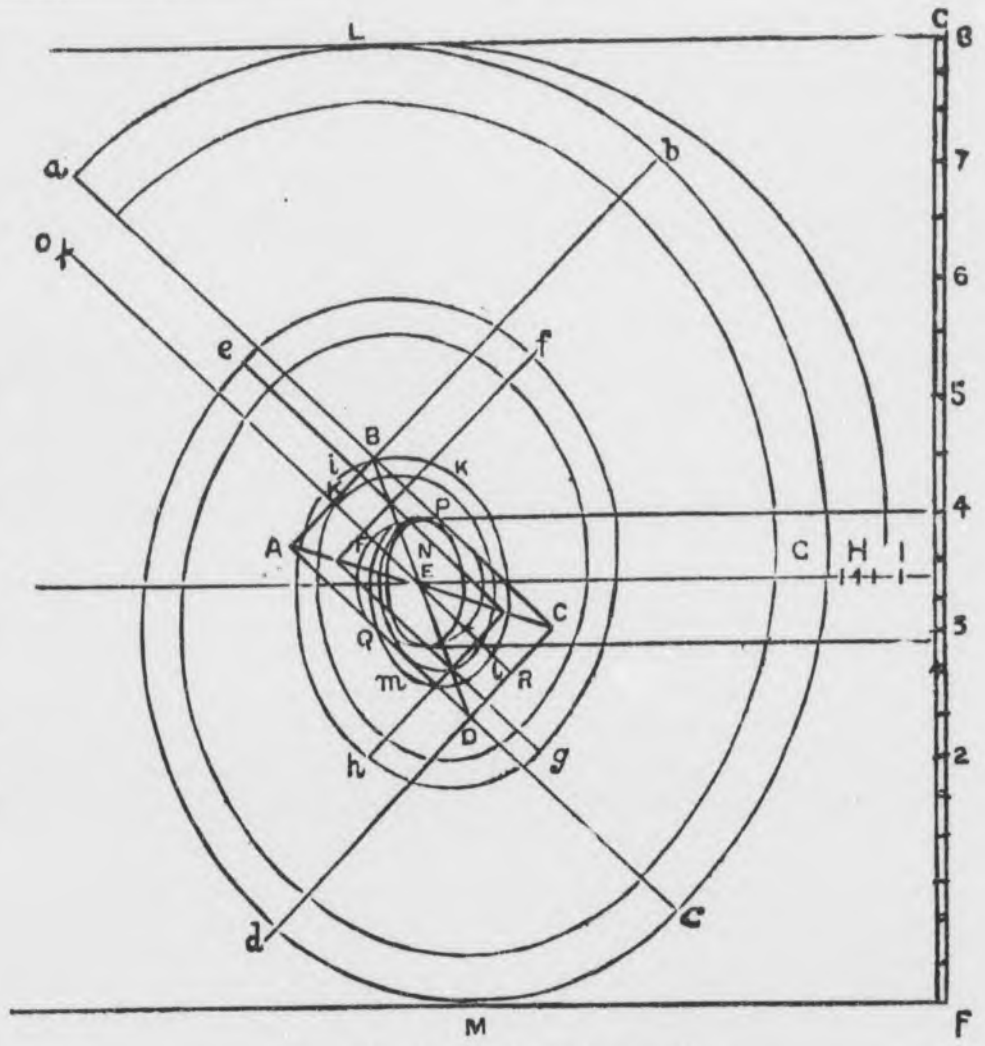


FIG. 154.—AN ELLIPTICAL SCROLL.

At H, from E, make E, G, equal to the distance the projection of the scroll is intended to be from the centre; divide G, H, into six equal parts, and set one of the parts to I; make E, K, and E, R, each equal to the sum of the two lines, E, F, and G, I. Through the points K, P, R, Q, complete the parallelogram A, B, C, D, whose sides, A, B, C, D, are parallel to P, Q, and A, D; B, C, parallel to K, B, draw the diagonals, A, C, and B, D, and divide each of them into six equal parts; then on B, as a centre, with radius B, L, describe the arc, L, *b*, cutting A, B, produced at *b*. On A, as a centre, with a radius A, *b*, describe the arc *b*, *c*, cutting A, D, produced at C; on B, as a centre, with the radius D, *c*, describe the arc, *c*, *d*, cutting C, D, produced at *d*; on C, as a centre, with radius, C, *d*, describe an arc, *d*, *e*; on 5, as a centre, with radius, 5, *e*, describe an arc, *e*, *f*; on 6, as a centre, with radius, 6, *f*, describe an arc, *f*, *g*; on 7, as a centre, with radius, 7, *g*, describe an arc, *g*, *h*; On 8, as a centre, with radius, 8, *h*, describe an arc, N, *i*. Proceed in this manner, beginning the third revolution at 9, and end at 12. Lastly, describe an ellipse, touching the last centre of the third revolution, E, being its centre, and its transverse and congregate axis being in the same ratio as the length or height of the scroll is to its width, and the scroll will be complete.

This is a beautiful example, and its construction cannot fail of interesting as well as instructing the young student. It belongs to the "higher curves," and a knowledge of the principles of the laws that underlie its construction, imply a familiarity with geometry of a high order. Later on I will, with the editor's permission, present a chapter or two on the "higher curves," and their relation to the building arts.

At Fig. 155 I exhibit a design that may be used for many purposes. It was originally designed years ago for

FIG. 155.

a drop cornice of a verandah, but it would answer quite well for a "barge-board," or for a cresting. Indeed, it would prove quite effective for the latter purpose on a building of suitable style. As the centres and distances are all shown and lettered in the left hand diagram, a further description will be quite unnecessary.

Fig. 156 is an example of cut work, intended to form one-half of a panel, the other half being the same pattern reversed; or the two ornaments may be used in two panels with a muntin or other device between them.

At Fig. 157 I show two examples of ornamental panels. Each ornament terminates at A A, and may be doubled with itself, or may show only half the design, as exhibited.

Fig. 158 shows another design suited for a panel or for screen work. One half is shown open, the other with a solid back.

The design shown at Fig. 159 makes a very effective bracket, is easily designed and easily made.

This paper ends the series, not because the subject is exhausted, but because I have noticed that in these days of "rush" and rapid changes, men get wearied, and often dissatisfied at long and continued effort in one direction, so I close here, but will in the future, from time to time, add

FIG 157.

other chapters on "curves" as necessity may suggest. I hope what has been presented in this series has not altogether fallen on barren soil, and that some readers of CARPENTER have been able to extract good and useful suggestions from them; if this is so, I shall feel satisfied, and content that my efforts have been not altogether in vain.

Next month, with the editor's permission, I will take up the questions of "Hopper and splay work," and while I cannot promise much that is new in the way of quicker methods for obtaining the various cuts, I think I may safely say that I will be able to present many of the old methods in a simple and convenient manner, and by divesting them of high sounding terms to some extent, render them more understandable to the man who executes the work.

In dealing with the subject of "Hoppers, etc.," I will endeavor to publish every known method, and if any reader has discovered, or invented any method for obtaining lines and cuts that I do not possess, I will take it as a great favor if he will submit the same to me for publication or for examination, for it may be that some bright, sharp workman has struck some very quick method for solving "Hopper and splay" work that is worthy of perpetuation, and this condition can be brought about by the introduction of such method into the columns of CARPENTER.

(*Concluded.*)

FIG 156.

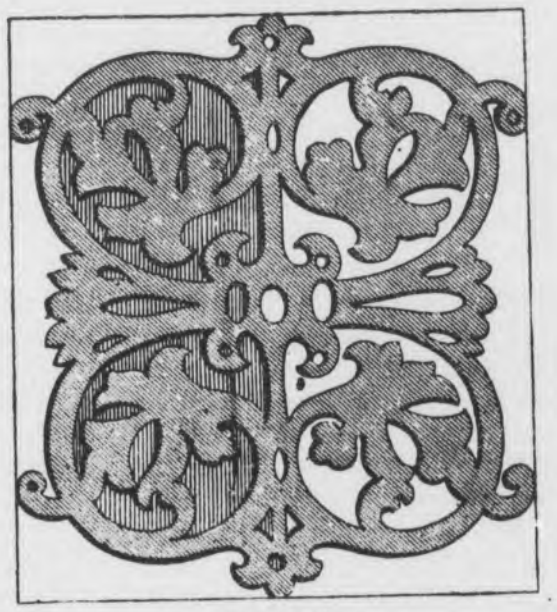


FIG. 158.

FIG. 159.

Claims Approved in December, 1898.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
4378.	Chas. Enke	1	$200 00
4379.	Frank Cederstrom	7	200 00
4380.	Mrs. Verna Workman	11	50 00
4381.	Henry Stelloh	45	200 00
4382.	Wm. O'Neil	63	200 00
4383.	Dave W. Canon	69	200 00
4384.	Arthur Jones	80	200 00
4385	Richard E. Pentz	83	200 00
4386.	John Huebner	155	200 00
4387.	Henry Trowbridge	167	200 00
4388.	John D. McDonald	176	200 00
4389.	G. W. Moore	246	200 00
4390.	Mrs. Lydia A. Allsup	257	50 00
4391.	David H. Clark	288	200 00
4392.	Thekla Schmitting	291	50 00
4393.	Gustav Engel	309	200 00
4394.	Mrs. Marie Kneipp	309	50 00
4395.	John Christmann	340	200 00
4396.	Mrs. Annie G. Thompson	340	50 00
4397.	Christiana Flygare	340	50 00
4398.	Mrs. Mary Mulligan	342	50 00
4399.	Frederick Waag (Dis.)	375	100 00
4400.	Henry Danehower	400	50 00
4401.	Wm. Vanderford (Dis.)	427	200 00
4402.	James F. Barr	437	200 00
4403.	Philip Fehr	464	200 00
4404.	A. Vanderveer Vorhees	468	200 00
4405.	Wm. Byrnes	476	200 00
4406.	Mrs. Babra Herfter	497	50 00
4407.	Mrs. Ella Dailey	563	25 00
4408	Mrs. Clyde Goff	628	50 00
4409.	Marvin Babcock	471	50 00
4410.	John Krouse	650	50 00
4411.	George Lloyd (Dis.)	451	400 00
	Total		$4,925 00

THE Supreme Court of Colorado has decided the eight-hour city ordinance of Denver is constitutional.

CHICAGO Bricklayers Union notified Commissioner of Public Works McGann not long since that members of the Union would hereafter protect the city's interests in all sewer and tunnel work. Union workmen will refuse to handle dry brick or material in public improvements which is not up to the specifications.

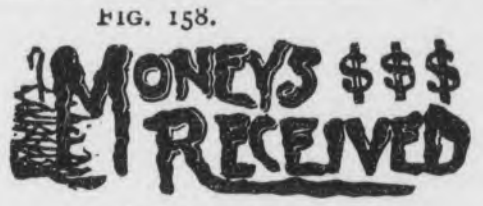
FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS, DECEMBER, 1898.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	$6,341 39
" Advertisers	141 25
" Rent	10 00
" D. C. supplies	6 00
" Subscriptions	3 50
" Clearances	3 10
" Miscellaneous	60
Balance, December 1, 1898	20,669 16
Total	$27 175 00
Total expenses	7,724 63
Cash balance, January 1, 1899	$19,450 77

DETAILED EXPENSES, DECEMBER, 1898.

Printing 1,000 physician's certificates	$ 8 75
" 1,000 claims for benefit	12 25
" 1,000 stamped envelopes	1 25
" 500 postals	1 50
" 500 password circulars	9 25
" 10,000 membership cards	25 00
" 40 200-page ledgers	44 80
" 10 400-page ledgers	30 00
" 18,750 copies January CARPENTER	465 00
" extra tabular matter, general vote on Constitution	78 25
Composition of new Constitution	40 65
Engravings for CARPENTER	49 70
Special writers for "	29 00
Press Clipping Bureau	5 00
10 telegrams	2 92
Expressage on supplies, etc.	21 74
Postage " " "	29 62
1,000 stamped envelopes	21 80
500 postals	5 00
Office rent for December	25 00
Quarterly rent of P. O. box	3 00
Salary and clerk hire	342 16
Tax to A. F. of L. for November	66 67
One ton of coal	5 75
Four Welsbach lights	5 60
One ash can	2 25
Advertising commissions	100 00
Rubber seals and daters	6 25
Stationery and incidentals	1 50
Janitor	1 50
John Williams, to Batavia, N. Y.	23 51
D. F. Featherston; canvassing board	30 00
M. A. Maher, " "	30 00
Wesley C. Hall, " "	18 00
S. J. Kent, postage, etc	2 50
" " Delegate to A. F. of L.	76 75
O. E. Woodbury, " " "	101 50
P. J. McGuire, " " "	111 46
H. Lloyd, " " "	164 75
D. C. of New York	500 00
" Newark, N. J.	300 00
Benefits Nos. 4,378 to 4,411	4,925 00
Total	$ 7,724 63



FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending December 31, 1898.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$152 20	105	$4 20	217	$4 20	424	$8 40
2	22 60	106	14 60	218	15 00	427	64 05
3	9 35	107	11 60	220	50	428	7 40
5	31 40	109	49 75	221	5 00	429	13 10
6	7 15	110	17 30	222	10	433	14 60
7	88 40	111	7 30	223	9 00	434	3 40
8	22 70	112	57 70	225	4 60	437	5 40
9	16 80	114	10 40	227	6 05	439	6 40
10	168 80	115	3 75	228	10 00	440	12 20
11	42 20	116	2 70	229	5 50	442	3 20
13	40 00	119	28 60	230	8 00	444	7 40
14	4 20	120	8 20	231	10 20	448	8 70
15	19 20	121	10 00	232	2 40	449	29 80
16	22 40	122	10 40	233	7 40	451	20 15
18	3 80	123	7 80	234	10 75	453	39 20
19	28 96	124	7 20	235	4 80	457	40 40
21	22 00	125	61 50	236	4 00	460	2 20
22	20	126	6 60	237	8 40	462	11 60
23	4 00	127	12 40	238	10 40	464	33 20
24	23 00	129	6 40	239	15 10	467	4 40
25	19 65	131	40 00	241	4 00	468	27 15
26	33 75	133	16 20	242	12 80	471	41 70
27	10 80	134	7 40	243	8 00	473	43 45
28	8 40	135	17 20	244	4 05	474	4 20
29	63 80	136	4 80	246	3 20	476	61 80
30	12 60	137	6 60	247	21 20	478	42 40
31	20 00	139	17 00	249	9 70	482	12 10
32	28 40	140	6 40	251	9 00	483	27 00
33	106 50	141	20 85	252	8 80	484	11 00
34	14 20	142	23 00	255	3 00	486	10 60
35	5 20	143	2 60	256	6 65	490	20 40
36	14 40	144	4 80	257	2 75	493	21 60
37	5 00	147	10 80	258	16 05	497	42 20
38	6 20	148	37 60	259	9 40	499	6 60
39	8 00	149	6 20	260	6 00	507	7 60
40	3 80	150	9 40	261	1 00	509	49 50
41	18 75	151	3 35	262	14 25	513	34 40
42	18 00	152	3 40	263	10 00	515	14 80
43	88 00	155	5 40	266	2 60	521	16 50
44	9 90	157	2 00	268	7 40	522	13 40
45	14 20	158	10 00	273	13 40	526	38 80
46	10 60	159	4 00	274	15 00	534	4 00
47	25 55	160	31 80	275	13 50	554	14 60
48	2 00	161	12 20	286	14 20	563	177 40
50	3 60	163	6 80	287	3 20	564	12 45
51	50 45	164	2 00	288	5 80	567	26 20
52	20 60	166	6 30	291	16 80	578	3 60
53	5 60	167	21 20	295	2 60	580	6 80
54	25 80	168	14 00	300	7 60	584	23 55
55	80 20	169	29 00	304	11 00	588	14 40
56	11 80	170	4 00	305	10 00	591	12 60
57	3 80	171	11 00	306	17 50	592	22 50
59	7 40	172	11 20	309	189 60	593	8 50
60	11 20	173	2 40	315	8 40	603	6 40
61	50 70	174	34 05	316	2 80	606	4 80
62	88 75	175	26 05	323	2 40	611	8 20
63	15 40	176	21 20	325	8 60	612	3 40
64	26 80	177	18 80	327	4 80	622	18 15
65	13 20	178	5 70	328	17 00	633	4 00
66	4 60	179	17 70	332	5 40	637	9 55
67	8 60	180	5 20	333	20 40	638	8 43
69	9 00	181	96 20	334	4 20	639	15 40
70	9 60	182	4 00	340	77 40	640	4 90
71	3 60	183	6 00	342	4 40	650	5 30
72	36 85	184	8 60	343	10 40	652	16 50
73	71 00	186	2 40	346	4 20	658	4 80
74	5 80	187	11 20	349	12 40	659	11 80
75	15 20	188	4 20	352	22 00	667	3 10
76	4 00	189	65 40	355	10 20	676	5 20
77	10 00	190	7 20	356	4 00	678	10 20
78	21 25	191	6 20	359	15 80	687	6 20
79	7 00	192	7 20	360	7 20	692	6 00
80	16 00	193	15 00	361	25 95	696	4 80
82	2 40	194	2 20	365	16 20	698	8 05
83	12 00	195	3 00	370	4 60	703	3 80
84	4 50	196	4 40	371	2 20	707	12 30
85	5 00	197	17 80	374	20 35	712	1 60
87	26 80	198	7 00	375	156 40	714	8 40
88	11 00	199	24 10	381	18 20	715	37 00
89	2 80	202	19 40	382	69 80	716	22 00
90	27 60	203	16 40	391	8 20	717	4 40
92	6 90	206	7 40	393	5 20	728	13 00
93	29 90	207	18 10	394	8 60	726	17 60
94	5 00	208	2 60	399	3 00	738	2 80
96	34 60	209	16 00	400	3 00	746	2 20
97	6 00	210	15 40	402	7 80	750	13 35
98	46 80	211	33 40	406	4 80	757	4 20
99	2 20	212	15 80	407	12 20	767	2 40
101	4 00	214	3 00	416	32 00	785	4 40
102	19 20	215	10 80	419	42 60	786	8 80
104	5 60	216	15 65				

Total $6,341 39

The Building of a Semi-Spiral Staircase.

BY OWEN B MAGINNIS

IN writing this article for the benefit of those who rarely meet this class of work, I do so merely for the purpose of suggesting a method rather than a positive system. The problem is a most difficult and tedious one and requires much patience and thought.

In commencing, I would refer the studious carpenter to the large diagram Fig. 1, where he will see the plan and projected elevation of a semi-spiral staircase, 16 feet in diameter, with an 8 foot radius for the outside string and a 4-foot radius for the inside string. There are eighteen risers in a height 10 feet from first floor to second floor, so that to determine the height of each riser, we do the following little arithmetic:

10 feet reduced to inches = 120 inches.

120 divided by 18 = 6⅔ inches, or 6¾ inches, so that there will be eighteen risers at 6¾ inches.

From these figures two pitch boards can be made as two will be required, namely, one for the outside string and one for the inside. That for the outside string will be seen on the floor line A B between the projection dotted lines as X and that for the inside string will be seen at Y, between 8 and 9 on the plan. Both pitches or *rises* are the same but the *run* differs in width, the outside string being 18 inches run and the inside 9 inches, giving a mean or average width on the tread or walking line of 13½ inches.

In laying out this staircase, the plan as shown must be laid out on a floor the full size, or a portion, say half of it, may be laid down in order to obtain the exact sizes of the treads and risers. Now, to determine the exact shape of the twisted inside and outside strings, proceed as follows:

Draw a straight line and on it with a big pair of compasses or a trammel rod, set off nine spaces each equal to the outside width of the tread from 1 to 17. From these points raise up perpendiculars in the manner represented at the top of Fig. 1. Divide the left hand perpendicular into seventeen spaces, each equal in height to the height of a riser, namely, 6¾ inches, and draw horizontal lines across to intersect with each perpendicular according to its number. By tracing a curved line from point to point, the exact shape of the string will be obtained. When working out this system of lines it is better to place three or four ½-inch or ⅜-inch pine boards placed together on the floor edge to edge, and to lay out and draw the curves on these boards, keeping them together with thin hardwood battens, or they may be cut to the curve with the compass saw or band saw and then battened together. It will be noticed that I publish no engraving with the foregoing description, as the method of procedure is clearly shown above the line A B at Fig. 1, where the reader will perceive I have found the exact elevation of both strings, risers and treads by carrying up the points from the plan below. These diagrams may be made separately or to scale.

Concerning the construction of twisted work of this class, I have found that the best practical method is to build them up to the desired thickness in ⅛ or ¼ inch thicknesses of veneer reversing the grains so as to obtain the best safeguards against warping or working. If the curves are sharp the pieces of veneer should be placed in a steam box and steamed till they are pliable, and then bent over a drum or mold constructed in the way represented at Fig. 2. Similarly Fig. 3 shows the bending of outside string. Each strip of veneer should be bent, strip on strip, till entire thickness is bent, then when dry they should be taken off, heated in the hot box and glued together. Clamps, hand-screws, ceiling shores and wedges should be used liberally so as to get the veneers close together and in this way form the exact mold.

Fig. 4 is the panelling to side on the outside string, if same be against a semi-circular wall and the inside string be open. It is built up as before and the panels are put in with points.

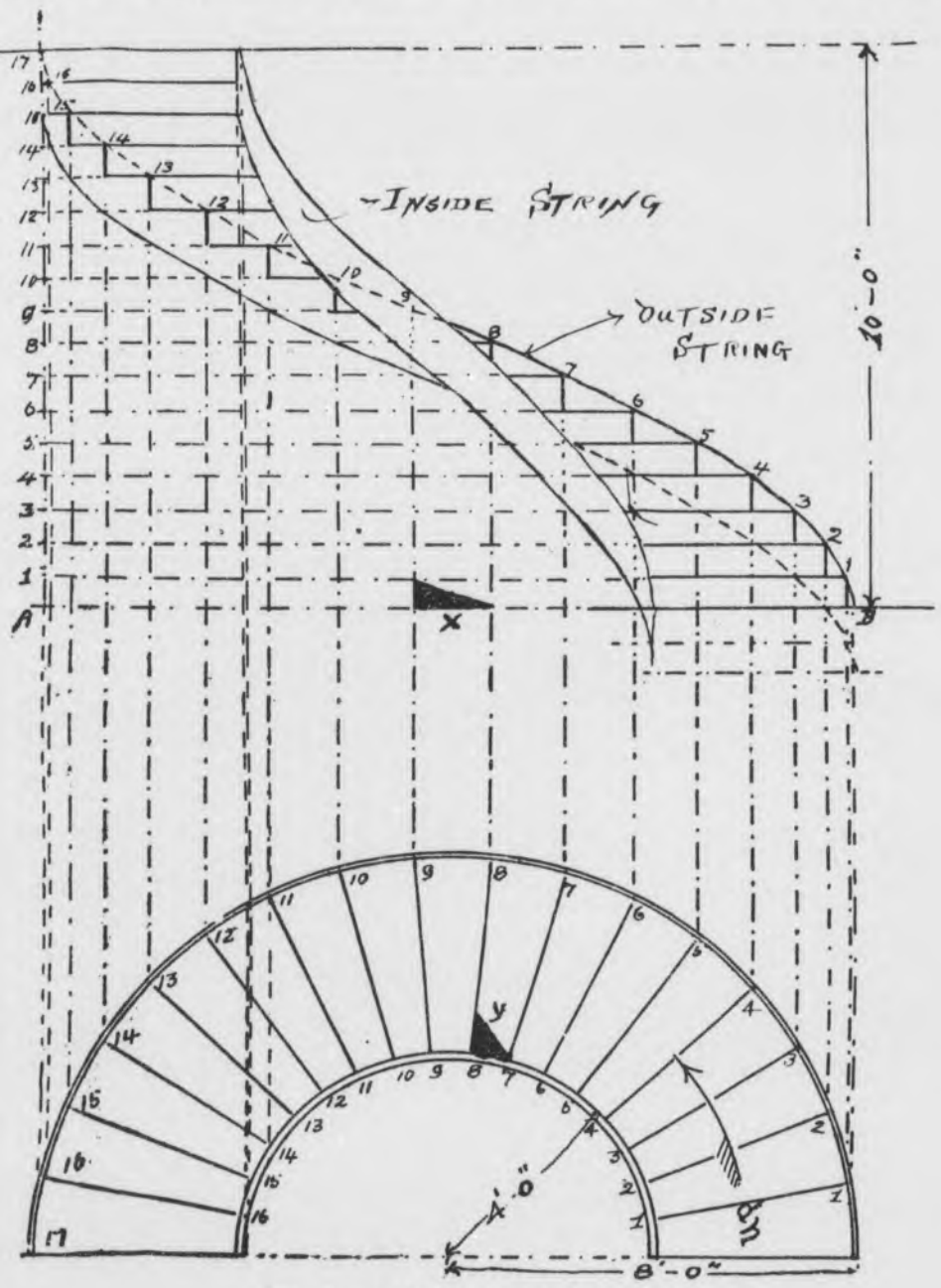


FIG. 1.—LAY OUT OF STAIRCASE.

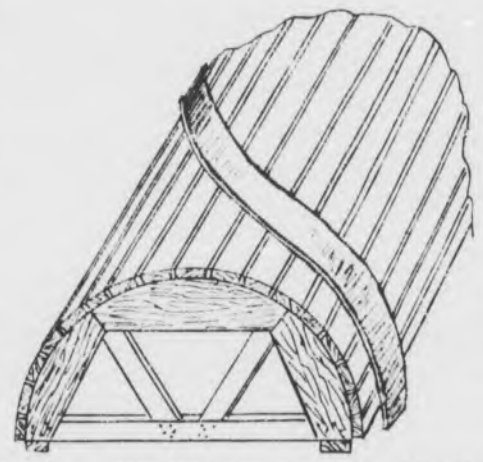


FIG. 2.—METHOD OF BENDING INSIDE STRING

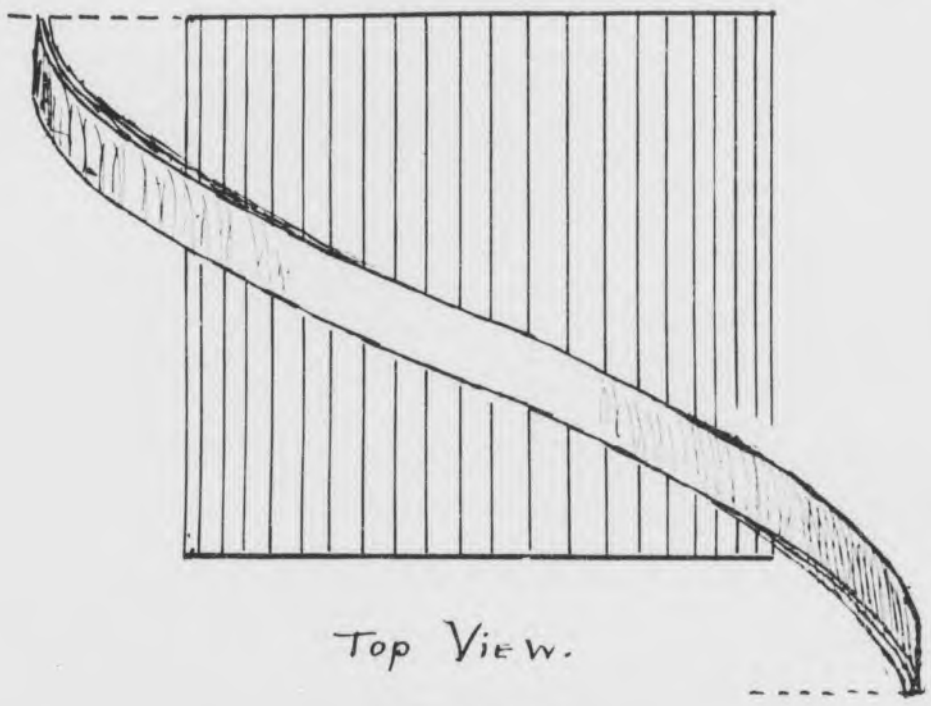


FIG. 3.—MOLD FOR OUTSIDE STRING.

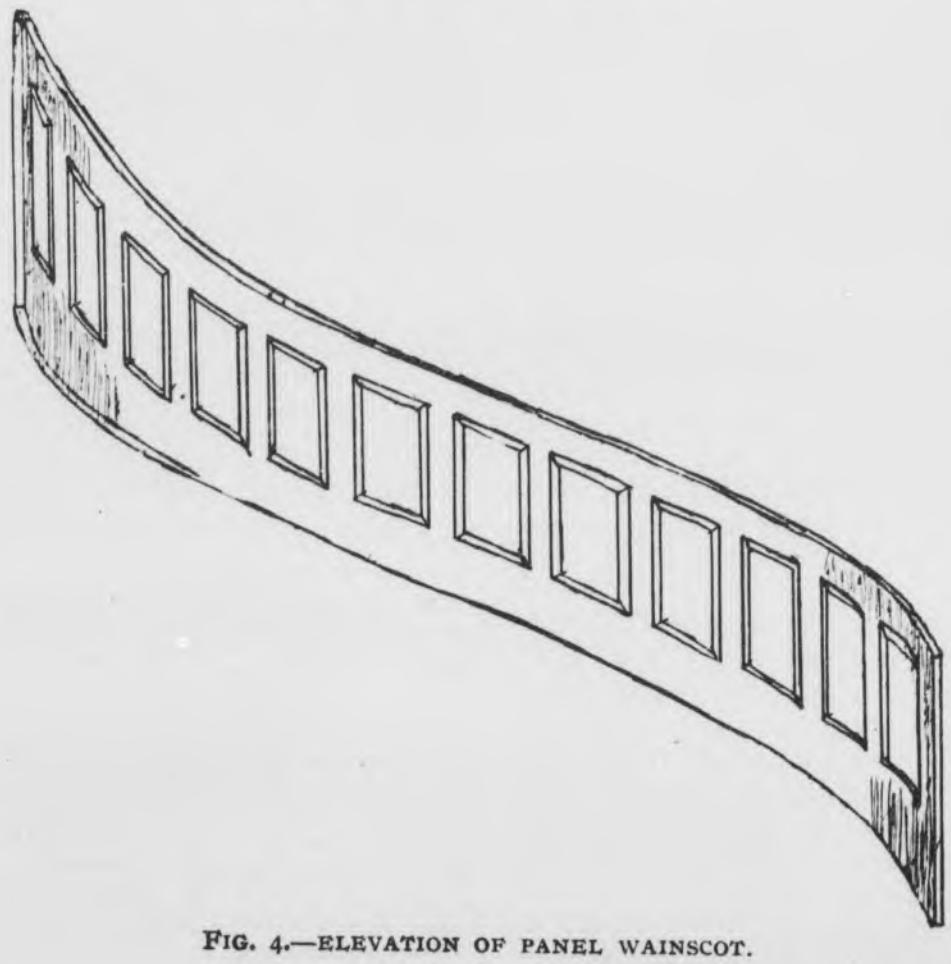


FIG. 4.—ELEVATION OF PANEL WAINSCOT.

Drawing Lesson.

BY A. W. WOODS.

FOR our lesson this month we will take that of isometrical drawing. In architectural working drawings it is the custom of showing only one side of the object including projections on the sides, such as bay windows, porches, etc, and with all parts at a uniform scale, but in isometrical drawings is shown three views at scale in a single figure with the lines of the respective sides parallel.

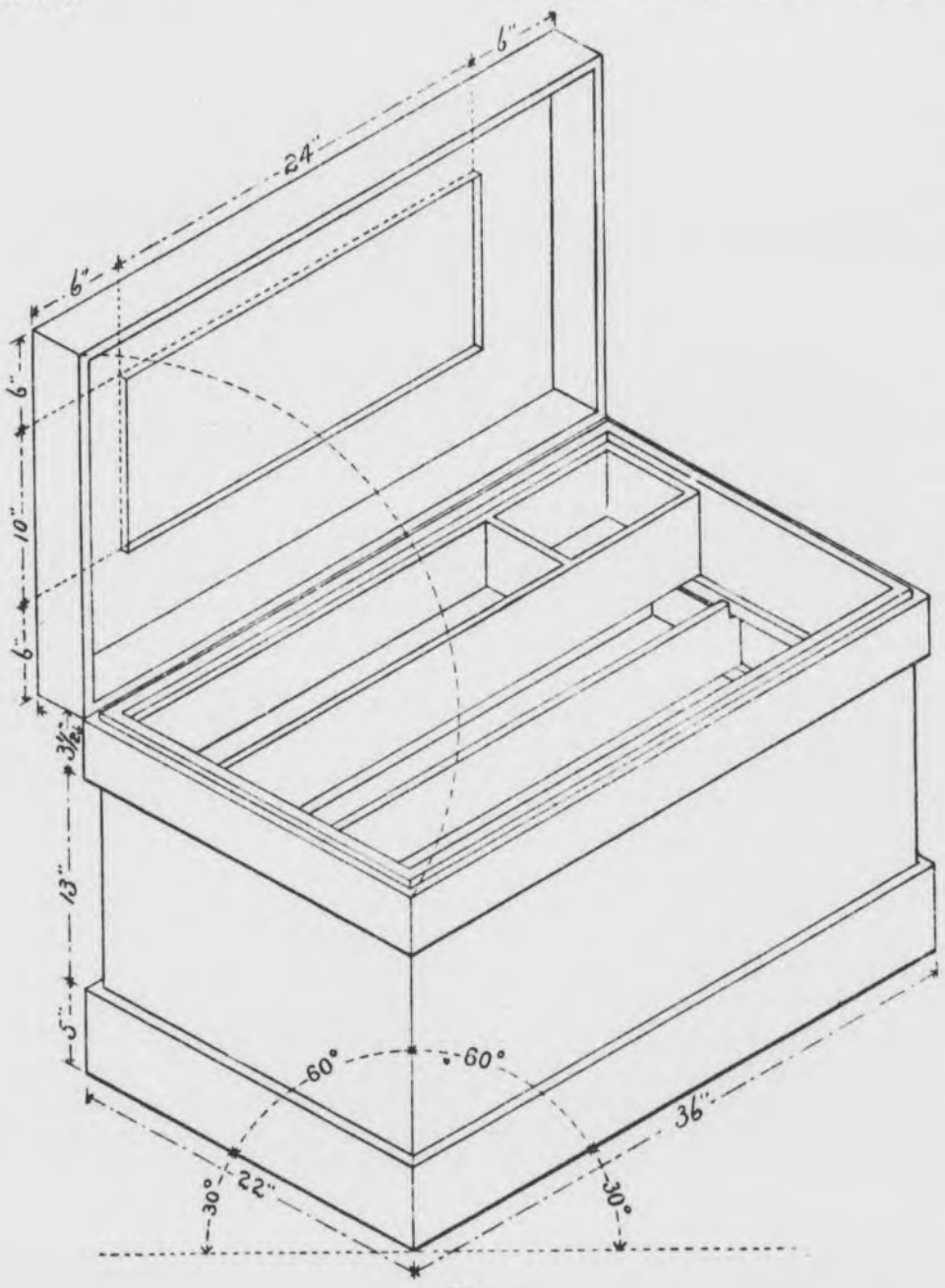


FIG. 1.

This class of drawing is useful in illustrating small objects, such as giving the dimensions of lumber, cut stone, furniture, etc., as it gives a much clearer idea at a glance of what is wanted than is given by the single elevation of the different sides, and in most cases is quite as easily drawn, but for large objects the dimensions appear to be out of proportion, which is caused by the absence of vanishing points, and consequently no fixed point of sight as in the common perspective.

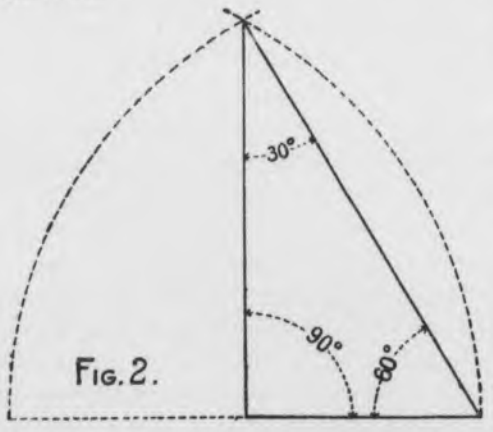


FIG. 2.

Owing to the laws of sight, objects as they recede from the eye appear to diminish in size and for that reason isometrical drawing is not well adapted for large work.

Our illustration shows that of a carpenter's tool chest. The reader will notice that the end and side lines are drawn at an angle of 30° from the horizontal or 60° from the perpendicular lines. Some other degree might be used, but the above gives about the best results, then again, angles are only to be had on the 45 and 30° and 60° slants, the latter two being the same only reversed. They may be had at most any first class book store or a 30 and 60° angle can be easily made, as it is equal to one-half of an equilateral triangle and can be laid out as shown in Fig. 2. Lay out the diagram at any desired size on a piece of hard wood about ⅛ of an inch in thickness and dress to the lines as shown.

In our next lesson we will continue this subject with further illustrations, also that of cabinet perspective showing the difference between the two.

THE "New York City Carpenters" is the title of a narrow, isolated, independent local organization in Gotham, recently made up of a combination of the K. of L. carpenters, known as the "Progressives" and of a small faction of what was the "United Order Carpenters." These impracticables want "to build a wall around New York city," but are not in position to carry out that exclusive plan. They however, admit members for any initiation fee at all and are not over particular as to enforcing the Union scale of wages. Our New York Unions are now engaged in a contest against these disturbers of trade unity.

Padgett's Breezy Letter.

Editor of THE CARPENTER:

"There is a maxim in the schools
That flattery is the food of fools"

Johnnie Bull, in November CARPENTER, touched my vanity by referring to me as an "expert." I may tell you (in strict confidence) that I know better, if he don't. But my feelings are touched; and, disregarding the fate of the frog whose ideas of expansion were on a par with those of some people whom I have heard advocate spreading the United States over the rest of the earth, I will fire in all directions, as usual. And, if I fall too far short of the mark, kindly bestow at least a portion of the blame on him who incited me. To one of my tender years, it is a serious thing to be overrated, the more so when my untaught efforts may appear in the same issue with articles by men who really are experts, men whose ample mechanical bumps seem to have been supplemented by professional experience as architects and contributors, besides "book larnin'" in plenty.

So please caution your readers not to do it again, Mr. Editor. "Just tell them" that, far from pretending to expertness, I am but the voice of one crying in ignorance, hungering and thirsting for truths—and the *whys*. That is something funny about me, must have the whys or I can't progress. Kind Nature dealt generously by me in some respects (feet, for instance); but she entirely omitted my monkey-bump. I cannot ape. I was always a great hand to ask questions; so much so that, when I was knee-breeches size, my mother became apprehensive lest I would grow up crooked, like this (?). Sometimes I feel resentful toward Nature for the omission aforesaid, because it leaves one under certain disadvantages. Thus, he is generally on the less popular side of a new question; he can get neither his politics nor his religion from the daily papers; and, when they try to "work" public sentiment in behalf of some fraud or other, as likely as not he takes the other track, and absolutely declines to be enthused. And then, in mechanical work, he is slower than the superficial man, the one who still retains the more prominent traits of his prehensile ancestry. There is a man in one of the St. Louis Locals, whom nature designed for a philosopher; he is a *reasoner*; good mechanic, too, but he cannot do enough to suit some foremen. Then, there is—but I had better "mosey back" to that board measure, it keeps bobbing up one way or another, and I am glad it does, because it shows that Mr. Wood's articles get the close attention of which they are worthy. Like any other man, Mr. W. has a right to put his own construction on his ambiguities, real or seeming. In "figuring" a board it is no trick to get the integral square feet, and the practical value of a process depends much on the accuracy and speed with which the fraction is obtained. So I said, and still say, that the process is interesting. The pencil is preferable in practice as it is much quicker and gives accurate results. The fractional error in question is about 9 per cent. as I remember it, remarkably close for such a method.

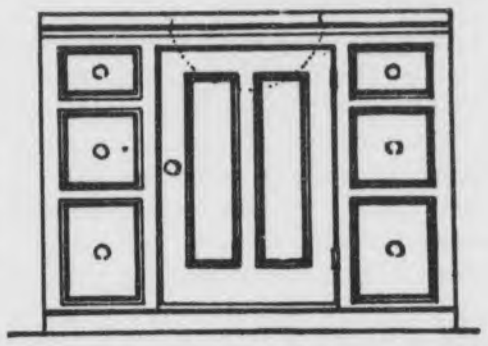
This brings to mind another of those disadvantages consequent to having greatness thrust upon you. My diagrams are not critically viewed. I'm so "expert," you know, 'tisn't worth while; yet I blundered in tower-framing, Fig. 2, page 13, May CARPENTER, where I said make H J.=G. I., should be H J.= H I. The whys were omitted to save space; therefore the error was not easily seen by the reader.

I like to see appreciation expressed for THE CARPENTER. It is well earned. Even where one is paid cash for doing his part, that doesn't discharge our whole obligation to the well doer. An editor isn't insensible to a heart-felt "thank you," and it should be given when merited as a matter of honesty. Among other good things spread in the November CARPENTER, I like the fatherly, practical, sensible articles by Mr. Leffingwell. They are rather more than we might expect in a trade journal, a trifle out of place some may think, but I'm grateful for the dislocation. But he says, "Try to be somebody and you will succeed" How does he know but what we are already "somebody?" Try! *How?* Don't we spend our leisure (for instance) like we are somebody? People who are just 'trying to be somebody' read, study, think every chance they get, but most of us just "gab," can or do play cards or checkers when we have spare moments. Guess I know what I'm talking about, for wasn't I up in the "reading room" of our District Council one day and there saw twenty-two men playing cards in tobacco smoke thick enough to cut, while two others were arguing something about "taxation"? Mr. L. might have seen with one eye (through a crack in the smoke) what fraction of that sample gathering felt the need of being somebody. Come again, Mr. L, but don't put it quite so flat, for though some of us may not be much "pumpkins" we don't want the neighbors to know it; moreover, naked truth our modesty offends.

EARL PADGETT.
Union 257, St. Louis, Mo.

A Closet Around a Wash Basin.

The above sketch shows a very handy arrangement for going round a wash basin, where the space or room is big enough to allow it to go in, and any of the carpenters can make it at home. On each side of the wash



basin and plumbing are three drawers, and a door covers the plumbing in the centre; a solid board partition ⅞ thick should separate the drawers and plumbing on both sides.

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PHILA , FEBRUARY, 1899.

Trades Unionism—Its Detractors.

BY SAM. L. LEFFINGWELL.

THERE is no difficulty in convincing any trade unionist of his improved conditions as compared with those existing before his entry into and connection with this most holy of labor alliances. Any reflection which will excite the faintest inquiry will be conclusive in its results that, in his former unorganized state, he was as helpless as the infant newly born. Groping in the darkness and gloom of his hopeless surroundings the light of delivery came as a dawn of promise, inspiring new hopes and aspirations in a struggle against an apparently inevitable fate. Awakened thought infused by enlightenment heightened the expectation of a brighter destiny.

"For all who sigh
In servile chains, whate'er their caste or creed ;
For all mankind from bondage shall be freed,
And from the earth be chased all forms of tyranny,
God never made a tyrant or a slave."

Some there are who say, "Your trade unionism will accomplish nothing. It is too slow. You are wasting your time. Come, join with us and let us revolutionize the world. Let us take possession of all the things that be and are to be and divide up, so that all will have an equal share."

But, with the enlightenment of reason, the more conservative man thinks better of the possibilities. It is the "now" he is interested in. He has no room in his thoughts for the wild freaks and vagaries of a whimsical philosophy which he can neither comprehend nor utilize. He is up against a condition. It is the surroundings, the environments, the tyranny of circumstances that confront him. Relief from the ills that oppress him is what he most desires. And if he is slow in the progress of his accomplishment, he reasons, with the philosopher, that "No great thing cometh suddenly into being; not even a bunch of grapes can, or a fig. If you say to me now, 'I desire a fig,' I answer that there is need of time; let it first of all flower, and then bring forth fruit, and then ripen. When the fruit of a fig tree is not perfected at once, and in a single hour, would you win the fruit of a man's mind thus quickly and easily?"

Poverty is a fact; wealth is a fact. These facts are factors that go to make life endurable and enjoyable. With advancing civilization the pauper and the millionaire go hand in hand. The wage labor class support both; the pauper by taxes, the millionaire by tithes. The trade union movement is a war against poverty. It is a true leveler. It levels up. The power of organization is beginning to dawn upon the long betrayed and robbed masses. The producers are following in the pathway of light which will lead them from bondage to freedom. The trade union is the school of the mechanic in the science of government, fitting him for leadership in the army of labor, skilled and unskilled.

Labor is an article of merchandise, bought and sold under the same rule of supply and demand as any other commodity in the market. Labor—strength—is ware; but it is more valuable than any other ware, because it is the ware that creates wares. Like any merchant that puts a price on his goods, the laboring man has a right to put a price on his labor. If the seller of any kind of goods cannot sell at his own price, he can keep his goods until a favorable chance comes to hand. Not so with the seller of labor-strength. If he cannot sell at his price, he is forced to sell below cost, which is the cost of living, or the expense of reproducing his laboring power from one day to another. For his commodity will not keep, it will perish; and, inasmuch as he cannot separate his goods, or his ware, from his body, it means physical decay to the owner. This is the position of the working man individually. Single, he is helpless. Only by a combination of many or all workingmen is it possible for them to withhold their ware from the market and to force up its price. This is practically the idea of trade unionism.

Associations for the purpose of regulating the wages of their members by voluntary combined action are not of new discovery, but are as old as civilization. In the earliest times we find instances of such organizations formed from motives of interest and policy, and the better to secure an adequate return for services rendered.

The guilds of the Middle Ages limiting the number of apprentices to each artisan, and determining the period a man should serve before he could become a master, are examples, and from these, varying in many important particulars, the trades unions of our day and time have sprung.

There can be no question about their utility. Whatever adverse views on the subject may be entertained by interested capitalists, there can be no doubt that the general results of trade unions have been, on the whole, conducive to the permanent moral elevation and physical well being of the laboring classes. The matter has passed beyond the domain of hypothesis or speculation. A thousand specious arguments, designed to prove trade unionism illusory and of no practical benefit, are demolished by the simple fact that trade unions are no untried theory, but subsisting and unquestionable facts.

With such substantial encouragement to increase our zeal in the work before us; with the spread of enlightenment to capitalism as well as in the field of labor; with the improvement of conditions felt by every trade unionist on his return to his home after his week of toil, in increased remuneration and fewer hours of labor and less struggle for existence—a new menace has sprung up in his path to thwart his purpose, and undo possibly the good which it has taken years to accomplish. It is not a new combination of capital that thus threatens the progress of this great conservative movement, though the greed of monopoly would fill to satiety and gluttony upon the offals of a dead trade unionism No, it is of men claiming to be of our own class but not of our own family. Men who profess to favor reforms, the adoption of which would gladden the hearts of sensible trade unionists. Such as include state and municipal ownership of all public necessities. These men are flattering and enticing in their proposals. Being neither of us nor for us, they would have us set aside our well-builded fabric and follow them into a fanciful and chimerical Utopia, with the promise of enjoying the greatest perfection in politics, laws, etc. These new dispensers of a balm (from Gilead, no doubt) for the suffering ills of oppressed labor call themselves socialists Now, there is nothing new or destructive in socialism. Even a trade unionist is a socialist in that he joins with his fellows in methods for the betterment of his condition. But the class here spoken of has as many names and presents as many fronts as those of the inconstant moon in her recurring flirtations. It is purely political in its methods, and as often as defeated, so often changes its name—now Socialist Labor Party, then Social Democratic Party, then some other new fangled catch penny name—to capture the unwary, "comin' and goin'," just the same. One of its remedies is a "co operative commonwealth" another the abolishment of the "wage system" for the "co-operative." To the writer the "co operative" suggestion is so unreal in imagery, so chimerical, such a mockery on common sense and judgment, as to be distrusted, even as an illusion, except in a condition beyond the grave, where co-operation will be the rule, universally, and without exception.

As to substituting a co operative system for a wage system, it will require ages to convince the ordinary mechanic that any stronger competition than he has now to contend with, to maintain the scant wage of his labor, will better his condition. What, with the rats and scabs and non-Union competition he is now striving to outlive and outdo, he can find no use for a system of glitter and tinsel so indefensible and untractable as is proposed by the class of star-gazing "Socialists" and which is one of problematic conjecture.

Trade Unionism, pure and simple, is good enough for any honest meaning man. Nearly one million of its organized forces in this country to-day can attest the beneficence of its power and influence. There is nothing to prevent a trade unionist from endorsing any method of economic reform, national, state or municipal, nor from voting for what man or what measure his choice may lead him, only don't solicit him to absolve himself from the pure, conservative, unadulterated principles of an organization which brings him pleasure in its fellowship, affection in its fraternity and happiness in a realization of hopes secured in a unity as sacred as the Gospel or the Church.

American Federation of Labor.

III.

EXTERNAL POLICY.

BY MORTON A. ALDRICH, PH.D.

THE exertions of the Federation to bring order and unity into the Trade Union movement have all been to one chief end—to develop a Trade Union organization, which would give greater force to its demands. It remains to consider what these demands are. To understand the full significance of the policy of the Federation, one must bear in mind that it not only reflects the attitute of a large number of trade Unionists, but that, viewed from a political point of view, it is fairly typical of the opinions and desires of a large and active class of voters in our body politic. The chief external activities of the American Federation of Labor may be grouped under two main heads: first, the promotion of trade matters which are ordinarily reserved to the individual Trade Unions, and secondly, the attainment of labor legislation.

Certain departments of Trade Union activity lie, strictly, outside the scope of the Federation. The Federation has nothing to do with the insurance of workmen by Trade Unions, further than to suggest its value. The power of initiative in such trade matters as boycotts, the use of the Union label, and strikes, is also reserved to the individual Trade Unions. Yet the Federation gives its support to the policy already fixed by the Unions; and this support may be very considerable.

Boycotts, which the Federation had once or twice endorsed in the preceding years, first began to occupy an important place in its policy in 1887. When the Federation approves a boycott, it undertakes to make the fact that the employer in question has been declared unfair, as widely known as possible. Lists of such employers are printed each month in the *American Federationist* under the heading, "We don't patronize." Especially in cases where a strike is impracticable, for example, when an employer refuses to employ workmen who are members of a Trade Union, the Federation regards the boycott as an effective means of warfare. While all Trade Unionists support the boycott in principle, there is a strong feeling that it is most effective when used sparingly. At first the number of firms boycotted was so great that workmen could not remember them; but since 1893 the Federation has

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American Federation of Labor.

(Continued)

attempted to concentrate the attention of its members on the boycotting of a few leading firms. It should be added that the Federation does its best to administer this system of boycotts fairly. Its executive council never approves the application of a Trade Union for a boycott until the firm involved has been given opportunity to present its side of the case. The executive council also attempts to bring about a settlement of the dispute leading to the boycott—with such success that President Gompers reports that fully one-third of the cases are thus adjusted without its becoming necessary to put the firm on the "unfair list."

The use of the "Union Label" to designate goods manufactured under conditions satisfactory to the Trade Union, originated by the cigar-makers in 1874, has since become very general. In 1897 the Federation, besides having its own label, endorsed the labels of twenty-seven National Trade Unions. The "Union Label," like the boycott, is a means of discriminating against "unfair" firms, but its effectiveness goes farther. By promoting the demand for goods marked "Union made," it is calculated to lead employers to give the preference to Trade Union workmen in order to secure the right to use the "Union Label." The absence of this label from an article of common use, and especially from articles like beer or tobacco, seriously interferes with its sale among workingmen. "This weapon [the Union Label]," says President Gompers, "is productive of good results with the expenditure of less energy than any other at the command of labor." While the establishment and control of "Union Labels" is wholly in the hands of the National Trade Unions, the Federation does what it can to encourage the purchase of "Union Label" goods.

The Federation regards strikes, including 'sympathetic' strikes, as inevitable under present conditions. Those strikes in which the employers refuse to treat with committees of their workmen appeal especially to the workingman. The president's annual reports, however, urge the Trade Unions to show discrimination and learn when not to strike,—when they are improperly organized, or on a falling market, or when they have an empty treasury. The ordering and conduct of strikes is a power which the individual Trade Unions prefer to keep in their own hands. Strikes for the enforcement of the eight hour working day, however, while ordered as usual by the Unions, have been planned in conference with the Federation. The eight hour day is so universally desired by Trade Unionists that the Federation, by general consent, has assumed the leadership of the eight-hour movement.

At the Federation convention of 1884, a general strike for the eight-hour day was planned to take place May 1, 1886. Each organization was to determine for itself whether it would join the movement Four of the national Trade Unions affiliated with the Federation entered the fight for the eight-hour day. Of these, the cigarmakers and the German printers were successful; the furniture workers compromised on nine hours; and the carpenters won the eight hour day in seven cities, and compromised on nine hours in eighty-four cities.

Two years later the Federation began a renewed attempt to secure the eight-hour working day in 1890, by devoting the year 1889 to such systematic preparation as had never been known in the American Trade Union movement before. It collected information from the various Unions as to their strength, especially their financial resources, and their readiness to strike for the eight-hour day and it threw its whole strength into a vigorous campaign to make more real to the workmen the ideal of eight hours for work. It distributed eight-hour tracts by Messrs. Lemuel Danryid, George Gunton and George E. McNeill; it sent out several speakers and appointed four days on which mass meetings in favor of the immediate enforcement of the demand for the eight-hour day should be held all over the country. On September 2, 1889, such meetings were held in four hundred and twenty cities and towns. It may be worth while, even at the risk of undue digression, to consider the arguments for the eight hour day which were advanced in this campaign of the Federation.

Great stress was laid, as might be expected, on the social value, as well as the value to the individual workman, of increased leisure. But another argument was given prominence, well calculated to make the eight-hour movement popular. All the writers of the eight-hour tracts proclaimed that shorter hours brought higher wages. As the rhyme expressed it,

> "Whether you work by the piece, or work by the day,
> Decreasing the hours increases the pay."

Up to this time workmen in Americ had usually been more ready to strike to maintain or increase wages than to reduce the hours of work below ten, at the risk of any reduction of wages. But here was a mode of reasoning which avoided this disagreeable dilemma by telling the workman that he could have at once more leisure and more pay. The argument in support of this statement was as follows: "The adoption of an eight-hour day would tend to increase wages in two ways, first, by reducing enforced idleness; second, by increasing new wants and raising the standard of living."

All the Federation writers distinctly repudiated the assertion, made so much of by many economists, that a workman would do as much work in eight hours as he now does in ten. They maintained, on the contrary, that the shortening of the working day would lessen the amount produced daily by each workman, and, therefore, lead generally to the employment of more workmen,—as it undoubtedly would in the case of many workmen, such as railroad employees, whose work is of the nature of personal services. This increased demand for labor would, it was argued, result both in a rise in wages and in a reduction of the number of the unemployed.

Workmen believe that this increased demand for labor under the eight-hour system will help counteract the immediate effect of the rapid introduction of machinery, which operates to throw workmen out of employment not only directly, but, as they believe, indirectly also, by causing overproduction and industrial depression. They demand the eight-hour day, therefore, as a form of compensation for the hardship which they believe the rapid introduction of machinery brings upon them. In another way workmen see a close relation between the introduction of machinery and their demand for shorter hours. They base the demand on their right to share in the increased production which the invention of machinery has made possible. Contrary to the general belief, the American Federation of Labor has never opposed the introduction of machinery. Of course, individual trade unionists protest against the machines which have made their skilled hand labor worthless, as other people oppose legislation which interferes with their personal or corporate interests. Even these workmen feel, however, as one delegate expressed it, "We could not go on record as fighting machinery," and every workman realizes that the introduction of machinery is inevitable. The Federation, therefore, instead of entering upon a Quixotic fight against the introduction of machinery, seeks to obtain for the workman a greater share in the resulting increase of national wealth, in the shape of better conditions of work, higher wages and shorter hours.

The Trade Union arguments for the eight-hour working day stand thus: it will benefit society as well as the workmen; it will make it easier for workmen to find employment; it will increase wages; and finally, it is only "fair" that in this way the workmen should share in the progress due to the genius of invention.

In good degree owing to the eight-hour agitation of the American Federation of Labor, the workman's latent desire for the eight-hour day is becoming what Mill would have called "effective." Already President Gompers can say with truth, "The foremost demand of the organized labor movement is for a shorter workday."

In the eight-hour strike of 1886 the Federation had merely given its moral support to all the striking Trade Unions; but in 1890 it adopted a far better strategic plan. It singled out the carpenters as the trade in which a strike for eight hours gave the most promise of success, and concentrated its efforts in the financial support of the strike of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. For the first time the Federation levied a strike assessment, which enabled it to give the carpenters over twelve thousand dollars toward the expenses of their strike. As a result of this strike, 46,197 carpenters enjoyed shorter hours of work and the eight-hour day became the general rule in several large cities. At the same time eight-hour strikes were also successful in several other industries. The plan of the Federation was to continue to aid eight-hour strikes of one National Trade Union after another, as they became strong enough to demand the eight-hour day. Further effort has, however, been frustrated by the industrial depression since 1893.

Workmen may obtain the eight-hour day, not only by voluntary concession of employers and by direct Trade Union action, as in the eight hour strikes of 1886 and 1890, but also by legal enactment. The Federation has done much to secure the enforcement of the Act of 1869, granting the eight-hour day to most government employees, and to secure extensions of this law to apply to letter carriers and to workmen employed by government contractors. It also urges the passage of similar laws for state, county, and municipal employees.

The convention of 1894 endorsed the demand for a national law, limiting the daily hours of work of all workmen to eight. It was recognized that an amendment to the Constitution to permit Congress to legislate on hours of labor would first be necessary. This was the first time that the Federation had given its support to the proposal to limit the hours of labor of adult male workmen, in all occupations, by law.

Impressions.

The touch of a hand, the glance of an eye,
Or a word exchanged with a passer-by;
A glimpse of a face in a crowded street
And afterwards life is incomplete;
A picture painted with honest zeal
And we lose the old for the new ideal;
A chance remark or a song's refrain,
And life is never the same again.

An angered word from our lips is sped
Or a tender word is left unsaid.
And one there is who, his whole life long,
Shall cherish the brand of a burning wrong;
A line that stares up from an open page,
A cynic smile from the lips of age,
A glimpse of loving seen in a play,
And the dreams of our youth are swept away.

A friendly smile and love's embering spark
Leaps into flame and illumines the dark;
A whispered "Be brave" to our fellow-men
And they pick up the thread of hope again.
Thus never an act or a word or a thought
But that with unguessed importance is fraught,
For small things build up eternity
And blazon the ways for a destiny.

Agitation for Model Tenement Buildings at Cincinnati, Ohio.

IN our days of extreme poverty of the great masses and great wealth for the very few, together with our unjust system of landlordism, which enables a few persons of wealth to buy up all desirable lots and land, in and around all large cities, deprives many of us toiling workmen from ever owning a home, and so many of us who have families and must have a suitable place to live in, must depend upon landlords for living places, and their sole object seems to be to exact from us as much rent as they possibly can, and insist that two bare living rooms are good enough for a common workman to live in. But we are not satisfied with this, and should not be. Since new inventions and cheap production have brought many other things within the reach of the poorer clases, so can also comfortable living places, with a few of the most modern conveniences, be brought within our reach, if it is gone about in a proper and business-like manner in providing them.

One great trouble in providing tenement buildings is, that every little landlord who has a small lot of his own, puts up a building according to his own queer design, and the result is an arrangement of odd shaped houses as varied as the ideas of the different owners, all of whom may have been anything else but a practical builder.

The greatest part of our city is built up of just this kind of buildings, and our Carpenters' District and Building Trades Councils have determined to overcome some of these difficulties, and bring about the erection of a better class of tenement buildings in which nice, new, clean four-room living apartments, with bath and closet, can be rented at about the same rate of rent which is now charged for two or three bare rooms.

A joint committee was appointed, consisting of five of the ablest members from each council, and this committee of ten set to work at once by providing themselves with the plans of about twenty different enterprises that are now providing comfortable homes for thousands of families in Boston, Brooklyn, New York and in the principal cities of Europe. After selecting the good features from many of these plans, and in compiling them into one plan we found that buildings of this character must be erected upon a large scale for several reasons, namely, it gives more scope in planning the apartments to the very best advantage, it makes it possible to give outside light and air to all the rooms, halls and bath rooms in the entire building. One central light court, or one stairway, or one light shaft will answer for two distinct parts of the building. An ordinary priced inside lot will answer the purpose just as well as a high priced corner lot, and that building materials can be purchased at much less cost when ordering in large quantities. Guiding itself by these rules the committee drafted a plan and received estimates for its construction and then, making liberal allowance for taxes, insurance, repairs, etc., and 6 per cent. profit for the money invested in both building and lot, it was found that the rent that would have to be charged for the living apartments would be astonishingly low.

The committee is now in communication with parties who intend to erect buildings of this character in the coming season, and we are recommending the adoption of our plan, which, if it will be done, the committee will require that none but Union mechanics be employed in its construction. This work which the two councils have undertaken, is distinctly of the progressive kind, for, instead of waiting for work to come to us, we are going ahead and creating work to do, and when the work is done we can move our families into better homes. Not only we building mechanics, but men of any other calling have the same opportunity of securing living apartments that are pleasant, cheerful, comfortable and which make life worth living.

If this work can be extended to supply the demand for homes of this kind, with possibly the co operative feature added, it would do a world of good to our toiling masses of deserving workers, many of whom are devoting their entire lives to producing the comforts and luxuries of others and yet have nothing themselves.

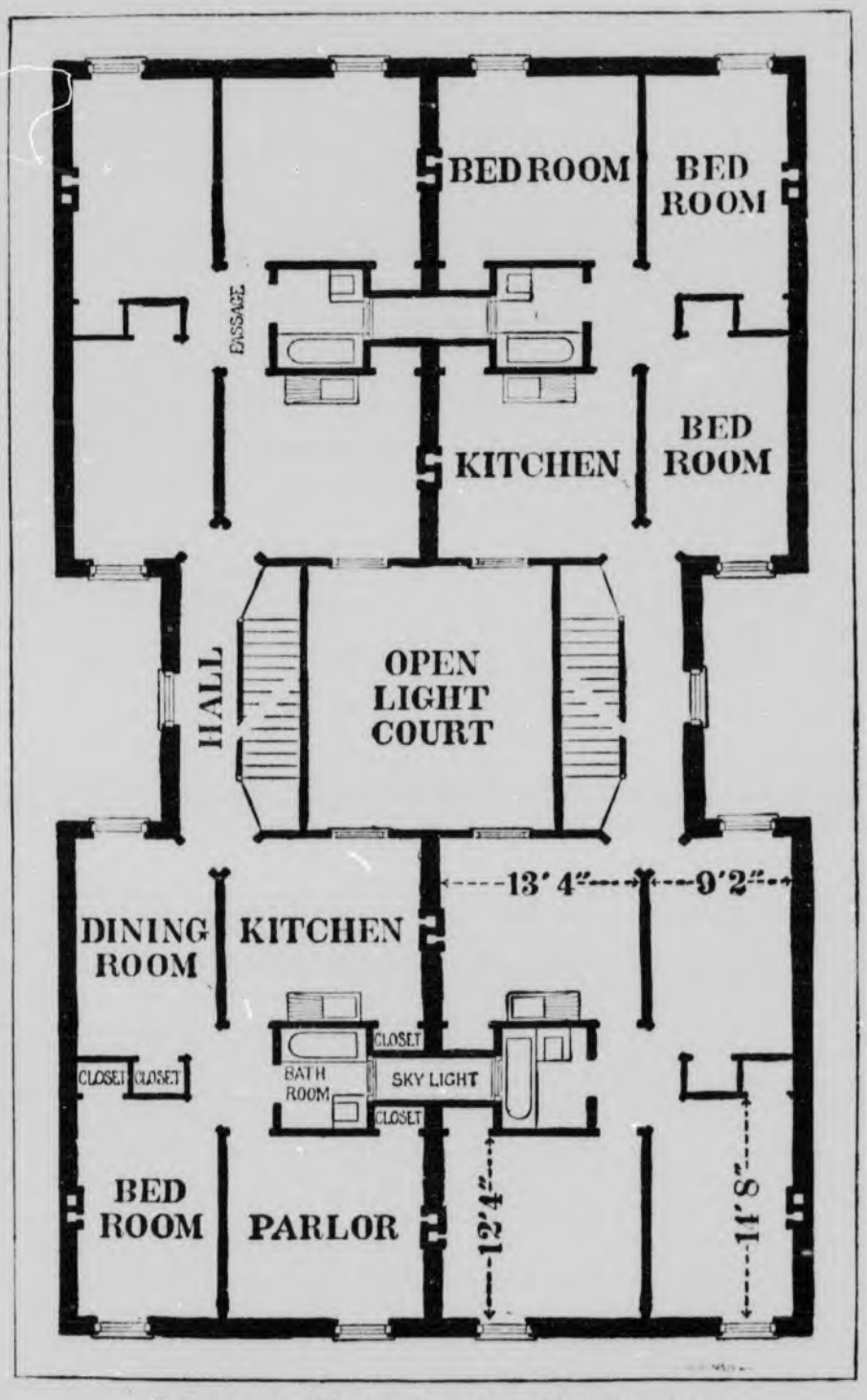
The sketch here shown is that of the floor plan of the second story and all floors above, it being optional with the owner to add as many stories as he may desire.

The entrance to the open light court is through a 6-foot hallway running the entire length through the center of the building, giving access to the court from the street or from the rear yard.

Joint Industrial Homes Committee of Carpenters' District and Building Trades Councils.

J. H. MEYER, *Sec'y.*
23 Mercer street.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 10, 1899.



MODEL TENEMENT BUILDING.

PLAN PREPARED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE JOINT INDUSTRIAL HOMES COMMITTEE OF THE CARPENTERS' DISTRICT AND BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS, OF CINCINNATI, O.

[This plan provides for two stores and ten four-room living apartments, and is designed for a 50x100 foot inside lot. $15,000 will cover cost of lot and building, on which 6 per cent. profit can be realized by the stores renting at $15 a month and the living apartments at the low rate of an average of $8 a month each.]

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.
Alta Loma, Tex.
Ashland, Wis.
Austin, Ill.
Bakersfield, Cal.
Bedford Park, N. Y.
Berkeley, Cal.
Bessemer, Col.
Brighton Park, Ill.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Carondelet, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Heights, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
Corona, N. Y.
Cripple Creek, Col.
Denver, Col.
Detroit, Mich.
East St. Louis, Ill.
El Dora, Col.
Elmhurst, Ill.
Englewood, Ill.
Eureka, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.
Flushing, N. Y.
Fremont, Col.
Fresno, Cal.
Galveston, Tex.
Gilette, Col.
Grand Crossing, Ill.
Haughville, Ind.
Hauford, Cal.
Highland Park, Ill.
Hitchcock, Tex.
Hyde Park, Ill.
Independence, Col.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Irvington, N. J.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kensington, Ill.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.
La Junta, Col.
Lake Forest, Ill.
Leadville, Col.
Long Island City, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Lynn, Mass.
Maywood, Ill.
Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Moreland, Ill.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Murphysboro, Ill.
Newark, N. J.
New Brighton, N. Y.
Newtown, N. Y.
New York, N. Y.
Oakland, Cal.
Oak Park, Ill.
Omaha, Neb.
Orange, N. J.
Ouray, Col.
Pasadena, Cal.
Port Richmond, N. Y.
Pueblo, Col.
Randsburg, Cal.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rogers Park, Ill.
Sacramento, Cal.
Salt Lake, Utah.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Francisco, Cal.
San Luis Obispo, Cal.
San Jose, Cal.
San Rafael, Cal.
Santa Barbara, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.
Sheboygan, Wis.
South Chicago, Ill.
South Denver, Col.
South Evanston, Ill.
South Englewood, Ill.
South Omaha, Neb.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
St. Louis, Mo.
Stapleton, N. Y.
Stockton, Cal.
Swampscott, Mass.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Texas City, Tex.
Town of Lake, Ill.
Tremont, N. Y.
Unionport, N. Y.
Van Nest, N. Y.
Venice, Ill.
Victor, Col.
Waco, Tex.
Washington, D. C.
Westchester, N. Y.
Whatcom, Wash.
Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Woodlawn, N. Y.
Yonkers, N. Y.

Total 105 cities.

Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held August 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

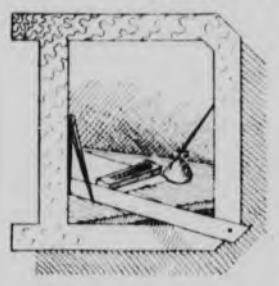
SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

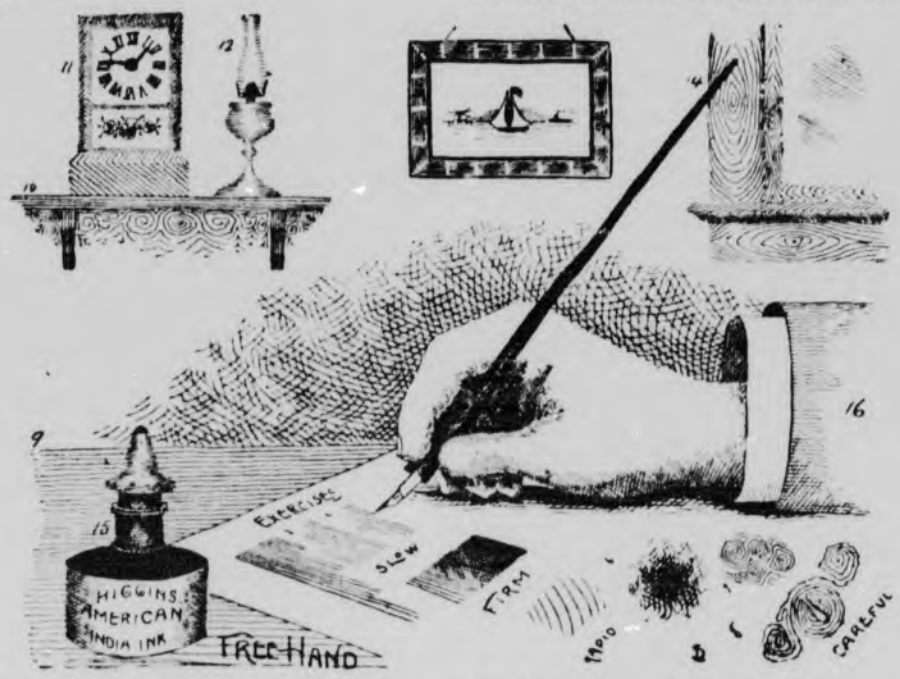
A Series of Drawing Lessons.

BY D. L. STODDARD.

LESSON NO. I.



DRAWING is of great value to the entire human race. But undoubtedly of more value to the carpenter than any other trade, calling or profession, except the artist that makes big money and his life's work of drawing alone.



I finished my time as an apprentice and voted several times before I ever had any knowledge of drawing whatever. I learned the necessity of drawing in the carpenter trade, therefore commenced to gather here and there a knowledge of what I had so long neglected.

Soon after I gained some knowledge of drawing I was paid 50 cents an hour to prepare drawings for the World's Fair. I then thought that a great price, but since then much of my time has brought me that amount.

A carpenter with a knowledge of drawing can see much further in his work than the uneducated in the art, and, therefore, saves getting into many difficulties. A man in a job shop that can at once take out his pencil and nicely show the customer just what they want, will have a great deal more to do than the man that cannot draw at all.

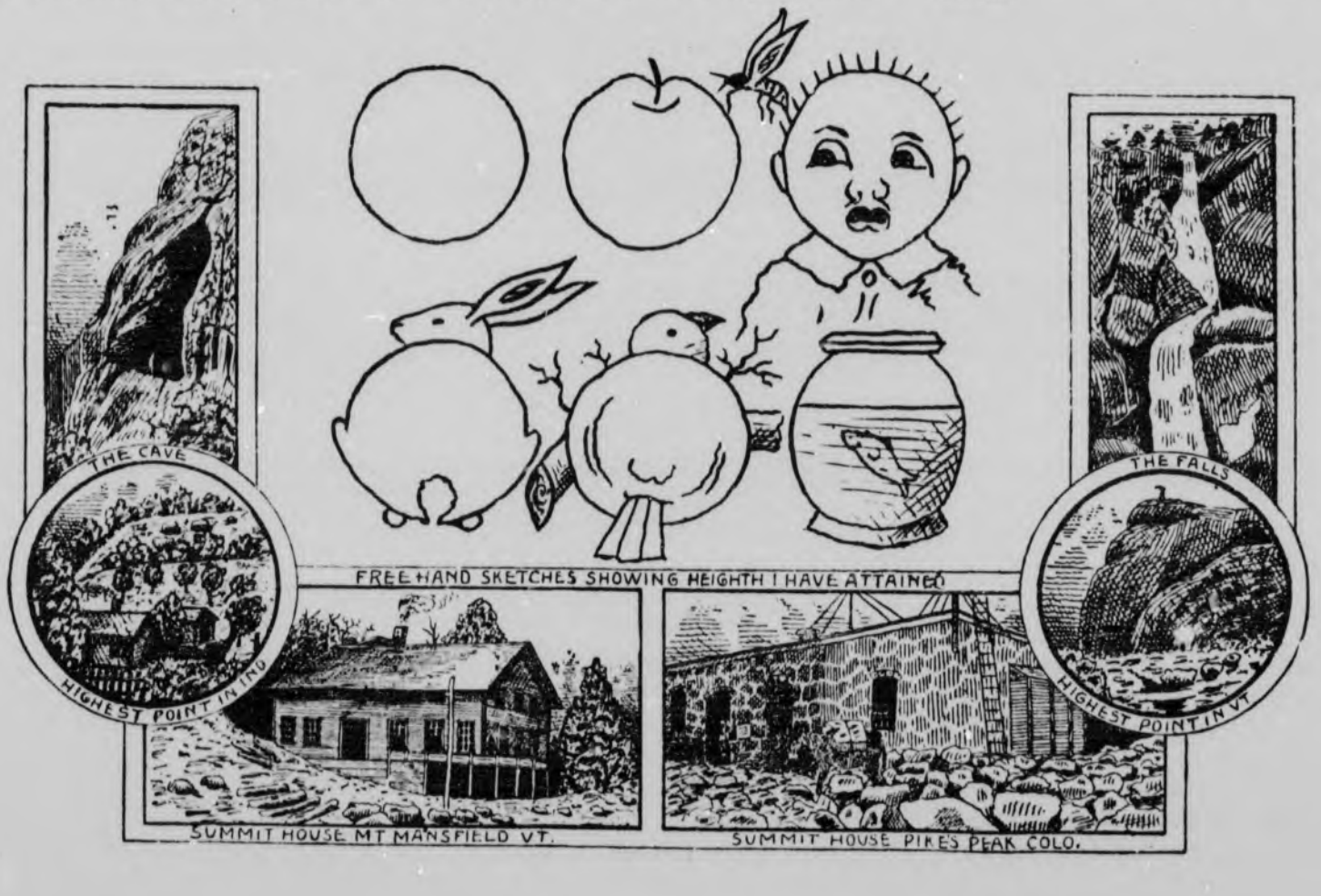
THE CARPENTER has had many valuable lessons on drawing, explaining in full the drawing board and instruments and illustrating plans and elevations. That ground has been so thoroughly covered that I will not touch it, only lightly.

Again, the carpenter sees so much of houses he likes to see something else in the way of education through his official organ, and I have tried to arrange a series of practical lessons for the carpenter and his family, entirely practical and yet far away from the real house, enough so the carpenter can educate and yet not have his mind on a house all the time.

I have spent much time and thought in preparing something educational and interesting to the carpenter's family, and I firmly believe that any one that follows these lessons through the different lines of drawing, including freehand, mechanical, geometrical, outline, detail, object, perspective, architectural, etc., will gain a knowledge that will always be of value to them.

In my little freehand sketch I show the position of hand and pen; when making finished drawings with India ink use Gillott's 303 pen.

Practice the line exercises and then make the drawings complete with ink or pencil and send to me for examination and I will try and help you from time to time. Some may say they can never learn to draw, but don't give up until you try. Remember, house drawing is easy, fruit is harder, animal harder still, and the human face hardest of all. Now let us get right down to work and make the hardest first and then take up easy carpenter drawing later on. Remember, there is no danger of learning too much, and there's always room at the top. But there's not much room for the man that can only saw to someone else's line, we must learn to *do something* ourselves. Practice all these drawings, then draw everything you can see. Get T square and drawing board and be ready for our next lesson which will be mechanical.



A Plea for the Locals.

O let us keep the Locals up,
And push them with a song!
'Tis noble hearts and toilers' hands
That move the world along.

On Honor's side we've set our staff;
Now struggle to be free
From Mammon's grasp, whose Gorgon eye
But shackle Liberty.

'Tis Love alone will win the day;
Unharrassed by a fear
She binds the wounds we feel the most
And checks the rising tear.

When arm in arm we feel the sway
Of Unity's embrace
We'll dare to speak and act like men—
Proud of a toiler's face.

When anger dies, and with it falls
All cowardice, Hope laves
Within the gorgeous beams that rise,
And shine across their graves.

'Tis only then that we can win
From foes behind the shield
Of slinking justice, free to bind
And force the poor to yield.

So let us keep our Locals up,
And rally in our might.
And show the bosses that the men
Are heroes in the right.

In unity there lies our hope!
'Tis plain before our lives
We must unite, if we attempt
To guard our homes and wives.

JOHN H. FARRELL.

Local 93.

Carpenters' Tools and How to Use Them.—III.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

(Copyright, 1898)

IN sharpening a plane iron on the grindstone the beginner must guard against giving too long a bevel to his plane irons, that is, making too thin an edge; for, although a thin edge cuts well, some steel is very apt to break at hard knots in the wood; and if we have a thin edge, it may take a long rubbing on the oilstone to take out the nick, or we may even have to resort to the grindstone again.

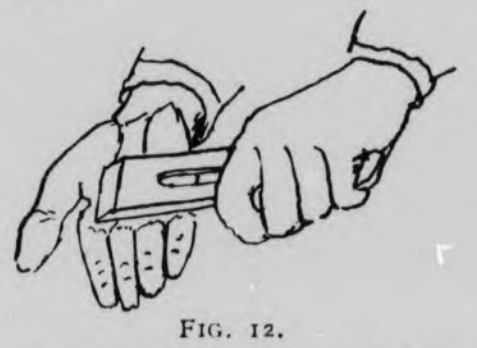


FIG. 12.

The edge is made keen by holding the iron between the fingers of both hands and keeping it at the cutting angle, to rub it gently back and forward on the surface of the stone, until it has the edge turned over on the face of the iron; the face is then lightly rubbed flat on the face of the oilstone, and the iron has the *wire* edge or burr remaining, removed by whetting it on the hand in the way shown in Fig. 12, thus making the edge clean and keen.

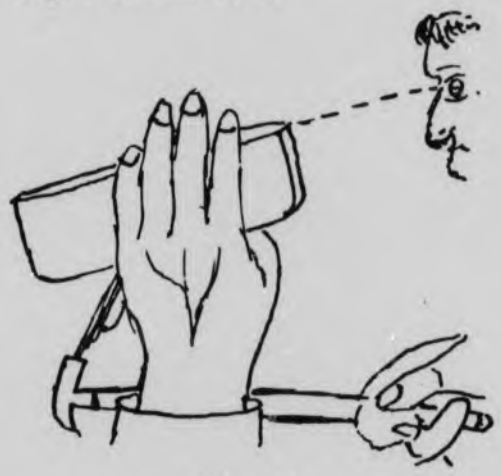


FIG. 13.

Concerning the method of *setting* the iron in a plane, the following will explain it: To loosen the iron in a jack plane, fore plane or jointer, the front of the plane must be struck with the hammer on the ebony sharply or boxwood plug inserted on the top of the plane to receive the blow. This will loosen the wedge and release the iron. To insert and *set* the iron place the iron in the *throat* and the wedge upon it gently, tapping the wedge to hold it temporarily. Now proceed to turn the plane upside down as in Fig. 13, and sighting with the eye across the *sole* or bottom face, proceed to adjust the iron until the desired projection is obtained.

PATENT ADJUSTABLE WOOD PLANES

These planes are adjusted by a lever, are especially adapted for working on soft woods, and they are remarkably simple in their parts, not more expensive to purchase than the ordinary wooden planes, and have

(Continued on next page.)

Carpenters' Tools.

(*Continued from page 11.*)

been so improved that the artisan has found them to be excellent on both hard and soft woods. They can be purchased from the publisher of this little book. Figs, 14, 15, 16 and 17 are excellent cuts of these planes

FIG 14.

Smooth plane, 8 inches in length, 1¾ inch cutter.

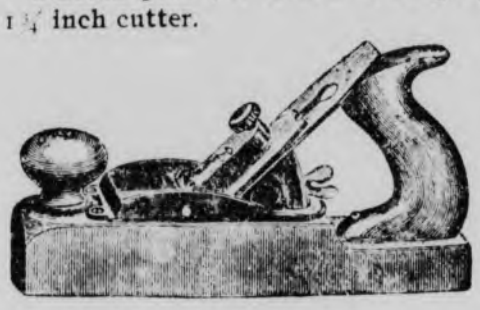


FIG 15

Handle smooth, 10 inches in length, 2⅛ inch cutter.

FIG 16.

Jack plane, 15 inches in length, 2⅛ inch cutter.

Fore plane, 20 inches in length, 2⅜ inch cutter.

Jointer plane, 26 inches in length, 2⅝ inch cutter.

STANLEY'S PATENT LATERAL ADJUSTMENT.

FIG 17.

The sectional view of a plane illustrates the new method of adjusting a plane iron, *sidewise*, to set the cutting edge exactly square with the face of the plane.

At the lower end of the lever, a revolving (anti-friction) disc fits into the slot in the plane iron, thus furnishing an easy sidewise adjustment, entirely independent of the forward and backward adjustment of the cutter.

This lever for sidewise adjustment, as shown above, is attached to all patent iron planes and patent wood planes, except Nos. 1, 9 and 11. I will also be found attached to block planes, see further on.

IRON OR STEEL PLANES.

FIG. 18

SMOOTH PLANES.

Iron.—(Bailey Pattern.)
5½ inch long, 1¼ inch cutter.
7⅛ inch long, 1⅝ inch cutter.
8 inch long, 1¾ inch cutter.
9 inch long, 2 inch cutter.
10 inch long, 2⅜ inch cutter.

Steel.—(Stanley Pattern)
9 inch long, 2⅛ inch cutter.

FIG. 19

JACK PLANE.—(Bailey Pattern.)
14 inch long, 2 inch cutter.

JACK PLANE.—(Stanley Pattern.)
14 inch long, 2 inch cutter.

FORE PLANES.
18 inch long, 2⅜ inch cutter.

JOINTER PLANE.
22 inch long, 2⅜ inch cutter
24 inch long, 2⅝ inch cutter.

Steel and iron planes are now in use, and are favorably received and having a large sale. We show a jack plane of this manufacture in Fig. 19. Fore planes, jointers and smooth planes as Fig. 18 are also made. The advantages claimed for them are beauty of style and finish, great convenience in operating, economy in use and the fact that they are self-adjusting in every respect, and each part interchangeable so that should any part be broken or lost a new duplicate part may be obtained at a small cost, thus maintaining the efficiency of the plane.

Fig. 20.

The planes which are most in demand next to the bench planes are termed as Fig. 20. The sizes of the beads used by the carpenter vary by ⅛ of an inch from a plane which forms a bead an inch in width, to ⅛ of an inch in width. When a bead is worked entirely round the edge it is said to be "returned." The edges of window and door casings are often beaded, as are also the joints of narrow boards in partitions, ceilings, and wainscotings. They may be purchased in sizes as

⅛, 3-16, ¼, 5-16, ⅜, 7-16, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1 inch.

Good bead planes have the edges of the groove which is to make the bead reinforced (or lined) with hard Boxwood, or as Planemakers would say: "Good Bead Planes should be *Boxed*."

Single boxed bead planes have a protecting strip of Boxwood on one side of the bead groove.

Double boxed bead planes have two protecting strips of Boxwood, one on each side of the bead groove.

Solid box "dovetailed" bead planes have their bead groove cut out of the solid Boxwood, a solid piece of which had been "dovetailed" or mortised into the length of the plane.

These planes are held in the same way as the smoothing plane but care must be taken so as to prevent the cutter from slipping off the edge and marring the work. The cutter or bit of these planes is sharpened with the set slip which will be explained further on.

Fig. 21.

The rebate or rabbet plane, Fig. 21, is used for sinking rebates. The fillister may be classed as a rebate plane. In Fig. 24 is shown one with a stop and cutter; the stop is the guard on the side, which is secured in its place in the side by a screw and can be moved up and down by means of the slot in the guard; it regulates the depth of the rebate, for of course when the iron has cut down the wood till the stop touches the top surface of the stuff, it is prevented from cutting deeper. The cutter is a little knife-point just under the left end of the guard. As it runs before the cutting edge when the plane is in use, it prevents the iron from leaving a furry side to the cut. The piece below can be moved by means of the two slots, and set by the screws so as to regulate the width of the rebate. A common instance of rebating is in the jamb of the ordinary door frame to which the door is hinged, and into which it closes.

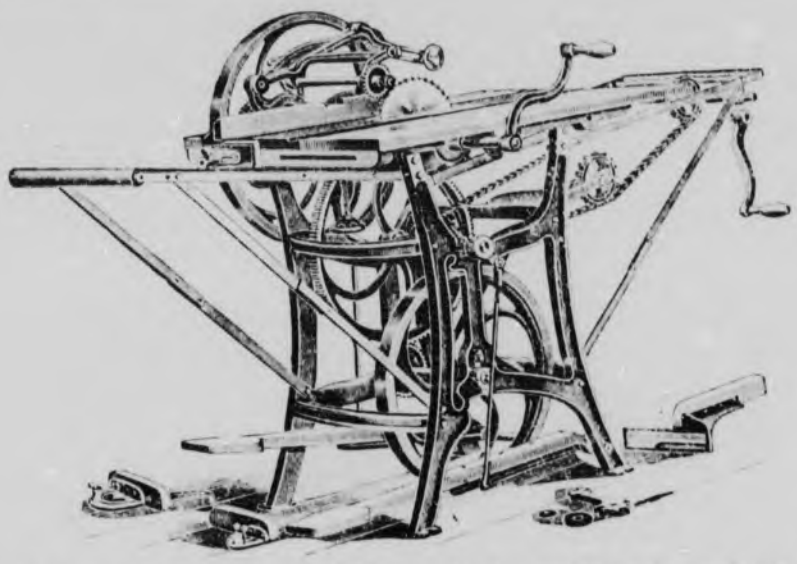
Rabbet planes are used by holding the rear part as in the case of the smoother and the front with the left

Fig. 22.
Plain.
Plain with cutter.
Plain with cutter brass side stop.
Plain with cutter brass screw stop.
Plain with cutter brass screw stop
Plain with cutter and boxwood screw arms
Solid boxed, dovetailed.

hand fingers and thumb. The fingers *a* being undermost. It must be held perfectly upright.

Skew fillisters and rebate planes, or those in which the cutter is set on the angle are mostly employed for rebating across the grain, though often used with it.

(*To be continued.*)



The No. 5 Union Combination Self-Feed Rip and Cross-Cut Saw.

THIS machine is almost a complete "workshop" in one machine. It is suitable for ripping up to 3½ inches thick, also for cross-cutting, mitering, rabbeting, grooving, dadoing, edging up and with the extra attachments, boring, scroll sawing, edge moulding, beading, etc.

It has a large adjustable combination wood and iron table, 28 x 36 inches. Steel shafts and Babbitt metal lines cap boxes, adjustable for wear. Adjustable extension rolls for long work. Three changes of feed. Four changes of speed. Foot power with a walking motion. Hand power at rear of machine, leaving a free table. Quick change from self-feed ripping to cross-cutting. Two, each, rip and cross-cut gauges. Every machine and attachment guaranteed practical and accurate. Send for Catalogue "A" which fully describes a complete line of wood working machinery.

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Recent Economic Changes.

(For The Carpenter.)

IF WE take up the history of America, from the time of its discovery by Columbus, it seems but yesterday when this great continent was to all appearances a vast and pathless wilderness. In the one hundred and twenty odd years the United States has traversed as a nation, we have outgrown in the production of wealth, in the development of art, science and literature, monarchies of over one thousand years standing.

How it came about that a nation of free born people, intelligent, industrious and aspirant; in a land richly endowed by nature with inexhaustible natural resources, possessing at this age the bullion, the breadstuff, and well nigh the brains of the world, find themselves deprived of the land, destitute of the means of production, and possessing only the right to sell their labor, or the power to labor in their bodies to those who are in possession of the land, and the means of production and distribution, is a page in American history, a chapter in economics on which the polite politician keeps as mum as a petrified oyster. It would be almost impossible to give a complete analysis of this phenomena in such a limited space. Never before in the history of man was so great a change brought about in so short a time. The development may be said to divide itself into two periods. In the first period co-operation, or social production for exchange, was gradually substituted for individual production mainly for use. This change was accompanied by a gradual growth of the purely wage-earning class; also by the expansion of trade and commerce and the replacement of the local market, first, by the national market, then by the international and world wide market. The second period is essentially the age of machinery, in which, that is to say, steam, electricity and improved machinery dominate the whole industrial system. In the first period spoken of the citizen became accustomed to look upon himself as a wage worker for life; in the second period he becomes accustomed to look upon himself not only as a wage worker for life, but as an appendage to a monstrous machine for the production and distribution of wealth. We cannot here discuss the question in full as to the many changes that have taken place during the past fifty years in the industrial arena. The object of this article is simply to show how the carpenter's craft has been affected. It is often claimed by our employers, and by well meaning men whose sympathy we court, that our demands are unjust; that wages are higher now than they were fifty years ago, that a dollar will buy more nowadays than two dollars would fifty years ago, etc Yet, admitting this is so, we have still great reason to complain.

First, the standard of living is higher to-day than it was fifty years ago.

"If few their wants, their pleasures are but few;
For every want that stimulates the breast,
Becomes a source of pleasure when redressed."
—*Goldsmith.*

Hence, as Bro. McGuire said in his speech, delivered in this city January 17th, "The store windows in all their glittering generalities, set the standard of living."

Second, the social conditions surrounding the daily lives of the carpenters have changed. Fifty years ago, when an employer hired a carpenter, he would, as a general rule, send his team after his chest and have it taken to the shop. And as long as the man worked for him the employer felt himself under a moral obligation to keep him employed steadily, and when a rainy day came he always provided for him in the shop or elsewhere. But conditions have changed. Then it was necessary for a carpenter to carry around a chest of tools; to-day the majority of carpenters carry their tools around in a "collar box." It is a common thing to see, between 6 and 7 A. M., several of these boxes going, not to the shop, as fifty years ago, but direct to the job; not in the employer's team, but on the backs of the carpenters; not to work as a permanent employee, but simply to do a "job"; to put a floor on a brick block, or nail up some trim that has been already fitted together in the factory, after which he has to wait until the masons have gone up another floor, or another lot of trim arrives from the factory, and after a couple of weeks picking at such a job, he packs his "collar box" and takes up his march again.

Third, the introduction of improved machinery into the carpenter's trade, and the displacement of carpenter work on large buildings by the application of steel, brick, stone, terra cotta and other chemical compounds, has so simplified what was fifty years ago the most difficult part of the work, that a man of average intelligence, who is willing to work hard, and also willing to work for a quarter or a half dollar less than the carpenter, can most always get a job with some one or other of our unscrupulous employers; such a man will hire the "hatchet and saw" man for two reasons; first, he gets him cheap, he can work him in on the exterior or rough work necessary in large construction, and second, because he can use him later on as a weapon to cut down wages. From this point our craft has suffered the greatest.

It actually has become the catch-basin for mechanics who have been displaced by the introduction of improved machinery in other industries. Fifty years ago, only the unemployed in our trade could endanger the jobs of those at work. But to-day (virtually) the whole army of the unemployed bear down upon the carpenter's trade. And I have known of stove makers, machinists, hatters, (who were not Union men) weavers and farmers taking the place of carpenters, so easy has it become to learn what is now needed to be known to work at the trade. And lastly, our trade suffers greatly on account of the lack of interest displayed on the part of the carpenters themselves, first, as to the time honored position our craft has held in the past, and second, because of the utter indifference to the present. In no other craft in the building trade is there such a lack of interest, nor is this only realized in the craft itself, the fruits of our negligence is also reflected in the daily lives and homes of the craftsmen. Two striking illustrations were seen in this city between two crafts in the building trade within the past few days. One was a "Smoker" given by the Brick Masons, the other a "Smoker" given by the Carpenters. The former entertained their guests with musical selections on several instruments, songs and recitations of an up to date character were rendered in artistic manner. There were poets, orators, elocutionists and singers which, in all, spoke well of the intellectual aspirations of the men of that craft.

The latter tried to entertain their guests with songs and jig dances five hundred years old. Unable to grasp the natural impulses of the more refined age, indifferent as to the present, and without a hope for the future, they seek to drown their sorrows by stirring up the emotional feelings of the dead past, and while away the evening singing "Jack and Jill went up the hill," etc. The former is vigilant as to the best interest of his trade. He attends the meetings of his Union, and through his fidelity to the Union has woven a cordon of Trade Union principles around his craft that protects the individual member against the encroachments of the botch. He pays a high due to keep his Union in good financial working order, he demands good pay and backs up his demand with an organized force of intelligence, and wins. And, as a result, is enabled to partake of the fruits of the nineteenth century.

The latter is neglectful of the best interests of his craft. He never stops to consider whether or not a higher due would place the craft in a better financial condition. The majority never pay their dues except when forced to do so, they seldom attend the meetings, they are indifferent as to whether the man who works beside them carries a Union card in his pocket, and as a natural result, and to the shame of the carpenters themselves, our much time honored craft sinks below the level of all others in the building trades. Not only socially and financially, but morally and intellectually as well.

And now in conclusion, and in justification of the Trade Union principle, and in reply to all critics, I beg leave to spike one gun, which, although charged with an unexplosive compound, and which, if fired would harm no one, yet, while held in abeyance with a burning match in the nipple, has a tendency to keep away those who would otherwise approach the business end.

The question is repeatedly asked: "What are you going to do with the incompetent man in your Trade Unions?" To which I answer, if he is an "incompetent man" then he is not a carpenter. Therefore let him go back to his own trade from which in all probability he has been displaced by the introduction of machinery. There let him organize his craft, and demand of the owners of the machine a shorter work-day sufficient to employ the whole. This is the key to the labor problem.

J. W Brown.

Hartford, Conn.

How to Measure up Woodwork for Buildings.

BY OWEN B MAGINNIS.

LIST OF STUFF CONTINUED.

COVERING

ROUGH boarding or sheathing. window and door frames, water tables, corner boards and band courses; panelling, if any. Clapboards or siding and shingling.

ROOF.

Shingling, cornices, gutters, ridge boards, hip boards, finials.

PORCHES AND PIAZZAS.

Rough timber posts for floor and roof, finished posts, cornices and shingles for roof, etc.

Weather boarding, clapboarding or siding must be figured for as described in the last section, that is by calculating the areas of all the square, rectangular and triangular surfaces to be covered, and then adding them together for a whole amount, allowing 25 per cent. extra for overlap and bad ends.

Shingles are calculated according to the weather or length of surface exposed. Nine will cover one square foot if the weather is 4 inches; eight if it is 4½ inches, and seven if it is 5 inches. As the bunches of shingles average 250 to a bunch it is a simple matter to figure up the entire roof surface in square feet and divide by the number of shingles to the weather which will give the entire quantity required

Great care and accuracy is required in calculating all details, so in closing these articles I would recommend constant checking so that none may be omitted or forgotten.

Labor News from Old Albion.

PROSPERITY in the building trades in and around Manchester is so great that in some districts they are agitating for a further advance in wages.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners has decided to ballot whether they are in favor of paying a levy of not more than one shilling per week (twenty-four cents) for the purpose of establishing a building corporation and joinery works on the co-operative system, the Executive Council to find a suitable locality, the works to be managed by a small committee to report quarterly to the Council. The capital required will be raised by this levy, so that the general fund of the Society will not be affected.

Of the wisdom of this step I have some doubts, as the competitive spirit in the building trades is so very keen. It will, however, provide an opening for employing the members when out of work, who would otherwise be receiving out of-work benefit, and thus save the funds of the Society in that way.

As to the shipyards on the Clyde, the state of trade is unprecedented, and the joiners, carpenters, pattern-makers and woodworkers, or the "white squad," as they are called to distinguish them from the "black squad" of ironworkers, are exceedingly busy. Wages are going up and

(*Continued on next page.*)

there is a great demand for men, and the supply is small. The white squad is getting about nine shillings per week of fifty-four hours, or one and a half hours more than in the Bolton district. The black squad is said to be getting anywhere from twelve to thirty-five dollars per week. There is one thing though that is most remarkable, and that is, under the most favorable conditions of trade, both at home and abroad, the carpenter is always in the rear of the other trades in wages.

The monthly report of the Boiler Makers and Steel Shipbuilders Association is a glowing account of the condition of trade for some time past. But the Executive seems to consider there is a rather queer aspect in the number of members on the funds having increased by 485 in one month, and now the current report shows a further increase of 141. After stating this, it proceeds to point out that any one of the principal shipbuilding districts could give employment to almost all who are on donation benefit, and it advises its branches to cease paying out-of-work benefit, and send the men to work. Such conduct is not very commendable on the part of the men, and if persisted in they will "keep cutting the wool off the sheep that has given the golden fleece."

Mr. G. Ritson, an official of the "Free Labor Association," an anti-Trade Union body, states that the Manchester branch is making rapid progress both in numbers and intelligence, conveying the idea that the latter quality is much needed among them, a truism so apparent that there is not room for the least doubt. This "Free Labor Association" is manifestly intended to injure Trades Unionism. It has extended its operations, I understand, even to Fall River, Mass. The very name of this association is anomalous; the members being registered and governed by officials constitute it an organized body, and it is no more free than other organizations.

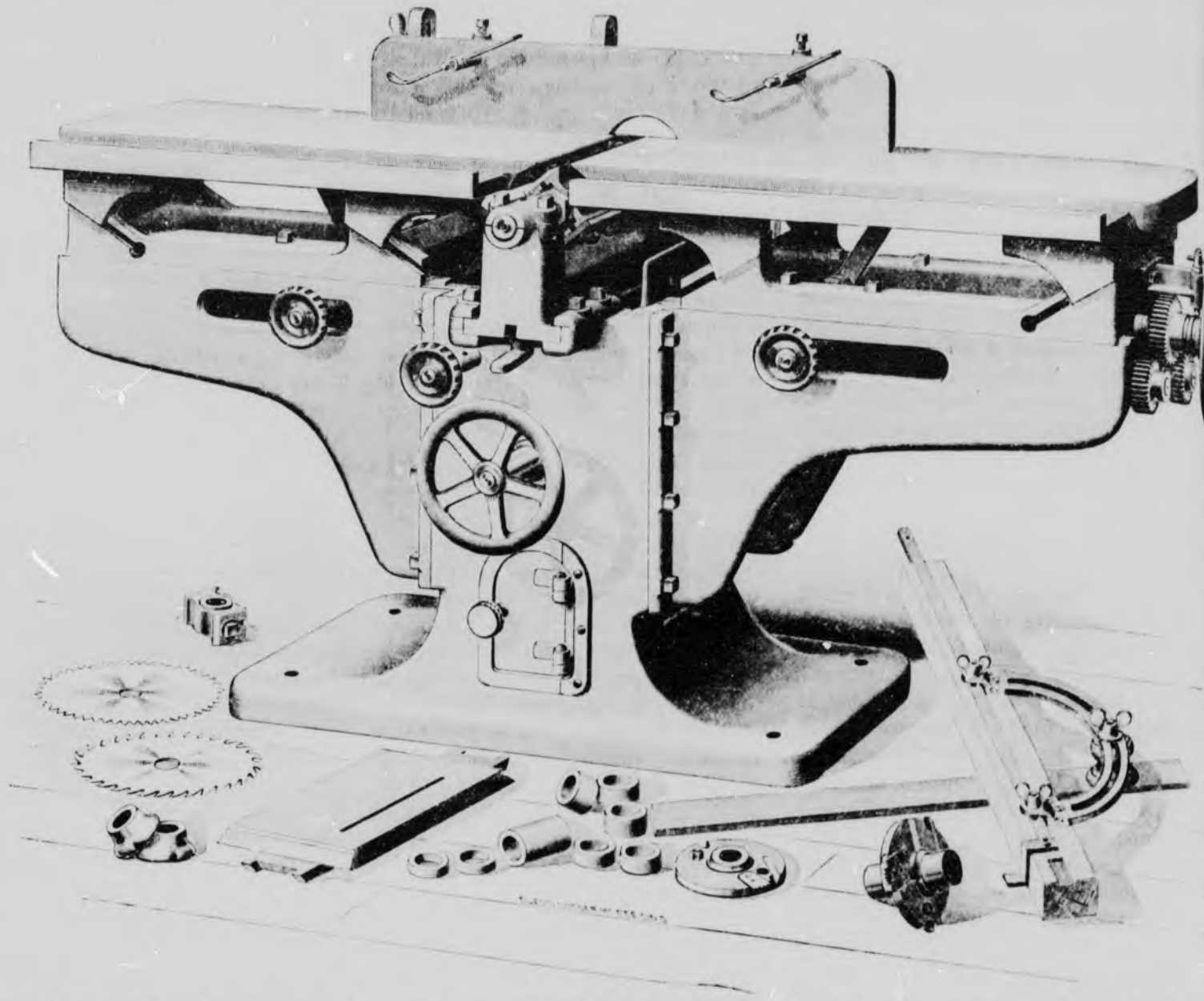
Its avowed object is to co-operate with capital in weakening and destroying the results that have come through Trade Unions and are enjoyed by the toiling millions. It seeks to put labor in a more abject and subordinate condition, and place it in the power of capital. There is this consoling thought, however, they are starting late in the race. They are handicapped, for wherever men unite together to confer mutual benefits, to prevent or redress wrongs, and promote each others' happiness, the doctrines of this Free Labor Association will not be accepted.

There is, however, one thing about its inception that cannot be passed over lightly and that is, it is hostile to Trade Union principles and we cannot regard it with either complacency or kindness; it is bound to engender mental caloric, and ebullition of feeling, by reason of its being an innovation on the firmly established customs of this country. We owe more to Trades Unions for what they have done for the wage-earner than we are disposed to pay to any other movement, and it concerns us very materially to maintain their present high standard of perfection, and by herculean efforts sustain their vigor. It is true, and "pity 'tis, 'tis true" that in all reforms effected by concerted action the undeserving share in them. Were it otherwise, probably, it would in some measure influence many to identify themselves with some combination for their own welfare, they would realize the necessity of it, they would see the wisdom of it, and understand the justice of it.

Let us just look at the peculiar position in which "free labor" places itself, it has assumed an attitude of resistance to Union labor on the one hand, and it has entered into an unholy alliance with capital on the other, virtually to assist capital when the opportune moment arrives in its nefarious designs on united labor, and as a consequence likewise on itself. Could folly any further go? It is hardly possible. It is cherishing a fatal error if it expects to receive better treatment at the hands of capital. To make this plainer let us just suppose a case. A large employer of labor has a strong force of free labor men employed by him, as well as members of Trades Unions, but these former are in a minority. Notice is given of a reduction in wages, or some alteration in working hours or rules, inimical to the men's interests. Instructions are given to the unionists to resist to the utmost, such a demand being incompatible with Union aims. The free labor men either have to tamely submit, or act in conjunction with the unionists. If they bow and cringe to the selfish demands of the boss, they show a cowardly spirit, and, if, on the other hand, they act with the unionists, they stultify themselves because their object is to promote the bosses' interests, not to injure or obstruct them.

JUSTITIA.

Horwich, Lanc., Eng.



An Improved and Patented Universal Wood-Worker.

Three adjustable bearings to Mandrel—Slotted steel head Mandrell with bearings adjustable horizontally across face of tables—Tables on inclines improved for perfect alignment—Tables adjustable independently, horizontally, vertically or to the circle of the head; also adjustable together, vertically, or to the circle of the head, or drawn back to give free access to mandrel.

This newly improved No. 1 Universal Wood-Worker built and designed by the Egan Company, 406 to 426 West Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio, has advantages and conveniences possessed by no other wood-worker. For its matchless simplicity and easy adjustment, is superior to any other in the market. The immense variety of work it will do, and different ways it can be adapted to various kinds of work, has earned for it the title of "Universal," or "Variety Wood-Worker." We enumerate a few of the different kinds of work that can be done on it to advantage, in fact the variety of work is limited only by the ingenuity of the operator. It will make glue joints; plane "out of wind;" chamfer; cross-gain; groove; cut straight; circular or elliptical moldings; tongue and groove; corner; plane taper; raise panels; miter; rabbet; will rabbet and joint window blinds at one operation; make serpentine and wave molding; table joints; fluting and beading on corners or face of balusters; plowing; rip and cross-cut sawing; boring; routing, etc., etc.

The column is cored out and cast in one piece, and very heavily braced, widening very much at the base, making a very solid bearing for the machine to stand on, preventing all possible vibration of the mandrel and heads when running at the very highest speed. One particular point in which this machine excels all others is the patent connected and movable bearings, which are adjustable laterally across the machine in square gibbed slides, by the small hand wheel in front. Thus, when the operator has his fence set for doing work, he can adjust the head with the greatest rapidity to the exact line wanted—a point which is much appreciated by all classes of wood-workers.

The spindle has an outside bearing which can be instantly removed by loosening one hand-bolt, giving free access to the head. It is of the best steel, 1 7-16" in diameter, runs in three self-oiling bearings, lined with the best material and with the driving pulleys between bearings. All cutter-heads used are made of the very best material, adapted to the highest speed. The convenience of all adjustments on this Wood-Worker is a point of superiority over any other, and a point that we feel, when taken into consideration in connection with the strictly first-class material, and high grade of workmanship, will commend this machine as superior to any other that has ever been designed.

Both tables may be adjusted vertically, horizontally, and to the circle of the head independently, or may be drawn clear back from the cutter-head, giving free access to the mandrel to put on any cutters, heads, or saws, and may be moved back again without disarranging the tables. Both may be raised and lowered together, following the circle of the head, by the hand wheel at the working end of the machine or both tables may be raised and lowered together vertically by the large hand wheel at the front. Both of these adjustments will be found very convenient, as the relative positions of the tables are not changed, and the adjustment is accomplished in either instance by means of a single hand wheel. The convenience of these adjustments will be very much appreciated in gaining, rabbeting, sawing, etc. There are four inclines to each table, one at each corner, arranged so that all wear may be taken up and the tables always kept in perfect alignment, notwithstanding any wear that may take place.

The gaining frame is of very superior construction, something new and novel. The paneling frame, saw boards, throat irons for tenoning, etc., or cutter heads complete for different kinds of work, can all be furnished with the machine when required.

For panel raising, they furnish two panel heads, with a special fence. Both sides of any door panel, of any shape, can be raised at the same time

The patent adjustable bevel fence can be set to any angle desired by loosening one clamp bolt, and has a free movement across the table for the different kinds of work to be done. The face of this fence is planed perfectly true, and is very accurate.

The boring side can be used for all kinds of boring or routing. The table is raised and lowered independently by the cranks shown in cut. A fence for angle boring is fitted on the table with stops for spacing the holes and routing.

This wood-worker was awarded a medal at the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, over several competitors, October 3, 1882; October 6, 1883; also Cincinnati Centennial Exposition, 1888; World's Fair, Chicago, 1803; Antwerp, Belgium, 1893; and Santiago, Chile, 1894, for convenience of adjustment and originality of construction and the reliable and thorough workmanship displayed throughout.

A countershaft with improved floor hangers is furnished when needed, and the T. & L. pulleys are 10" x 5½".

The Egan Company, 406 to 426 West Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio, have had a special corp of expert mechanics and draughtsmen at work for the past year, designing and perfecting new and improved wood-working machines, and this is one of those that they have just brought out, and which surpasses anything ever before placed on the market of its kind.

This company make a full and complete line of high grade machines for manufacturing articles of every description, out of wood, and they can furnish single machines or complete outfits for any kind of plant with their make of machinery, and they will be pleased to give you full information and quote you special prices on this or any other improved wood-working machinery.

Aus der Amerikanischen Gewerkschafts-Bewegung.

In den Ver. Staaten sind rund eine Million Arbeiter in Gewerkschaften vereinigt. Hiervon sind zirka 60 Proz. in dem Gesammtverbande der American Federation of Labor, 10 Proz. in den Verbänden der Eisenbahnangestellten, 10 Proz. sind in den lokalen Bauarbeiterorganisationen, und 20 Proz. in anderen, unter sich vereinigten Organisationen, die zum Theil den Rittern der Arbeit (Knights of Labor) angehören.

Diese Zahlen sind zusammengetragen aus den Berichten der Behörden für Arbeitsstatistik und den Berichten der verschiedenen Landes- und Ortsgewerkschaften und Arbeiter-Verbände.

Nach der letzten Volkszählung sind 22,000,000 Personen in den Ver. Staaten, welche in Erwerbsverhältnissen stehen Hiervon sind 4,000,000 weibliche Personen, 7,000,000 Landarbeiter, gelernte Handwerker, Bank- und Handlungsgehülfen, 2,000,000 Arbeiter, welche kein Gewerbe erlernt haben, und 2,000,000 Dienstboten und Personen in ähnlichen Stellungen, welche sich zu gewerkschaftlicher Organisation nicht eignen. Von den übrigen 5,000,000 sind vielleicht 50,000 Arbeitgeber, und wenigstens 2,000,000 leben in Landstädten und in den dünnbevölkerten Distrikten des südlichen und westlichen Gebietes, außerhalb der Mittelpunkte der gewerklichen Betriebe, des Bergbaues und anderer Industrie-Gebiete, welche das Feld für Arbeiterverbände darbieten. Hiernach verbleiben ungefähr 2,500,000 welche die Gewerbe und die Gebiete umfassen, in welchen die Gewerkschaften ihre Thätigkeit entfalten.

In manchen Gewerben ist die Organisation vollständig vollzogen, in wenigen nahezu vollständig, und in einem Gewerbe nach dem anderen beginnen die Gewerkschaften einen entscheidenden Einfluß zu gewinnen. Ein großer Theil der Nichtorganisirten ist den Verbindungen wohlgeneigt und geht bis zu einem gewissen Grade mit ihnen, und außerdem sind die Vortheile der Verbindungen derartig, daß die Million der Organisirten, welche sie sich zu einem gemeinsamen Zwecke vereinigt, ihre Forderungen erzwingen kann, obgleich die Mehrheit der Arbeiter nicht organisirt ist.

Die Art und Weise der Verbindung in den verschiedenen Gewerben richtet sich nach den Verhältnissen, wird aber in der Hauptsache von einem Grundsatze geleitet. Als eine Art der Verbindung nehme man z. B. diejenigen des Buchdruckergewerbes. In diesem Lande befinden sich mehr als 300 Verbände von Setzern und Korrektoren, in jeder Stadt ein Verband des Gewerbes. Diese sind zu einem nationalen Verbande, mit dem Hauptsitze in Indianapolis, vereinigt. Nach diesem Mittelpunkte senden die verschiedenen Ortsverbände ihre Berichte und dann tauschen sie ihre Arbeiterkarten gegenseitig aus, wodurch ein Arbeiter, welcher in einer Stadt wohnt, sich seinen Kameraden in einer anderen anschließen kann.

Die Mitgliederzahl dieser Ortsverbande ist sehr verschieden. Einige haben 10 Mitglieder, einige 100, einige wenige 500 bis 1,000 und der Verband in New York hat über 5,000 Mitglieder.

Alle Tageszeitungen New Yorks, mit Ausnahme einer, gehören zum Verbande, ebenfalls alle größeren Buchdruckereien und die Druckereien für Geschäftsformulare. Die besten Drucker gehören zu dem Verbande. Arbeiter, welche nicht zum Verbande gehören, werden in dem Gewerbe nicht als vollwerthig angesehen, ausgenommen wenn sie ein Arbeitgeber gegen ihre Mitarbeiter gebraucht, um zu versuchen, den festgestellten Lohnsatz herunterzudrücken.

Die Mitglieder stimmen bei wichtigen Fragen in den verschiedenen Werkstattverbänden, genannt Kapellen, ab, wodurch übereilte Maßnahmen verhindert werden, die im Gegensatze zu dem Urtheile und der Neigung der großen Mehrheit der Verbandsmitglieder stehen. In gleicher Weise wird bei dem Internationalen Typographischen Verbande die Berichterstattung und die Aufstellung von Forderungen gehandhabt, wodurch sämmtliche Mitglieder die Thätigkeit des Nationalverbandes kontrolliren und wichtige Fragen und beabsichtigte Maßregeln, welche zuerst allen Ortsverbänden zur Besprechung vorgelegt werden, entscheiden. Diese Art der Verbindung, wie sie der Typographische Verband hat, diente als Vorbild dem Lokomotivführer- und Lokomotivheizerverbande und eigentlich auch der Mehrzahl aller National-Verbände.

Die American Federation of Labor ist eine Verbindung, nicht eine Verschmelzung der meisten National-Gewerkschaften, sowohl die Zentral- wie der Ortsverbände. Sie hält alle allgemeine Zusammenkunft von Abgeoroneten einmal im Jahre ab. Auf dieser Zusammenkunft werden die einzuschlagenden Wege und die Arbeit des Verbandes für das kommende Jahr beschlossen, und sie dient als Mittel, die Bemühungen Aller in Uebereinstimmung zu bringen.

Die meisten Gewerkschaften haben Unterstützungskassen und bedeutende Summen gehen bei ihnen für diesen Zweck von Hand zu Hand. Die Zahlungen für Begräbnisse des Internationalen Typographischen Verbandes betragen jährlich $24 000, und mehr wie jährlich $20,000 werden für Unterhaltung der Buchdrucker Heimat zu Colorado Springs für alte, arbeitsunfähige Drucker ausgegeben. Der Typographische Verband in New York verausgabte in den letzten vier Jahren durchschnittlich jährlich $25,000 für unbeschäftigte New Yorker Buchdrucker und $9,000 jährlich für Unterstützungen bei Todesfällen. Außerdem sind die alten und kranken Mitglieder von der Zahlung von Beiträgen und Gebühren befreit und freie Betten werden für die Mitglieder in den verschiedenen Hospitälern unterhalten.

Auch die Kapellen haben Unterstützungskassen. Nach niedriger Schätzung verausgabt der New Yorker Typographische Verband über $50,000 jährlich allein für verschiedenartigste Unterstützungen und Beiträge Die örtliche und internationale Gesammtausgabe für wohlthätige Zwecke beträgt bei den Vereinigungen der Typographen jährlich $300,000 bis $350,000.

Der Internationale Verband der Zigarrenmacher gewährt Krankenunterstützung von wöchentlich $5 Unterstützung, bei Begräbnissen von $50 bis $500, und im Jahre 1893, zur Zeit des allgemeinen Geschäftsniederganges, verausgabte der Verband $89,000 zur Unterstützung Arbeitsloser. Die Gesammtsumme für Darlehen, Beiträge, Begräbnisse und für Unterstützung Arbeitsloser und Kranker beträgt mehr wie $250,000 jährlich.

Die Lokomotivführer zahlten während der letzten fünfzehn Jahren durchschnittlich jährlich $175,000 für Unterstützung bei Todesfällen, und die Heizer $150,000 jährlich.

Diese vier Verbände, welche wahrscheinlich 120,000 Mitglieder zählen, geben jährlich den Betrag von $1,000,000 den Bedürftigen. Bei den mittelloseren Verbänden ist der Betrag ungewiß, aber der Bericht der Behörde für Arbeiterstatistik des Staates New York für 1894 zeigt, daß die verschiedenen Verabnde des Staates in diesem Jahre $511,000 für gegenseitige Unterstützung ausgaben. Nach diesem Satze würden die jährlich in dieser Weise von der Million organisirte Arbeiter ausgegebenen Beträge zwischen $3,000,000 bis $4,000,000 ausmachen.

Den Gewerkschaften ist es zu danken daß die Behörde für Arbeiterstatistik und die für Fabrikinspektoren, sowie auch die Schiedsgerichte geschaffen wurden. Viel ist von ihnen für die Verbesserung von Werkstätten und zur Unterdrückung der Kinderarbeit gethan. Die Gesetze zum Schutze der Arbeiter und die sanitären Einrichtungen der Betriebe sind in den Bezirken weit besser in welchen die Arbeiter organisirt sind, als in denen wo es an Organisation mangelt.

Das Achtstundengesetz für die der Regierung beschäftigte Personen, u. A. für die Briefträger, das Gesetz über wöchentliche Lohnzahlung, die Abschaffung der Gefängnißarbeit als Konkurrenz der freien Arbeit, der geregelte Arbeitstag und der halbe Feiertag am Sonnabend, sind in der ersten Linie der Thätigkeit der Gewerkschaften zu verdanken.

Die New Yorker Behörde für Arbeiterstatistik sagte in den Berichten für die Jahre 1885 bis 1893, daß während dieser Zeit mehr wie 17,000 Ausstände, betreffend 24,567 Betriebe, von Erfolg waren, 5,707 waren ohne Erfolg und 1,860 waren theilweise erfolgreich, oder es fand eine Verständigung statt.

Die National-Arbeiterbehörde führte Statistik über die Anzahl der Arbeiter welche von 1881 bis einschließlich 1894 an Ausständen betheiligt waren, und stellte die Zahl von 3,700,000 fest. Von diesen hatten bei den Ausständen von 1881 bis 1887 47 Proz. und von 1888 bis 1894 41 Proz. vollen Erfolg.

Viele der Ausstände waren nicht organisirt. Würden nur die organisirten berechnet werden, so dürfte sich ergeben, daß ca. 75 Proz. dieser Ausstände erfolgreich waren.

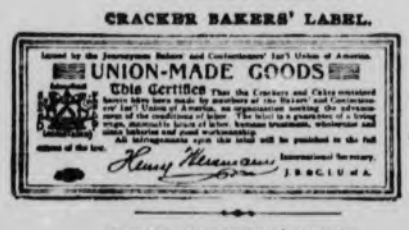
Die Berichte stellen fest, daß die Zahl der Ausstände sich verringert. Sie vermindert sich mit der wachsenden Stärke der Gewerkschaften. Ausgenommen diese haben in den Jahren ihres Bestehens dahin gewirkt, daß die Löhne der Million organisirter Arbeiter um $2 wöchentlich gewachsen sind, so hätten damit diese Arbeiter sich jährlich $1,000,000 mehr von dem Gesammtertrage der Arbeit gesichert.—American Federationist.

— Ueber das Recht, zu streiken, läßt sich ein gut staatserhaltender Mann, Dr. Böhnert, in Dresden, wie folgt aus: „Man kann gewiß damit einverstanden sein, daß jede Ausschreitung ihren strengen Richter findet. Aber auf Streikvergehen angewendet, wird man nicht vergessen dürfen, daß vielen Arbeitern, sofern sie einen auskömmlichen Lohn erhalten wollen, thatsächlich oft nichts weiter übrig bleibt, als zu streiken, sobald ihnen vom Arbeitgeber eine Lohnerhöhung regelmäßig verweigert wird. In Zeiten günstiger Geschäftslage sucht jeder Unternehmer für seine Waare einen höheren Preis zu erhalten; in Zeiten theurer gewordener Lebensunterhaltung wenden sich um die Erhöhung ihres Einkommens selbst Pfarrer und Lehrer und Landtage und Gemeinden, den Beamten wohlwollen Gehaltszulagen bewilligt. Man kann es daher auch dem Arbeiter nicht verargen, wenn er bei dem Steigen der Miethpreise und Fleischpreise eine Verbesserung seines Lohnes zu erreichen sucht. Wir erinnern an den Streik der Konfektionsarbeiterinnen vor mehreren Jahren, dessen Berechtigung don einflußreichen Männern aller Parteitn anerkannt und auch von der Reichsregierung im wesentlichen nicht bestritten wurde. Der deutsche Arbeiter muß Mark in den Knochen behalten, wenn seine Hand einst mit Kraft und Muth das Vaterland schirmen soll."

RETAIL CLERKS' LABEL.

This is a fac-simile of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge, and you may be sure they are union men.

CRACKER BAKERS' LABEL.



LOCAL STAMP.

UNION PRINTERS' LABEL.

This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographia. The label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

Constitution for Building Trades Council.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of the lodge attached shall be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this society shall consist of a chairman, vice-chairman and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall any chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance of wages or an abridgement in the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trade society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade or society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions, and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing, with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the Business Agents of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on the job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any Business Agent or Agents of any society ordering a strike without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent an Agent from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other when on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1 Two-thirds of all the trade represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks' notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Agents for THE CARPENTER.

ALABAMA.

89. MOBILE—D. French, 601 Charleston st.
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

ARKANSAS.

248. FAYETTEVILLE—M. F. Cunningham
86. FT. SMITH—H. G. Reed

CALIFORNIA.

194. ALAMEDA—C. H. Thrane, 2975 Johnson ave.
332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.
36. OAKLAND—Chas. J. Jacobs, 1767 Grove st.
235. RIVERSIDE—Chas. Hamilton, Vine and Sixth sts.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council, Wm. J. Kidd, 220 3d st.
22. N. L. Wandell, 1133½ Mission st., Sta. B.
95. (Latin) L. Masarie, 44½ Erie st.
304. (Ger.) Wm. Jilge, 405 Ellsworth st.
483. Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
316. SAN JOSE—W. J. Wilcox, 525 W. Julian st.
35. SAN RAFAEL—J. J. Sheils, Box 194.

CANADA.

14. BRANTFORD—I. W. Taylor, 158 Terrace Hill.
83. HALIFAX, N. S.—Geo. Browne, 12 Willow st.
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) E. Frechette, 231 Sanguinet.
376. " Allan Ramsay, 157 Quesnel st.
255. RAT PORTAGE, ONT. Jas. T. Marzetti.
38. ST. CATHERINES—James Hindson, Henry st.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—Alfred E. Coffin, 1213 Richard st.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—R. Bell, 76 Schultz st.

COLORADO.

264. BOULDER—E. Lindborg.
515. COLO. SPRINGS—Frank Sawyer, Elk Hotel.
CRIPPLE CREEK—Sec. of D C., P.N. McPhee, Box 476.
547. CRIPPLE CREEK—Will. Smith, 569 E. Myers.
55. DENVER—L. B. Reeder, 1332 California st.
244. EL DORA—J. H. Rehm.
178 INDEPENDENCE—T. W. Reid, Macon, P. O. Box 5.
234. OURAY—John Kirby.
584. VICTOR—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—J. C. Booth, 770 Norman st.
127. DERBY—Geo. H. Lampert, 36 Bank st.
43. HARTFORD—Alex. McKay, 57 Wooster st.
97 NEW BRITAIN—A. L. Johnson, 114 Franklin.
79. NEW HAVEN—Wm. Wilson, 508 Chapel st.
133. NEW LONDON—A G. Keenev. 1 W. Coit st.
137. NORWICH—F. S Edmonds, 293 Central ave.
746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
210. STAMFORD—R. B. McMillin, 176 Pacific st.
216. TORRINGTON—L. Hotchkiss, 25 George st.
260. WATERBURY—Jos. E. Sandiford, 27 N. Vine.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—J. T. Kenyon, 1415 Rhode Island ave., N. W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) J. A. Sampson, 26 W. Union st.
605. " F. E. Houghton, 917 E. Church st.
74. PENSACOLA—J. A. Lyle, 317½ W. Zawagossa
696. TAMPA—C. B. Hester, 2407 Tampa st.

GEORGIA.

439. ATLANTA—T. H. J. Miller, 16 Venable st.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
261. VALDOSTA—S. W. Booker.

ILLINOIS.

433. BELLEVILLE—Henry Steiner, 605 S. Illinois street.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—O. Gratton, 3809 S. Albany Ave.
41. CHAMPAIGN—O. F. Miller, 407 Thomas ave.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, Thos. Neale, 187 E. Wash st., Room 7.
1. W. G. Schardt, 189 E. Washingt'n st., Room 2.
10. J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
13. T. J. Lelivelt, 1710 Fillmore st.
21 (French) P. Hudon, 207 S. Center ave.
54. (Bohem.) John Dlouhy, 1222 W. 21 Pl.
58. William W. Bennette, 1041 Roscoe st.
181. (Scan.) J.C. Johnson, 889 N. Washtenaw ave.
242. (Ger.) Hermann Voell, 4825 Paulina st.
416. A. A. Mitchell, 2829 41st st.
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3253 S. Oakley ave.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 732 N. Rockwell st.
204. COFFEEN—
295. COLLINSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Lock Box 471.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
62. ENGLEWOOD—A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen st.
360. GALESBURG—C. J. Johnson 879 Wash'n ave.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 1299 E. 71st st.
174. JOLIET—G D. Kanagy, 305 Richmond st.
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) Ed. Lapolice, 214 W. 116th st.
159. KEWANEE—Chas. Winquist, Box 11.
250. LAKE FOREST—Chas. Dean.
241. MOLINE—John Carlson, 1203 7th ave.
80. MORELAND—H. J. Sharp, 2449 W. Ohio st, Chicago.
183. PEORIA—J. H. Rice, 405 Behrends ave.
195. PERU—H. J. Baldeschwieler, Box 550.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Euscher, 933 S. 8th st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Wm Krueger, Jr., 1101 4th.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S, Chicago.
16. SPRINGFIELD—T. M. Blankenship, 724 S. 14th
448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demerest, 719 County st.

INDIANA.

352 ANDERSON—Geo. Woodmauser. 235 W. 11th
652. ELWOOD—W. H. Shaw, 1350 S. A. st.
90. EVANSVILLE—F. W. Klein, 513 Edgar st.
213. HARTFORD CITY—H. S. Patterson.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of Dist. Council, D. D. Stoddard, 144 E. Washington st.
60. (Ger) Jno. Eiser, 1824 Singleton st.
281. J. T. Goode, 308 W. Maryland st.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 2113 South st.
365 MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.
592. MUNCIE—H. P. Baker, 412 S. Franklin st.
48. TERRE HAUTE—A. Valentine, 724 S. 10th st.
658. VINCENNES—Levi Taylor, 1205 Perry st.
220. WASHINGTON—Jas. Ramsey, Jr., 8 S. E. 7th st

INDIAN TERRITORY.

162. MUSKOGEE—J. P. Hosmer.

IOWA.

315 BOONE—G. L. McElroy.
534. BURLINGTON—J. Hackman, 905 S. Central av.
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 432 Brady st.
106 DES MOINES—U. S. G. Badgley, 1308 21st st.
678 DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
767. OTTUMWA—J. W. Morrison, 110 S. Jefferson st

KANSAS.

138. KANSAS CITY—M. E. Holland, 508 Tauromee ave.
499. LEAVENWORTH—Jno. E. Crossley, 9th and Sherman.
158. TOPEKA—A. M. H. Claudy, 408 Tyler st.
201. WICHITA—J. L. Taylor, 520 Osage st.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785. " (Ger.) B. Kampsen, 262 W. 13th st.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Huffman. 1737 Gallagher.
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.
698. NEWPORT—W. E. Wing, 622 Central ave.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. Aug. Limberg. 714 Foucher st.
704. F. Duhrkop, 617 Cadiz st.
739. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche ave.
85. SHREVEPORT—L. Malkus, Box 261.

MAINE.

407. LEWISTON—C. F. Tinker, 19 Turner st., Auburn.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1519 W. Mulberry st.
44. " (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. M. Taylor, 116 Whitfield st., Dorchester.
33. " C. J. Gallagher, 8 Rand Pl., Roxbury.
218 E. BOSTON—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian st.
223. FALL RIVER—Isiah Dion, 162 Suffolk st.
82. HAVERHILL—R. A. Clark, 36 Dudley st.
424. HINGHAM—H. E. Wherity, Box 113.
123. HOLYOKE—F. Marchand, 46 Cabot st.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Wm. C. Gemmel, 17 Crosby st.
370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
49. LOWELL—Frank A. Kappler, 291 Lincoln st.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach, 9 Elm ct.
154. MARLBORO—J. O. Donohue, 37 School st.
409 NEW BEDFORD—C.G. Francis, 216 North st.
275. NEWTON—C. L. Connors, 82 West st.
193. NORTH ADAMS—G. W. Houghton, 1 Ryon's Lane.
444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
67. ROXBURY—H. M. Taylor, 116 Whitfield st., Dorchester.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Jr., Box 485, Merrick.
177. " P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
222. WESTFIELD—W. J Parenteau, 57 Orange st.
23. WORCESTER—W.A Rossley, 5 City View ave

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelly, 416 Tawas st.
116. BAY CITY—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
196. GRAND RAPIDS—A. De Boer, 217 E. Grove st.
130. HANCOCK—Louis Verville.
173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
100. MUSKEGON—Harley W. Starke, 11 Marshall
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 501 Ward st., E. S.
334. " Henry Wettlaufer, 1807 Madison st.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell, 282 Portage av.

MINNESOTA.

861. DULUTH—John Knox, Box 283, W. Duluth.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—Henning Stubee, 2303 E. 22d
266 RED LAKE FALLS—N. Holberg.
87. ST. PAUL—Nels Johnson, 707 Martin st.

MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY—Secretary of Dist. Council, John Kirk, 404 E. 12th st.
75. J. E. Chaffin, 2220 Troost ave.
160. H. S. Thayer 205 W. 29th st.
249. E. H. Price, 1716 Michigan ave.
110. ST. JOSEPH—Wm. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
5. (Ger.) Wm. Lammert, 1910 Lami st.
45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 1416 Montgomery st.
47. (Ger.) A. Hoffmann, 2121 Victor st.
73. Geo. C. Newman. 703 N. 15th st.
257. J. A. Steininger, 3635 Lucky st.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) Edw. Bruggemann, 2624 Madison st.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W Starr, Box 238.
256. BELT—Andrue Eckerson.
112. BUTTE CITY—C. F. Nugent, Box 623.
286 GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
153 HELENA—Jacob Spindler, 1323 Mackinaw st.
28. MISSOULA—M. C. Pepple.

NEBRASKA.

427. OMAHA—J. H. Maus, 831 S. 28th st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.
486. BAYONNE—P. A. Miller, 13 E. 53d st.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 430 Walnut st.
217. E. ORANGE—L. P. Sherrer, 34 Bedford st.
167. ELIZABETH—H Zimmerman 240 South st.
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 312 Union st.
391. HOBOKEN—A. Crothers, 131 Jackson st.
467. " (Ger.) H Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
57. IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert.
139. JERSEY CITY—Jos G. Hunt, 440 Communipaw ave.
482. " L. F. Ryan, 181 Ninth st.
564. (J. C. Heights) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
232 MILBURN—J H. White, Short Hills.
305 MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—Jas. McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638 MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, W M. Shaw, 415 Plane st.
119. H. G. Long, 10 Davis st., E. Newark.
120. (Ger.) Fred. Tepe 639 S. 18th st.
148. Herm. Henri, 427 S. 7th st.
306. A. L. Beegle, 120 N. 2d st.
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659. " (Ger.) Wm. J. Franklin, 450 Elk st.
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126. M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
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9. W. H. Wreggitt, 78 Edward st.
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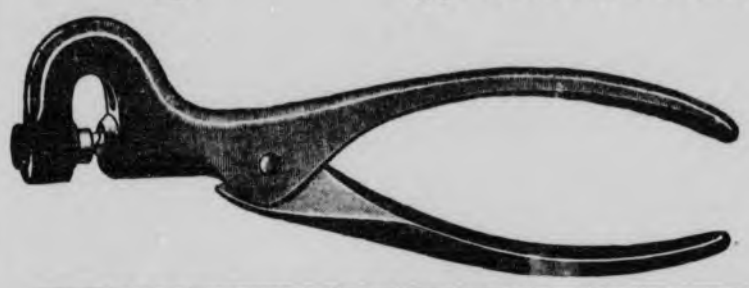

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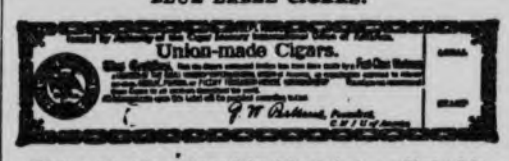

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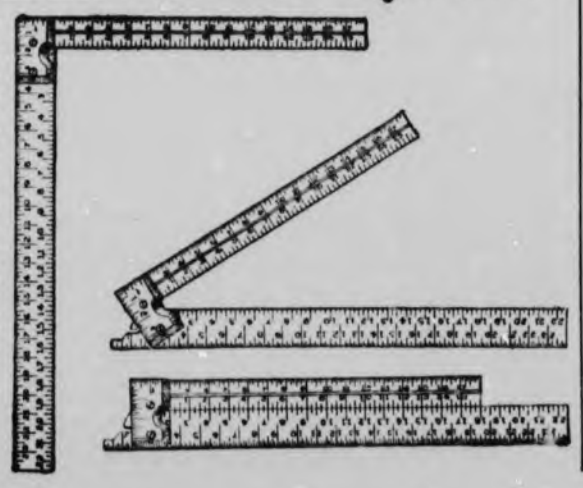

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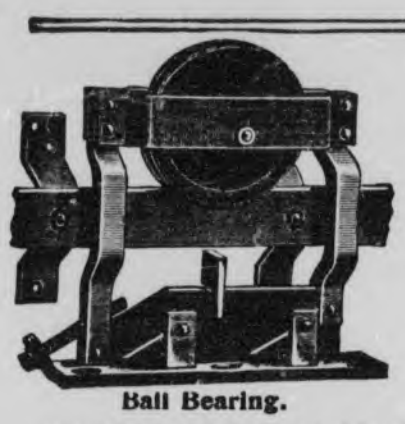

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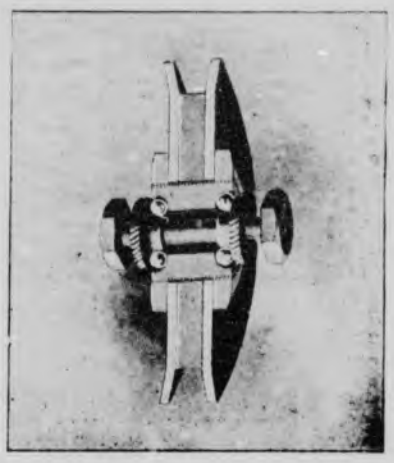

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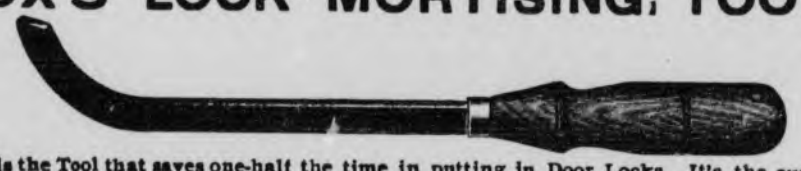

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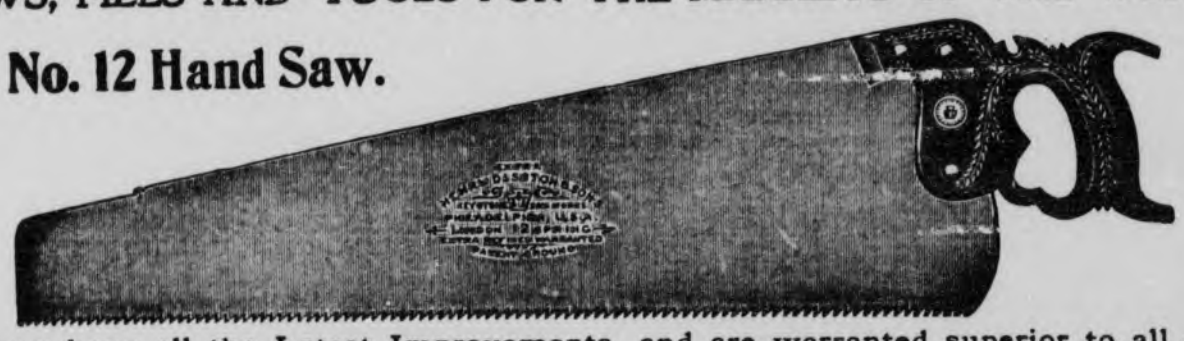

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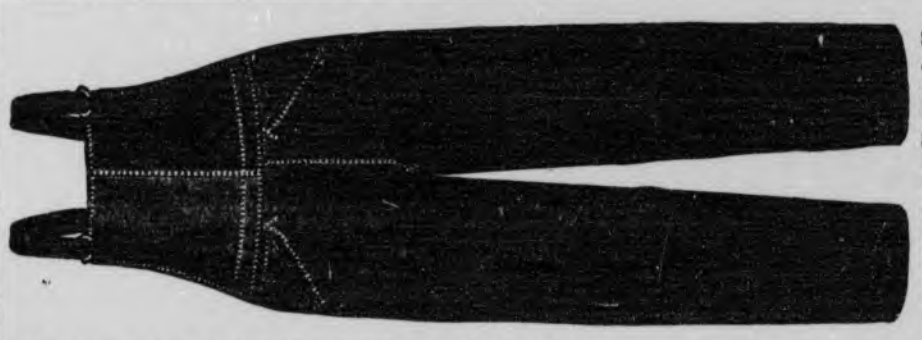

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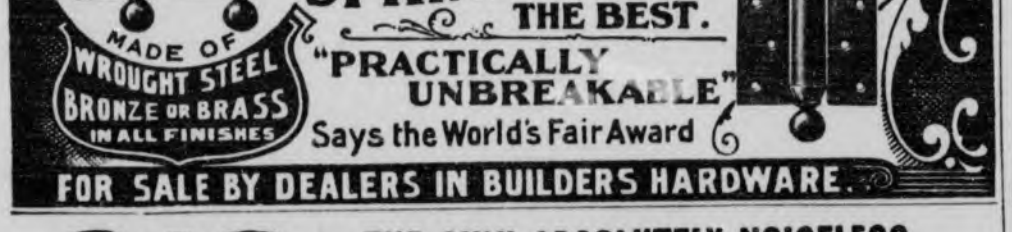

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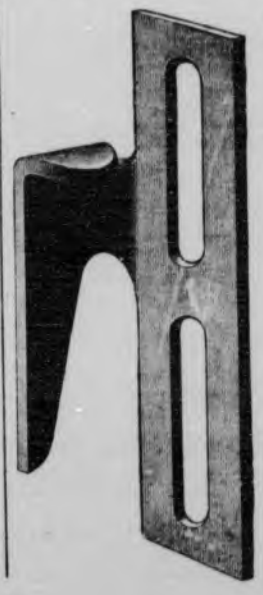

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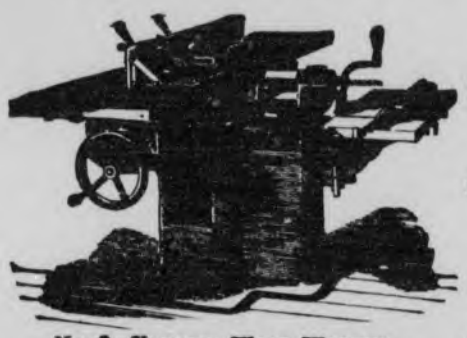

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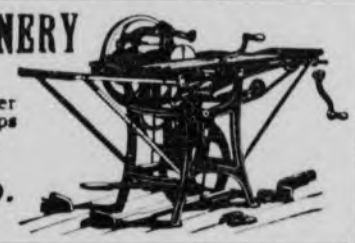

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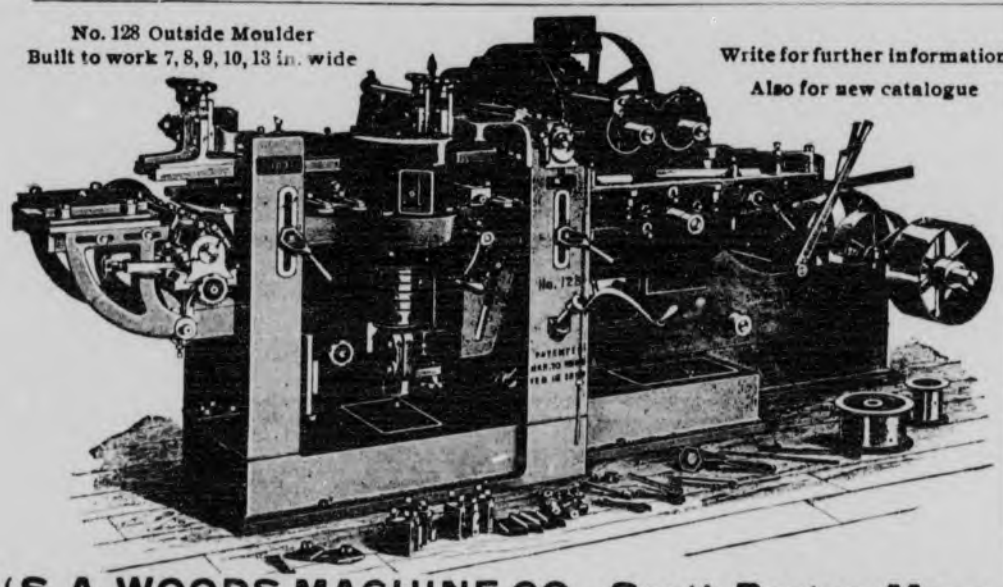

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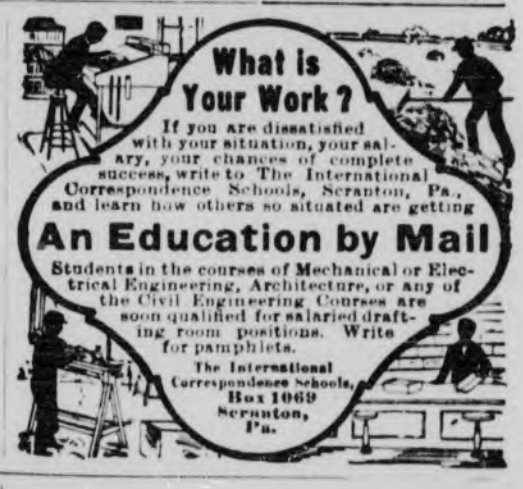

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XIX.—No. 3. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1899. | Fifty Cents per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

Removal of General Office.

THE headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will, by April 1st, be removed to more commodious and much better equipped rooms in the Lippincott Building, Twelfth and Filbert streets, Philadelphia. This change is rendered necessary because of largely increased business in connection with the duties of the General Secretary-Treasurer, and of the rapid and steady accumulation of valuable records and data, which have cramped and overcrowded the present quarters. The Lippincott Building is fire-proof and the change of quarters became all the more necessary to secure the safety of the documents and records of the organization. That the Order will be much benefited by the change is not a matter of speculation.

Meeting of G. E. B. Next Month.

G. E. B. will meet in this city, April 10th, next. Plans for organizing work and to send out speakers should be sent this office for consideration of the Board.

PASSWORD, blanks, etc., for current quarter have been sent all LocalUnions in good standing this month. If not received, notify the G. S.-T.

A LARGE number of our Locals will demand the eight-hour day this spring. Trade is improving quite generally in every section except in the larger cities and on the Pacific coast. Many of our Locals have more than doubled their membership the past few months.

British Carpenters and Joiners.

BY THOMAS REECE,

According to a paper read before one of the sections at the British Scientific Association's meeting at Bristol last year (a meeting held at about the same time as the annual Trade Unions Congress), it was averred that wages in the group of industries known generally as the building trades had risen 50 per cent. since 1840. This rate of increase, while inferior to that exhibited in the cotton trade—where wages have doubled—is superior to the increases registered in such other selected groups of trade as those of printing, iron and wool to choose three fairly distinct and representatives branches.

Organization has been the chiefest factor in compelling this great increase. There are about 220,000 workers combined in the 138 Unions coming under the general designation of the "building trades." Of these 80,000 are in the five carpenters and joiners societies. By way of comparison some of the other branches' figures are as follows: Eight Unions of bricklayers muster 35,000 members; nine unions of masons have 32,000; five plasterers' unions have about 13,000; twenty-nine painters' unions are credited with a total of about 20,000 members; four plumbers' unions have 11,000 on their rolls. There are about 3,000 slaters and tilers organized, and most of the remainder of the building trades total is made up of the membership of a number of builders laborers' unions. It would thus seem very probable that it is to the carpenters and joiners societies that the rise in wages has been largely due.

During the year 1898 trade was very kind to the section of industries of which this paper is a mouthpiece. Whether it is going to continue so throughout 1899 is another and a doubtful question. There are many threatening factors looming ahead, and not the least among these is the secretive federation that is going on among a great number of employers of labor. This it is openly said in many responsible quarters is aimed at either the gradual annihilation of trade unions or else the destruction of all the wage-changing and other similar functions they may have, so that if they continue to exist they will only be associations for providing sick, superannuated and similar friendly insurance benefits.

It has long been on the books that the building trades were to be attacked as soon as the amalgamation of masters' associations took up a firm position and no doubt the present crisis with the plasterers is a preliminary sortie. Just at present the Master Builders' Association has entrenched itself behind an ultimatum and the plasterers are threatened with a lock out over a very trivial matter.

However, since the adjourned convention on federation held by the Trade Unions at Manchester in January, a new force has been introduced into the eternal agitations of labor. The convention decided to form a general federation of all Trade Unions and as it is probable that quite 800,000 workers will be federated under its rules, it will give belligerent employers pause. I know that Secretary Chandler of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners is not very favorably struck with the idea of a general federation but the whole tendency of the time now is towards greater cohesion. Besides plutocracy is busy with it—and labor must not be left. There is some hard fighting to be done in the immediately approaching years. A huge federation will undoubtedly act as a pacifying factor to a very great extent. That would indeed be a foolhardy combine of masters which should needlessly provoke the retaliation of 800,000 united workmen, who had, besides the moral force of so great a mass, something like ten million dollars in reserve.

The lock out in the Scottish furniture trade is now happily finished with considerable advantages to the men. This result might have been very different had it not been for the prompt and fraternal support of societies like those of the carpenters. The Amalgamated Union sent $2,500 down. This was raised by a levy of six cents per member in work at the beginning of January.

London house carpenters' and joiners' wages are twenty cents per hour, and the full week 50 hours. Members of the Unions working on ships get twenty-one cents per hour and work the 48-hour week. At Liverpool, house carpenters work 49½ hours at nineteen cents, and ship carpenters get paid by the pay, $1.75. Their week comprises 53 hours. At Manchester the hours are 49½ and the rate eighteen cents. In Devonshire, a typical *rural* district, the hours are 56½ and the rate eleven cents. In the Clyde district, which may be taken as fairly representative of Scotland, house carpenters work 51 hours at eighteen cents, and ship carpenters 54 at seventeen cents. The lowest Union rate of any earned is that of the Longford (Ireland) carpenters who work 59½ hours at ten and a half cents, Johannesburg's sixty cents per hour and an eight-hour day seems wonderful besides some of these records. But it is very possible that the Longford carpenters make a much better living than do their Johannesburg brother Unionists.

There are other pebbles on the beach besides high wages.

American Federation of Labor.

IV.

LEGISLATION SECURED OR DEMANDED.

BY MORTON A. ALDRICH, PH. D.

THE most important activity of the American Federation of Labor, except perhaps the attainment of closer federation among Trade Unions, has always been "to secure national legislation in the interest of the working people." Each convention instructs the president and executive council to work for the passage of certain laws. The executive council then causes bills embodying the desired legislation to be drafted; and does earnest personal work among Congressmen, especially the members of the House committee on labor, to secure their passage. An equally important part of this w[illegible] has been to watch proposed legis[illegible]n and to prevent the passage of laws unfavorable to organized labor. An example of this negative work was the activity of the officers of the Federation in helping defeat bills which were introduced into Congress and several state legislatures, ostensibly to prevent conspiracies among employers to blacklist workmen. Although the Federation desires such legislation, it opposed these particular bills on the ground that they contained provisions which would prove injurious to Trade Unions,

The Federation leaves the work of securing state labor legislation to its

state branches and to the central labor Unions. Occasionally, however, it renders some slight aid by sending one of its officers to testify before a committee of the state legislature, or by distributing copies of a state law which it deems excellent, as a model for legislation in other states. The Federation has endorsed state laws forbidding the 'truck' system, and making compulsory the more frequent payment of wages, laws to secure workmen a first lien upon property which is the product of their labor, laws compelling better sanitary conditions in dwellings, bake-shops, and factories, and for the protection of women workers and of workmen in unhealthful trades, and a law to secure one day of rest in seven to all workers. In regard to the important question of the liability of employers for accident to their workmen; the trade unions in the United States, as in England, have long striven to secure a reversal by statute of the common law rule by which an employer is not liable for injuries suffered by his employees through the negligence of a fellow workman. The Federation favors a statute law giving employees the same right to damages for personal injuries which other persons have, and has recommended the Massachusetts employers' liability law for adoption in other states. The Federation also proposes state laws making it illegal for employers to discharge an employee because of his connections with any labor organization or to require their workmen to sign a so-called "iron-clad contract," binding themselves not to join a Trade Union.

The national legislation desired by the Federation covers a wide range of subjects. A few resolutions, while less directly affecting the policy of Trade Unions, serve to record what a large class of workmen think in regard to certain questions of the day. In political questions the Federation has declared itself in favor of the Australian ballot, civil service reform, the purification of primary elections, the election of United States Senators by popular vote, and direct legislation in state and municipal governments by means of the initiative and referendum. Almost every convention has passed a resolution in favor of the compulsory education of children. The government is also urged to acquire the telegraph and telephone and to establish postal savings banks. With the exception of these more general resolutions, however, the Federation has confined its attention to laws which could be fairly classed as labor legislation.

While most of the laws which the Federation advocates affect the welfare of the entire body of trade union workmen, it occasionally endeavors to secure special laws for certain trades. It endorsed the law passed in 1893, to prevent accidents to railroad employees by compelling railroads to provide their cars with automatic couplers; and it endeavors to secure laws for the improvement of the condition of seamen by requiring improved forecastles, a better scale of rations, protection of seamen's wages, freedom of seamen to quit their employment when their vessel is in port, and inspection of seaworthiness of vessels. To aid the states in their efforts to suppress the sweating system, the Federation has favored a national law to prohibit the transportation of goods made in sweat shops.

It remains to consider the more important general legislation which the Federation has urged upon Congress. In the early years of the Federation, each convention demanded laws permitting the incorporation of trade unions "in order that the property of the laboring classes may have the same protection as the property of other classes." Although such laws were passed by Congress and by six states, very few trade unions have become incorporated, and agitation on the part of the Federation for such laws has altogether ceased. The truth is, that almost all trade unions have come to believe that incorporation would bring them no advantages sufficient to counterbalance the added responsibilities, such as the liability to be sued as a society, which it would impose. Trade unions also prefer to remain unincorporated in order better to avoid the control of the courts, which they so much distrust.

A number of laws which have been favored by the American Federation of Labor, including laws to restrict the number of apprentices, to abolish the contract system of convict labor, and to prohibit the immigration of Chinese laborers and of alien laborers under contract, and the proposed law for the further restriction of immigration, may be classed as attempts of the workmen to set bounds to what seems to them the dangerous competition of "cheap labor." The opposition of the Federation to the system of letting out national, state, and municipal work by contract. on the ground that the contractors discriminate against organized labor in favor of inferior workmen at reduced wages, may be placed in the same category. Legislation restricting the hours of labor of women and children, and forbidding the employment of children under fourteen years of age, although it is also favored on other grounds, is at the same time regarded by the Federation as another efficient means of restricting the competition of cheap labor.

Twenty years ago most American trade unionists favored the restriction of the number of apprentices, and the earliest conventions of the Federation passed resolutions in favor of uniform apprentice laws throughout the country. This demand was soon discarded as futile in the face of the changing conditions of industry due primarily to the rapid introduction of machinery. A few trade unions, such as the plumbers, steamfitters, bricklayers and iron molders, still make rules for the regulation of apprentices; but most Unions, like the carpenters, have given up the old system of indentured apprentices.

Every convention of the Federation reiterates the protest against the employment of convict labor in any way which brings it into serious competition with free labor. This applies especially to the contract system of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee, which permits mining corporations and other private contractors to hire convicts. The attitude of the more intelligent element of the Federation is stated in the report of a special committee on convict labor to the 1897 convention. The committee recognized that to preserve the health and morals of the convict, and to reform him, he must be employed at some productive occupation, but proposed the following state regulation of prison work to prevent the product of convict labor from coming into competition with the product of free workmen.

"1. Convict labor shall be employed in the manufacture of such articles as are needed in the state prisons and charitable institutions, and also in raising farm and garden produce for these institutions.

"2. All these industries shall be carried on by hand labor.

"3. The convicts shall only work eight hours a day."

These regulations were endorsed by the convention. The committee also commended the system of convict labor recently adopted in Pennsylvania, forbidding the use of labor-saving machinery, and providing that not more than 5 per cent. of the convicts should be employed at any one trade. Most states, however, have not yet adopted these restrictive laws. In order to prevent the competition of prison-made goods from these states, the Federation favors a national law forbidding the sale of the products of convict labor of a state in any other state.

Two classes of immigrants, Chinese laborers and alien laborers who come to America under contract, have always been opposed by the Federation. Since the date when this immigration was forbidden by law, trade unionists have used every means in their power to see that the law is strictly enforced. On the broader question of the further restriction of immigration, the opinion of trade unionists represented in the Federation has undergone a great change. Until 1897 the conventions voted that no further restriction was necessary, but in that year, when the question was submitted to a referendum vote of the members of all trade unions affiliated with the Federation, 84 per cent. of those voting favored "a reasonable measure of restriction on the lines of the educational test as contained in the Lodge bill." The more characteristic arguments advanced by trade unionists for this restriction are that the immigrants, particularly when they are of a different race and lower standard of living, swell the numbers of the unemployed and in other ways render the organization of trade unions more difficult, and thus keep down wages. Nevertheless, a minority in the Federation sharply opposes further restriction of immigration.

A series of resolutions relate to labor bureaus and statistics of labor. The early conventions urged the establishment of the United States Department of Labor. After this was attained in 1884, the convention undertook to promote the establishment of similar bureaus in the individual states, thirty-three of which exist to day. These bureaus are especially requested to investigate "the influence of labor organizations upon the moral and material welfare, both of the wage-workers and of the community as a whole." At present the Federation favors the control of the United States census by the Department of Labor; and also wishes the head of this Department to have a place in the Cabinet.

(To be continued.)

CRAFT PROBLEMS

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.

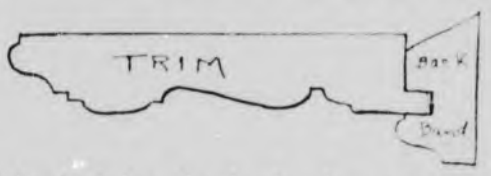
Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

Novel Trim.

From Trimmer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

I send a new idea from trim for craft problems, which many of the brothers will find very handy. It is the usual



trim but has the back edge tongued to fit into the back band, which is grooved and glued to it. When the front edge is nailed to the jamb, a smart blow of a hammer on a block will drive the sharp edge of the back-band into the soft plaster and make a close insect-proof joint.

Bracing a Flag Pole in a Corner.

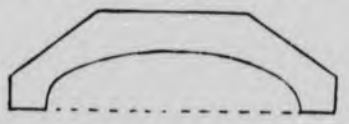
From McM., Passaic.

Will some expert please give the framing to stiffen a corner of a flat roof where the flag pole comes up on a two-story frame store?

Curved Panel Backs and Shutters.

From M. A. D., Pittsburg, Pa.

Will some reader please inform me the difference between an *isolated* pier and one which is not so? Also the best way to get out panel backs, soffit



and shutters for a window with an elliptic chase, like that I send in the enclosed pencil sketch, which has an octagon plan and elevation on the outside and an elliptic one on the inside, which, I think, is an unusual way to build a brick wall?

A Suggestion.

From Handy, Pawtucket, R. I.

I read the mechanical part of THE CARPENTER, and find it very useful for a journeyman, but, like everything else, it is no use as a help unless you use the tools. Would it not be well to give something new about ordinary work which we do every day, to lessen the labor, which is hard in frame work, such as handling heavy stuff, climbing and so on, and thus help out a young fellow?

Sliding Doors.

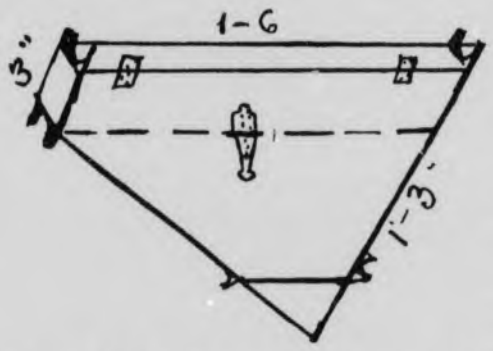
From Oscar B. Brooklyn, Cleveland, O.

I have a pair of sliding doors set on a floor track, and can't get them to come to a joint or close properly, as the floor is settled out of level, about ½ an inch in the 5 foot width of the doors. If any one wants to help me out write for next CARPENTER, as I've got to overhaul the house before the first of May.

Bicycle Tool Box.

From Q. L. M., Detroit, Mich.

The spring is coming on, and most of us are looking forward to a busy year of work and better times, and as many of us live in the suburbs of cities and ride some distance to work on trolleys or wheels, I think some models of portable tool chests or boxes would be in order, and would be glad to see something of this sort published. I send a rough sketch of a bicycle box to fit inside the



frame which is very handy. I made this box 2½ inches inside, in the clear, of ⅜ inch white pine with oak ends hollowed out to fit round the tubing of the frame, and strapped to the saddle-post tube and its weight is about 10 pounds loaded with a small kit, including a panel saw. I save considerable car fare with this machine and box. The tools ought to be wedged in tight with waste or old rags to keep them from rattling. I would recommend that the bottom be made flat.

Calculating Areas of Surfaces.

From S. A. B., Camden, N. J.

Editor CARPENTER — I send two surfaces, and would be glad if some one up in mensuration would calculate their areas for floors for me in the simplest way.

Labor and Politics.

Editor CARPENTER: No laws, no schemes, can prevent a man whose family is hungry from cutting the wages of all the rest, the greater the number of the unemployed the lower the scale of living for those at work.

We may call the unemployed bad names, but that doesn't prevent them from making life harder for all the workers. We may send them to the poorhouse, but the workers have the bills to pay. We cannot get rid of them, whether we abuse them or give them charity makes no difference. We are all chained to the unemployed and are going down with them.

This is what the *Iron Age* means when it says: "Prosperity has returned, but it is prosperity based on a permanently lower rate of wages."

This is what the unemployed are doing for us. What will they do with us?

It needs no prophet to answer; read history. They will tear down the state. Life is good, yes the sweetest gift from God to man, but there comes a time when life is bitter, when men wish they had not been born, when men see those they love living degraded lives, cursed with hunger and hopeless misery. 'Tis then Americans will grow desperate and impatient; 'tis then the blood runs hot in their veins. They are different from the starving natives of India, who quietly lie down in the fence corners and die like dogs. Americans, whose lives then seem of little value to themselves will lose regard for the lives of their oppressors. This is commonly called revolution. It is useless for us to try to look on the bright side of the picture, the plain facts are before us we must face them. It is useless to shut our eyes, yet it would be far more pleasant if we could. The French tried that before the French revolution.

It is useless to cry out against the trusts. The trust was the next step which had to come. Men fought each other in business until their profits in the business were reduced to nothing; cut their employees' wages hired children instead of men, but the end was ruin. Now they are combining.

You cannot by law compel two men to fight who want to work in peace; you cannot destroy the trusts by law, for the trusts are nothing but a group of men who have quit fighting each other and have agreed to combine.

To be sure the trusts are ruining a multitude of smaller men; the department stores are knocking down smaller merchants like ten pins. But they are giving the lesson of the most economical way of doing business. Merchants, clerks, bookkeepers, small manufacturers are quietly joining the ranks of the unemployed.

It is said by an eminent writer, "The American people read." I would pause to ask the question, What do they read? The news of the Associated Press—news that men are hired to serve up to their readers, to lead them in paths that are dark, to hide from them the real facts as they are, for they are fully aware of the fact that a lie well told is more plausible than the truth, and serves monopoly far better. Yes, they read, and when they are hit hard enough they stop to think. We have already reached the time when the wealth of our land is rapidly concentrating in a few hands.

When the trusts and great combinations of capital have perfected their work, when the mass of our reading American people finds that the door of advancement is shut, when small dealers and manufacturers begin to think, when we all realize that we have prosperity, if at all, on a basis of a permanently lower scale of wages, then the American people will say competition is ruinous and combination is wise.

Socialism is coming, as the natural results of economic forces which we cannot stop if we wanted to. It is coming as men awaken to the fact that the receiver of stolen goods can never get a good title to them. What are you going to do about it? You can make up your minds that as long as you vote or belong to any of the leading political parties you will never hasten the day. Why cannot we learn wisdom from our enemies?

The Sugar Trust and Standard Oil Company never tie themselves to any political party. In Republican States they buy Republican legislators; in Democratic States they buy Democratic legislators.

Why can not the labor organizations take a lesson? If the labor organizations would make one simple change their power would become enormous.

There has been a constant contention that labor organizations should not go into politics. Suppose you change one word only.

Labor organizations should go into politics—go into politics with heart and soul, but keep out of all parties that are run for party greed and party power, and are controlled by the few against the many.

Did you ever see two boys on a teeter, who turn the teeter up and down, the boy standing in the center or middle? Think for one minute, you will plainly see the two dominant parties are the boys out on the end of the teeter, the national banks and great combines the boy in the middle, and they make the party bob up that will serve them best.

What the labor organizations should do is to put the banks and trusts on the ends of the teeter and stand in the middle themselves. Then they would have the power to turn the teeter down and up at will. Laboring men, stand in the middle yourselves. Tear off the party collar. Your power is gigantic if you will abandon all parties; it is not necessary to form new parties. The Standard Oil Company is no fool. They never start a new party, but get what they want from the party in power or the party it can use. Let organized labor do the same. Parnell in the British Parliament got what Ireland wanted in this way. The Irish members did not "care a rap" for one party nor the other, but they had forty votes for any party that would give them what they wanted; we should do the same. So the first practical thing to do is to cut loose from all parties.

The next practical thing is to work for direct legislation.

As things are now we should get all we can by using the parties, but we all know that party pledges are not always kept. Once let us get direct legislation and the power of organized labor cannot be thwarted by men who make promises only to break them. To see how direct legislation would put power in your hands, think of this: Gov Pingree tried to get a bill passed compelling railroads to pay taxes as do citizens of the state; no more, no less. The bill was a good one, fair to everyone alike; 100,000 voters petitioned the legislature to pass the bill. Did it pass? No! Sixteen men in the Senate quietly killed the bill.

Think of it, as things now exist sixteen men have the power to set at naught the will of all the voters in Michigan, and not only in Michigan but any state in the Union. It is dangerous for a few men to hold such power and defy a nation of the most intelligent people on earth.

With direct legislation are we not able to see what power we have as an organized body; 'tis true the powers of wealth and monopolies are against us, but let us go to the polls and stand as one man and all the money powers of the earth can not defeat us.

If the labor organizations would spend money and time and effort in getting an amendment to the Constitution giving us direct legislation they would do a great deal for Labor. Let labor organizations study what they should do to help the cause of humanity at large, then they will help themselves.

J. M. FOWLER,
Union 437, Portsmouth, O.

Thanks to Louisville, Ky., Typographical Union.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 12, 1899.

Editor CARPENTER:

Find enclosed these resolutions, adopted at the regular meeting of Union 103, January 28, 1899. These resolutions to be printed in our CARPENTER Journal in next issue.

H. RUBY, *Rec. Sec.*

WHEREAS. It has been the sense of the Carpenters and Joiners Unions of Louisville, Ky., in meeting assembled, that a committee be appointed to draft suitable resolutions thanking the Typographical Union No. 10, of Louisville, Ky., for the interest they took in having none but Union carpenters employed on the *Courier Journal* Building.

We, the Committee, wish to offer the following resolutions for your approval.

Resolved. That the thanks of the Carpenters and Joiners Unions of Louisville, Ky., be extended to the Typographical Union No. 10, of Louisville, Ky., for their assistance in having none but Union carpenters employed on the *Courier Journal* Building.

Resolved. That we appreciate the spirit of fraternity and the deep interest they take in the welfare of organized labor:

Let it be further

Resolved. That we extend the thanks of the Carpenters and Joiners Union to Mr. Cronk and Mr. Cristani for volunteering their services in adjusting the difference in wages.

Resolved. That a copy of the resolutions be transmitted to the Typographical Union No. 10, signed by the president and secretary.

Resolved. That these resolutions be spread on our journal.

Committee,
P. C. DONOVAN,
H. VOIT, JR.,
H. KUPER.

THE CARPENTER,

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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P. J. McGUIRE,

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PHILA., MARCH, 1899.

Life's Labor.

I.

Sit not idly down, my Brother,
There is labor to be done;
There are forces to be conquered
Ere the final triumph's won.

II.

'Round thy pathway, O my Brother,
Foes may lurk in wait for thee:
But with truth and self-reliance
Thine shall be the victory.

III.

Wrong may smite thee, O my Brother,
Lose not heart, truth must prevail;
And injustice down must tumble,
E'en though clad in brazen mail.

IV.

Chasms must be crossed, my Brother,
Bridge them o'er with faith and zeal;
Still press onward in the struggle
For the prize on Fortune's wheel.

V.

If *friends* do ill to thee, my Brother,
Leave the evil at their doors;
Their's the guilt, the shame, the scandal,
Thine the *Justice Time* restores.

VI.

Sit not idly down, my Brother,
Start your labors now—e'en now;
Work with patience, perseverance,
'Till victory's wreath is on your brow.

T. C. WALSH.

Local Union 64, New York City.

The Construction of Framed Tenements.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

THERE is no class of constructive carpentry which requires more care, skill and calculation than the houses or edifices in which a number of families or persons live, work or congregate, as in this class strength and safety are the most important factors to be considered.

This is especially the case with framed houses which are built to accommodate three or more families, or as they are commonly called "tenements" of three, four or more stories in height, usually running from 35 to 60 feet to cornice, and as these high dimensions necessitate doubling and splicing of vertical supporting posts and other bearing timbers, special attention must be given to the framing so as to ensure absolute strength and safety.

To illustrate this I have in this article taken, as an example for illustration, the practical framing of four four-story timber tenements, to be built on a street with a hill or steep grade (Fig. 2.) The pitch is 4 feet in 25 feet or 16 feet drop in the whole 100 foot plot covered by the four houses. Each house measures 25 feet front by 75 feet deep, and being each on a lot 100-feet deep, it will be seen there is a 75-foot yard left in the rear which is requisite for light and ventilation. Fig 1 is a plan of one house showing the interior light shafts, which in the case of framed tenements are better laid out square or at right angles as seen in the engraving, in order that the cost be reduced as low as possible, as obtuse and acute

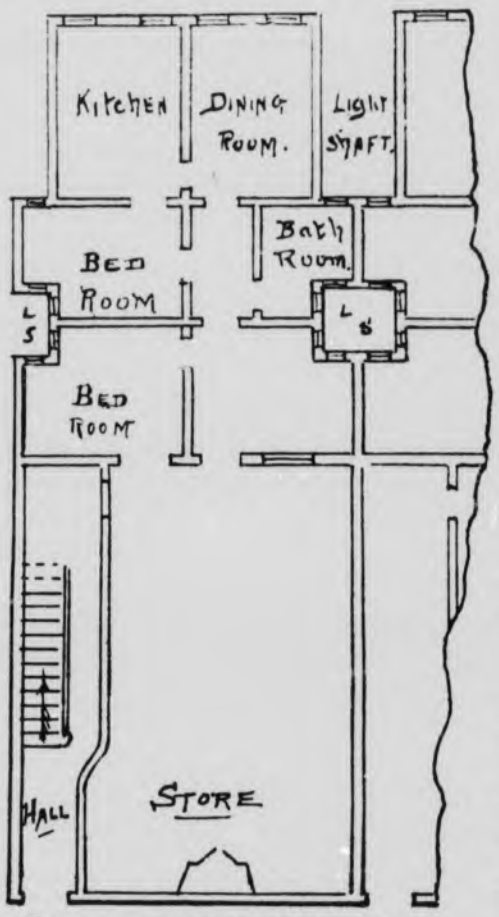

FIG. 1.—PLAN OF STORE FLOOR.

angular framing is very costly, not alone in the labor of the framing, but also in the increased cost of the extra material. For this reason it is always most economical to arrange the framing with square joints, as shown at Fig. 1. In building the stone foundations the first house, No. 1, Fig. 2, or that on the bottom, has the side, rear and front walls level so that the sills will be level all around. House No. 2 has its right-hand foundation party wall 4 feet higher, and house No. 3 has its right party wall 4 feet higher still, and house No. 4 has its wall 4 feet still higher, thus compensating for the pitch of the street, which will be seen by a study of Fig. 2, which is an elevation of the raised and framed principal timbers of the front of the houses. But the pitch of the street will affect the framing, and unless the right-hand stone foundation wall be built up to the level of each house to the right, it will be necessary to change the sill into a girt or tie, and to mortice and tenon this girt into the front, rear and intermediate posts to properly support the first story floor beams which rest on them, as seen in this figure. Similarly the front and rear sills must be framed on the left-hand end with a mortise and tenon, so as to tie the whole framed construction together. From the above it will be seen that much study must be devoted to the proper laying out of this style of buildings by the carpenter in order that the timbers may fit when raised.

Now as to the height, which is of course outside the usual limit of one, two and three-story cottages and the like. As the corner and inside party and gable wall posts are so high that it would not be possible to obtain single timbers long enough to make up the whole height, it will be necessary to join two or more sticks end to end, and to brace them in such a manner, that there will be no danger of their springing or buckling. For the best form of vertical joint for this I would refer the reader to sketch shown in Fig. 3. That *splice* on the left is to my mind the most economical and strongest form which can be used in this class of work, for the reason that it consumes only the extra length of the joint on the timber, and is easily ripped down from the end with the saw, and involves no chisel work whatever, if done by a careful hand. This joint is bolted together, and is stronger than that seen on the left, which will require more cutting, and though it has more bearing surface, is not as good or cheap as the other.

FIG. 3.—SPLICING POSTS.

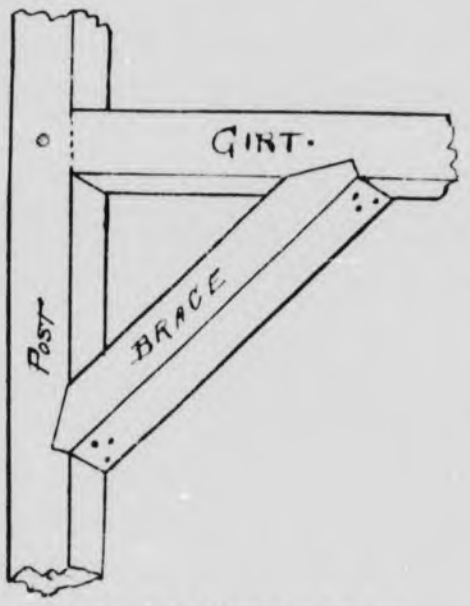

FIG. 4.—FRAMING OF BRACE.

So to the proper bracing of long posts, for this the reader would be wise to follow the simple corner method, which is clearly illustrated in Figs. 2 and 4, with the tenon omitted. I am entirely opposed to putting tenons and mortises on these braces, and, though the method is old, it is nevertheless bad, because the mortising of the girt weakens it and forms a receptacle for dry rot and insects

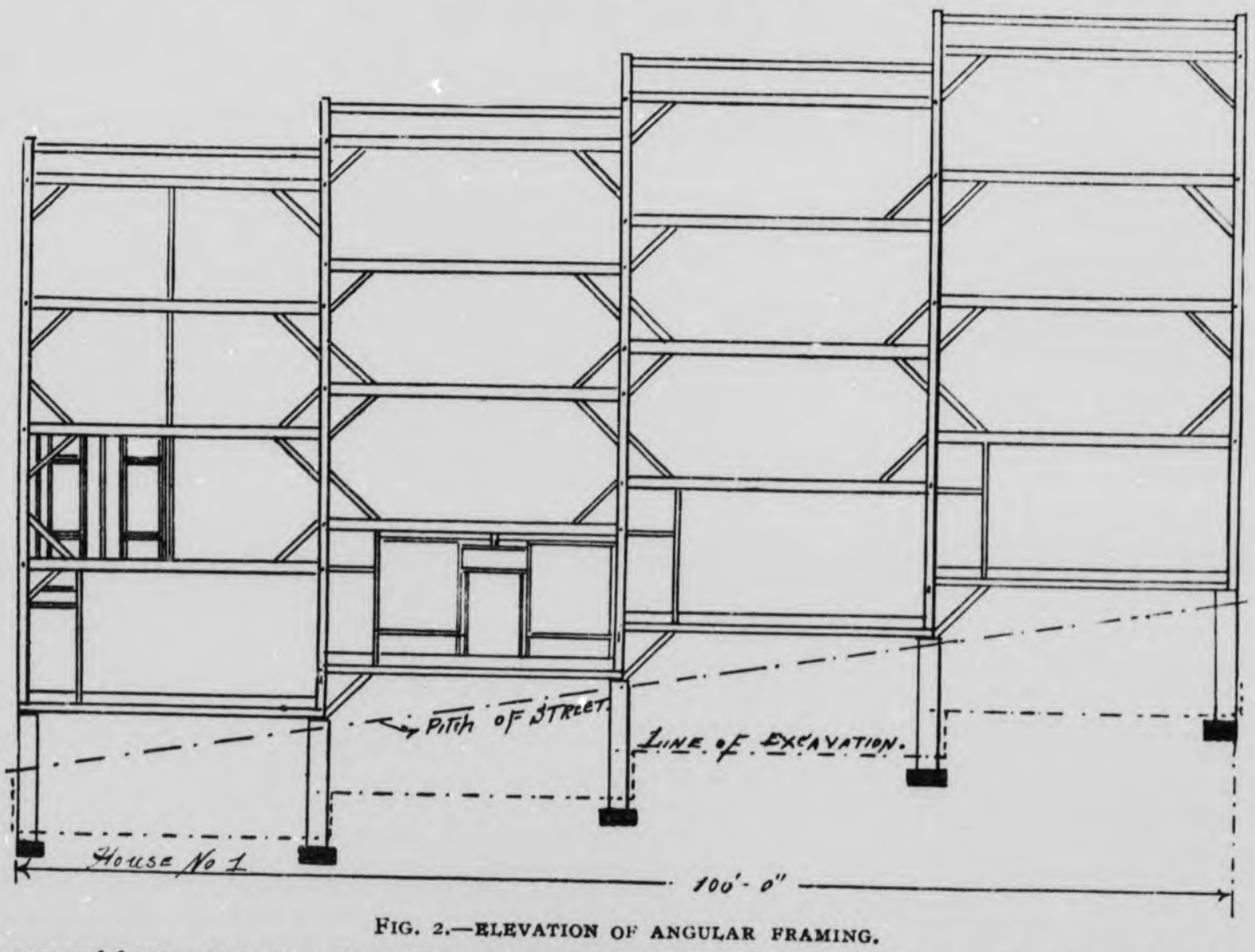

FIG. 2.—ELEVATION OF ANGULAR FRAMING.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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124 N. Ninth St, Philadelphia, Pa.

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General Secretary-Treasurer.—P. J. McGUIRE, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Second Vice-President.—William Bauer, 2610 W. Polk st., Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.)

James M. Lane, 269 W. 124th st., New York, N. Y

J. R. Miller, 2118 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.

A. C. Cattermull, 1013 W. 86th st., Sta. P., Chicago.

Fred. C. Walz, 1332 Broad st., Hartford, Conn.

W. J. Williams, 170 Mills st., Atlanta, Ga.

when the timbers shrink away from each other and open the joint. Therefore a simple scarf with a spiked joint is the best, and the braces are so easy to slip in and nail in place, that the frame is held rigid and immovable, and none of the timbers are weakened in the framing.

This form of building may also be framed and raised on the balloon system, but if this be done I would recommend that at least girts and posts be used to carry the floor beams, instead of a ribbon which is a weak construction, in fact, the frame should be half frame and half balloon, so as to make the buildings stiff enough to withstand wind pressure, the weight of snow or any ordinary strain.

Fig. 5 is an elevation of a straight gable, and showing the braces, and this angular framing should be as far as possible introduced when the absence of windows permits it. If possible, also, these high framed houses should be sheathed diagonally. Sill and girts might also be braced from piers and walls for additional strength.

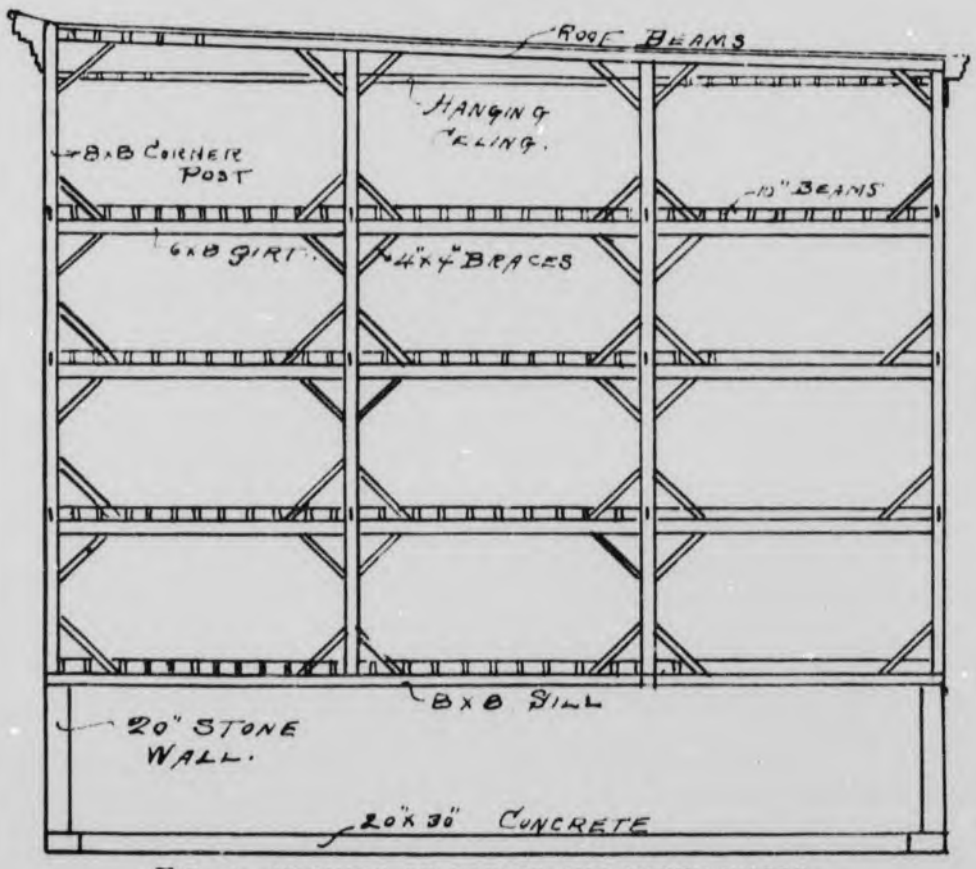
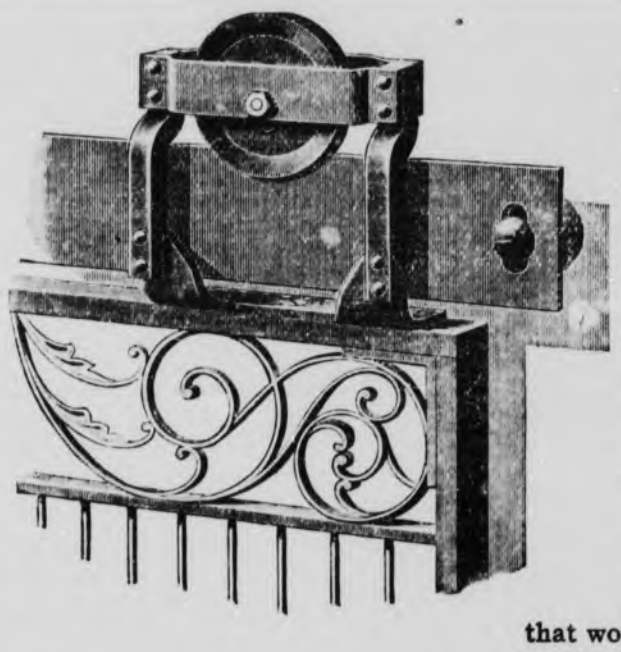


FIG. 5.—FRAMING OF GABLES AND PARTY WALLS.



The Lane Elevator Door Hanger.

The accompanying cut illustrates a new style of hanger which Messrs. Lane Brothers Co., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., are just placing upon the market. It is designed especially for use on passenger elevator doors. So far as we know at present hangers for this purpose are usually selected from some of the numerous styles of parlor or house door hangers which it is claimed are not well suited for this use for various reasons. One of the most potent causes of trouble is the fact that the loose or adjustable parts of the hanger wear abnormally, on account of the slamming of the doors. As will be seen from the illustration, the hanger in question has a solid steel frame that has no joints or loose parts and it is fitted with a ball-bearing wheel. Particular attention is called to the great amount of use to which such hangers are subjected and the necessity of thorough durability. We present a sectional view of the wheel and bearing used in this hanger which is the same as that supplied with the company's ball-bearing parlor door hanger, and it is claimed that the cups, cones and balls are made in the best possible manner. The track is supported at the ends only, thus reducing to a minimum the work connected with erection. The adjustment is accomplished by means of the track.

Mouldings.

BY A. W. WOODS.

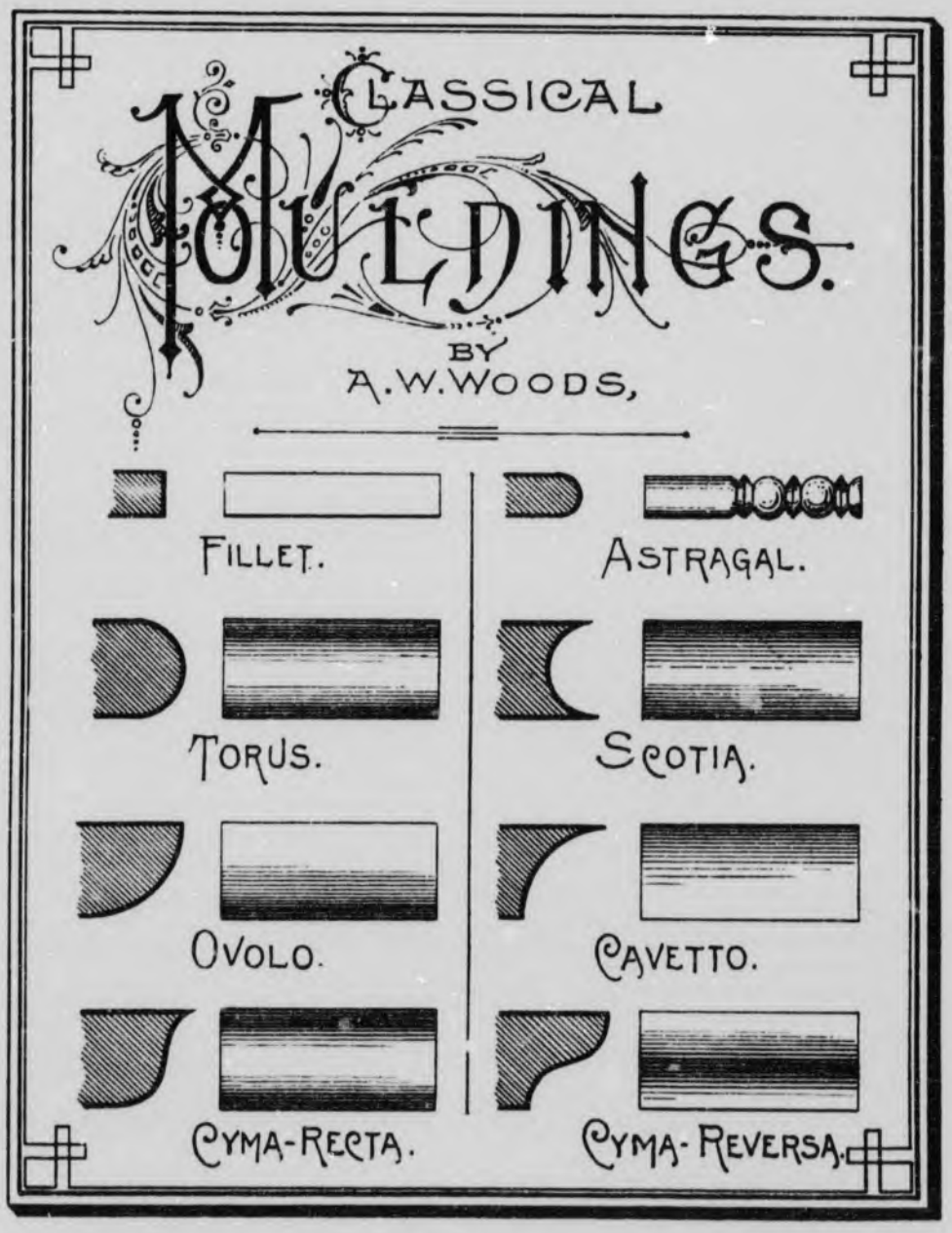
IN THE August number of THE CARPENTER Mr. M. S asked that we give an article on up-to date mouldings. We are a little late getting started, but going on the old saying of "better late than never" we will, so to speak, come in on the eleventh hour and hope that we may be able to say something that will be helpful to M S. and others. The subject is a good one and one that would require considerable space to do justice to. Nevertheless we will try to be brief and to the point, but have thought best to divide the subject into two parts. The first part we will devote principally to the origin of mouldings as handed down by the old-time masters. The Greeks and Romans laid the foundation, and they laid it well. To-day after centuries of time with all of the labor saving devices, the present mouldings are found to be modeled after the forms adopted by them, though as a rule not as methodical as were they.

Machine mouldings, generally known as stock moulding, are now made in all shops worthy the name of planing mill, after patterns adopted by the lumber associations and published in book form, and may be had of the local lumber dealers. Returning to the main subject there is no such thing as up-to-date moulding, that is of late production and universally recognized as such.

Within the last few years a revival of classic architecture has swept over the country, and the up to-date architecture is found to be closely modeled along the lines used for enrichments by the ancient masters. Thus the old saying, "There is nothing new under the sun," forcibly presents itself. The accompanying illustration shows the classical moulds together with their names as used in ancient times.

In Fig. 2 is shown the combinations of the above principles as applied to the common stock mouldings in general use.

In part two we will give illustrations of the grouping or harmonizing of mouldings in cornice work.



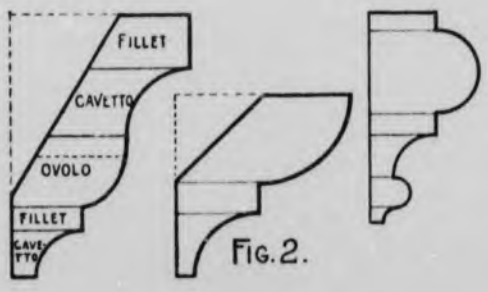


FIG. 2.

UNION PRINTERS' LABEL.

This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographia. The label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

RETAIL CLERKS' LABEL.

This is a fac-simile of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge, and you may be sure they are union men.

Proceedings of General Executive Board.

JANUARY 9TH, 1899.—G. E. B. met at 8 A. M. All present, with exception of Bro. F. C. Walz; unable to attend, owing to sickness.

Audit of books and accounts of G. S.-T. taken up, and consumed the entire day.

JANUARY 10TH.—Audit of books resumed, which consumed the entire day.

JANUARY 11TH.—Audit of books resumed.

Communication read from Bro. F. C. Walz as to his illness. The Secretary was instructed to express regrets of G. E. B. to Bro. Walz.

Communication, Union 177, Springfield, Mass., as to eligibility of William Ellico to membership in U. B, he having received disability benefits. G. S. T. decided Ellico could not be admitted, as it appears he was again working at the trade; therefore he obtained his benefit illegally. Hence it was the duty of the Springfield Union to see he returned the $200 paid him. G. E. B. concurred in decision of G. S. T.

Disapproved disability claim, Andrew Watt, Union 340, New York, referred to the G. E. B. by General Convention, was taken up. The G. E. B. decided the new evidence presented does not warrant a reversal of the adverse decision of the former G. E. B.

Disapproved claim for wife funeral benefits, N. Neubert, Union 375, New York. After careful consideration, the G. E. B. decided to sustain the G. S.-T. in disapproval of the claim.

Appeal Union 416 against decision of Chicago D. C., in ordering a new trial in the case of F. D. L. Austin vs. Union 416. G. E. B. decide to sustain the D. C.

Appeal Unions 309 and 375, New York, against New York D. C. in accepting verbal information from Union 476, New York, in the matter of electing an additional business agent in the Borough of the Bronx. The G. E. B. sustains the appeal.

Appeal R. C. Mills, Union 80, Chicago, against Chicago D. C. Action deferred, and D C. called upon to furnish copy of evidence submitted to Trial Board.

Appeal H. Kruger Union, 375, New York, against New York D. C., sustaining action of Union 375 in the case of Ch. Muhleman. G E. B. decide to sustain D. C.

Appeal Martin Mickelson, Union 181, Chicago, against fine of $25 imposed by Chicago D. C. G. E. B. decide to sustain action of D. C.

JANUARY 12TH.—Disapproved claim wife's funeral benefit, D. S McDonald, Union 33, Boston. G. S.-T. instructed to communicate with Union 33 for further information.

Appeal Union 473, New York, against action of New York D. C. compelling them to pay sick benefits to Bro. Geo. Speyer. G. S.-T. instructed to communicate with Union 473 requesting certain information.

Appeal Union 247, Brooklyn, against Kings County D. C., regarding payment of certain expenses incurred in election of business agents. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal John Stenbach and others against Chicago D. C., in imposing fines on them for working for less than scale of wages. G. E. B. decides to call on the D. C. for all information bearing upon case.

Appeal Carl Sarb, Emil Netzel, Henry Schmidt and J. Boldt, against Chicago D. C., in imposing fines on them for working below scale of wages. In the cases of Sarb, Nitzel and Schmidt, the D. C. is sustained. The appeal of J. Boldt is sustained and action of D. C reversed.

Appeal Geo. Price, against Chicago D. C. in imposing an excessive fine on him. G. E. B. sustains the appeal and orders D. C. to reduce same to $10.

G. E. B. received information the D C. of Chicago, that instructions in Kiser case had been complied with, therefore D. C. is entitled to collect fines from E. Anderson, Chas. Johnson, C. Swanson, Chris. Loveling. Fines were held in abeyance pending compliance with decision.

JANUARY 13TH.—Appeal T. Smith, Union 509, New York, against said Union, for refusing to comply with decision rendered by G. E. B. July 21, 1898. Appeal sustained and Union 509 given until Feb. 1st, to comply with said decision.

Appeal Union 509, New York, against New York D. C. G. E. B. declines to consider appeal until Union 509 obeys laws of U. B., complying with decision rendered in Smith case.

Communication from D. C., Philadelphia, requesting presence of representative of G. E. B. at meeting held that evening. Bros. Lane and Cattermull instructed to represent G. E. B.

Consideration of papers submitted by G. S.-T. relative to claim for disability of R. J. Findlay, Union 118, Manchester, N. H. Decision of G S.-T concurred in.

Appeal C. F. Lind, Union 181, Chicago, against Chicago D. C., in imposing fine of $25 and suspension. Action of D. C. sustained.

Appeal A. N. Bobbit, against Chicago D. C., in imposing fine of $25 for violations of trade rules. Appeal sustained, action of D. C. reversed.

Disapproved claim for wife funeral benefit. John Maus, Union 51, New York. Laid over until April meeting.

JANUARY 14TH.—Appeal John Deckenbach, Union 5, St. Louis, against St. Louis D. C. in imposing fine of $5 for violating trade rules. Action of D. C. sustained.

Appeal Jas. Koehler, against Chicago D. C. in imposing excessive fine. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal P. J. McCormack and others, against Newark D. C. Laid over until appellants comply with Constitution, filing copy of appeal with D. C.

Bros. Lane and Cattermull reported on visit to D. C of Philadelphia.

Communication from Union 122, Germantown, requesting permission to withdraw from Philadelphia D. C. Request denied.

Appeal A. E. Anderson against Galveston D. C. in imposing fine upon him. D. C sustained.

Appeal Union 526 against ruling by Galveston D. C. imposing fine of $15 upon non-members. Appeal sustained. Action of D. C. reversed.

G. S.-T. laid before the G. E. B. papers, etc., pertaining to strike ordered by New York D. C. against N. Y. city carpenters. Strike pay rolls were examined and ordered filed.

Communication from 2nd Gen. Vice Pres. Bauer was read and ordered filed.

Appeal Union 160 Kansas City against Kansas City D. C., in sustaining Union 249 in the matter of initiating a former member of Union 160. Laid over to await reply from D. C.

Bro. Miller reported on the case of Ex-Union 4 of St. Louis. Report concurred in by G. E. B. and agreement ordered filed.

JANUARY 16.—Communication from Pittsburg D. C. preferring charges against Union 165, violating Sec. 47 of Constitution. The G. E. B. hereupon calls on Union 165 to comply with the provisions of Sec. 47 within 30 days.

Audit of books resumed.

Communication from Geo. D. Gaillard President of New York D. C. relative to admission of English speaking Framers into U. B. Referred to G. S.-T. to secure further information.

Communication from 547 Cripple Creek relative to the defense of a member of said Union under indictment for boycott. Referred to G. S.-T. to secure further information.

Communication from Newark D. C. asking for appropriation of $500 to reimburse depleted treasuries. G. E. B. decides it has no authority to appropriate money for such purposes.

G. S.-T. submitted papers relative to controversy between New York D. C. and the Batavia and New York Woodworking Company. The G. P. also presented full report of investigation made by him. G. E. B. decides that D. C. must give specific reasons why product of Batavia Company should be declared unfair, and the G. S.-T. is instructed to secure a statement on the subject from the D. C. Future course will be determined by nature of reply.

JANUARY 17.—Audit of books resumed and continued during entire day.

JANUARY 18.—In compliance with instructions of Convention G. E. B. proceeded to investigate errors reported in books by Committee on Finance. Investigation occupied entire day.

JANUARY 19.—Appeal B. Fitzgerald against Chicago D. C. in imposing fine on him for alleged violation of trade rules. Laid over until D. C. files answer to appeal.

G. S.-T. laid before G. E. B. copy of agreement formulated by Kings County D. C., whereby United Order of Stair Builders could be admitted into U. B. Referred to G. S.-T. to secure more definite information.

Investigation of books resumed.

Appeal John A. Swartz, Union 24, Batavia, read and referred to G. P.

Application Westchester D. C. for permission to strike, with financial aid. Laid over until April meeting, and G. S.-T. ordered to communicate with D. C. urging greater effort to organize the trade.

Report of canvassers of general vote on amendments to Constitution was examined and found correct. G. E. B. requests G. S. T. to call attention of Unions through THE CARPENTER to changes made requiring amended local laws, and especially to changes relating to appeals and grievances.

All documents relating to appeals, and other official communications, must be written in English.

The G. E. B., G. P. and G. S.-T. discussed questions affecting the interests of the U. B. In view of the defeat of proposition to create an organizing fund, it was the unanimous conclusion of those present that something had to be done to strengthen and build up our organization. The G. E. B. decides that the G. S.-T. and G. P. shall prepare a plan of prosecuting this work, to be embodied in a circular letter to the Unions, whereby their co-operation may be secured in this important work.

Communication from Union 322, Los Angeles, also from Richmond Borough D. C., requesting financial assistance to organize those localities. Referred to G. S.-T., with discretionary power.

JANUARY 20TH.—Appeal Ball Committee Associated Locals New York against Union 63 for refusing to meet its share of expenses incurred. Appeal sustained, and Union 63 ordered to discharge its obligation.

Appeal Union 434, Chicago, against Chicago D. C., in the matter of trial of several members of Union 434 by D. C. Laid over until D. C. could be heard from.

Communication from J. D. Cowper relative to Union 108, Lynn, Mass. Referred to G. P. and G. S.-T.

Appeal Olaf Carlson, against Chicago D. C., in imposing fine on him for violating trade rules. Laid over until D C. can be heard from.

Appeal Cleveland D C., against Union 449. Laid over until Union 449 files answer.

Communication Union 134, requesting French translation of Constitution, and that translator be chosen in Montreal. Request denied.

G. E. B. decides the only official and correct copy of Constitution is that printed in English. Translated copies may be had through General Office, on payment of additional cost of translation and printing.

G.S.-T. informed G.E. B. that accommodations of office had become insufficient, that more convenient quarters are needed. Laid over until April meeting.

Investigation of books was resumed. G. E. B. decided to refer the whole matter to the G. P. and G. S.-T. with authority to take such steps as will protect the interests of U. B.

G. E. B. completed audit of books and accounts of G. S.-T. from which the following summary is drawn.

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand, July 1, 1898	$18 738 21
Receipts July, August, September	18,873 40
	$37,611 61
Expenses for same period	15,675 61
Balance on hand, Oct. 1, 1898	$21 936 00
Receipts October, November, Dec.	20,106 88
	$42,042 88
Expenses for same period	22,592 51
Balance on hand, January 1, 1899	$19,450 37

Adjourned to meet Monday, April 10, 1899.

J. R. MILLER, *Sec. G. E. B.*

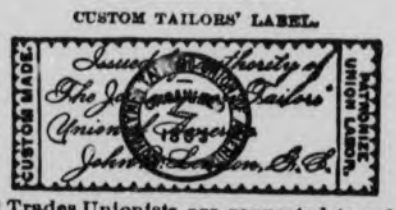
Attest:

P. J. MCGUIRE, *G. S.-T.*

What the United Brotherhood Has Done.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only twelve local unions and 2,142 members. Now, in seventeen years, it has grown to number 428 local Unions in 406 cities, and has over 45,000 enrolled members It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch-work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means; it pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from $25 to $50; a Members Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200; and a Disability Benefit, $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $85,000 have been expended the past two years, and $528,706 since the year 1883, while $683 644 more were spent in that period for Sick Benefits by the local Unions. This is fully One and a Quarter Millions of Dollars expended for benevolent and charitable purposes. Such an organization is worth the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in hundreds of cities, and placed fully Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 105 cities, and 9 hours a day in four hundred and twenty-six cities, not to speak of many cities which have established the 8 and 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 15 130 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this card is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters Union in your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood, its dues are small in comparison with the benefits, and it is your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeyman Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the centre. It means a fair price for good work.

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Alta Loma, Tex.	Newark, N. J.
Ashland, Wis.	New Brighton, N. Y
Austin, Ill.	Newtown, N. Y.
Bakersfield, Cal.	New York, N. Y.
Bedford Park, N. Y.	Oakland, Cal.
Berkeley, Cal.	Oak Park, Ill.
Bessemer Col.	Omaha, Neb.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Orange, N. J.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Ouray, Col.
Carondelet, Mo.	Pasadena, Cal.
Chicago, Ill.	Port Richmond, N. Y.
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Pueblo, Col.
Cleveland, O.	Randsburg, Cal.
Corona, N. Y.	Rochester, N. Y.
Cripple Creek, Col.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Denver, Col.	Sacramento, Cal.
Detroit, Mich.	Salt Lake, Utah.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Antonio, Tex.
El Dora, Col.	San Francisco, Cal.
Elmhurst, Ill.	San Luis Obispo, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Eureka, Cal.	San Rafael, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Flushing, N. Y.	Seattle, Wash.
Fremont, Col.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Fresno, Cal.	South Chicago, Ill.
Galveston, Tex.	South Denver, Col.
Gilette, Col.	South Evanston, Ill.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Englewood, Ill.
Haughville, Ind.	South Omaha, Neb.
Hauford, Cal.	Spokane, Wash.
Highland Park, Ill.	Springfield, Ill.
Hitchcock, Tex.	St. Louis, Mo.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Stapleton, N. Y.
Independence, Col.	Stockton, Cal.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Swampscott, Mass.
Irvington, N. J.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Kansas City, Mo.	Texas City, Tex.
Kensington, Ill.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.	Tremont, N. Y.
La Junta, Col.	Unionport, N. Y.
Lake Forest, Ill.	Van Nest, N. Y.
Leadville, Col.	Venice, Ill.
Long Island City, N. Y.	Victor, Col.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Waco, Tex.
Lynn, Mass.	Washington, D. C.
Maywood, Ill.	Westchester, N. Y.
Memphis, Tenn.	Whatcom, Wash.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Moreland, Ill.	Woodlawn, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Yonkers, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.	

Total 105 cities.

Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held August 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

Klassenerkenntnisse.

Erkenntniß seiner Klassenlage ist für den Arbeiter der Wegweiser, der ihm die Bahn bezeichnet, auf der er seinen Vormarsch zu bewirken hat und ihm auch die Mittel an die Hand giebt, den endgültigen Weg seiner Bestrebungen herbeizuführen.

Nur der klassenbewußte Arbeiter ist in allen Lebenslagen zuverlässig, wetterfest und sturmerprobt. Der Kampf ist sein Element. Zehnmal unterlegen, ist sein Muth ungebeugt, bietet er stets von Neuem dem Gegner muthig die Stirn. Der klassenbewußte Arbeiter weiß, daß auch eine erlittene Niederlage seine Position auf die Dauer nicht zu schwächen vermag; er weiß, daß sie im Gegentheil den Anstoß giebt, neue Kräfte heranzuziehen, die Reserven mobil zu machen, die Fernstehenden aufzurütteln, die Indifferenten der Organisation zuzuführen.

Der Arbeiter, einmal zur Erkenntniß seiner Klassenlage gekommen, ist gegen alle Einflüsterungen oder Liebeserwerbungen ebenso empfindlich, als ihn Drohungen oder gar Maßregelungen kalt lassen. Der klassenbewußte Arbeiter ist frei von jeder selbstischen, eigennützigen, nur der persönlichen Vortheil wahrnehmenden Regung. Der klassenbewußte Arbeiter kennt nur einen Weg sein persönliches Interesse zu wahren; am Anfang dieses Weges steht der Wegweiser, der die Inschrift trägt: „Einer für Alle, und Alle für Einen."

Bei klassenbewußten Arbeitern geht das persönliche Interesse in dem Interesse der Allgemeinheit auf, fällt mit diesem innig zusammen. Eine Wahrung der persönlichen Interessen ist bei klassenbewußten Arbeitern gleichbedeutend mit der Wahrung der Interessen der Allgemeinheit. Die gleiche Nothlage führt die Arbeiter zum Klassenbewußtsein, die gleiche Opferwilligkeit, der brüderliche Beistand, der gleiche Genuß erringender Vortheile sind der Ausfluß dieses Klassenbewußtseins.

Leider hat die gleiche Nothlage, welche ihren verderblichen Einfluß auf den gesammten Arbeiterstand ausübt, noch nicht vermocht, alle Arbeiter zum Nachdenken anzuregen und die klassenbewußten Arbeiter erziehen. Dies kommt daher, daß es gerade nicht so leicht ist, die Grundursache der Nothlage des Arbeiterstandes — die kapitalistischen Produktion in allen Phasen zu durchschauen. Wird auf die noch nicht zur Erkenntniß gelangten Arbeiter, auf die Zweifler und ungläubigen Thomase, nicht bei jeder Gelegenheit eingewirkt, so bleiben dieselben in dem schwer zu überwindenden Fatalismus befangen, der dem aufgeklärten Arbeiter zu dessen Verdruß immer wieder mit den Worten entgegen tritt: Ja, Recht hast Du ja, aber erreichen wirst Du doch nichts; oder, ich bin schon zu alt geworden, laßt die Bestrebungen den Jüngeren zukommen, ich darf mir meine Arbeitsstelle aus Familienrücksichten nicht gefährden. Diese Zweifler und Widerstrebenden sind unter Umständen noch festere Stützen des Unternehmerthums als die völlig Indifferenten, die völlig Unwissenden. Die ersteren erwägen immer erst vorsichtig alle Eventualitäten ab, ehe sie ihre Entscheidung treffen. Sie sind die Sicherheitskommissäre, die erst sehen wollen, wie der Hase läuft, denen erst die Sicherheit des Erfolges garantirt und mit Händen greifbar erscheinen muß, ehe sie sich mit ihren Arbeitskollegen solidarisch erklären. Es sind die Weisheitskrämer, die wenn durch ihre eigene zweifelhafte Haltung die Nothlage der Arbeiter eine immer verzweifeltere wird, und das momentane Aufbäumen gegen dieselbe, einzelne Kollegen der brutalen Peinigung durch die Hungerpeitsche überantwortet, mit dem Finger an der Nase betonen, „Ja, das konnte ich euch voraussagen, daß es so kommen würde." Sie wollen es mit dem Unternehmer nicht verderben, sich aber auch nicht ganz von den Kollegen isoliren.

Dies Schwanken, diese Halbheit gereicht aber den klassenbewußten und unter dem Einfluß des Klassenbewußtseins handelnden Arbeitern meistens größer zum Nachtheil, als das Verhalten der völlig Indifferenten. Die Letzteren sind entweder der Aufklärung zugänglich, oder aber auch werden dieselben bei vorkommenden Aktionen in die Bewegung hineingezogen, der sie sich dann mit ihrem Denken und Fühlen hingeben. Viel kommt es darauf an, daß Arbeiter, die den ersten Anstoß zum Nachdenken über ihre Nothlage empfangen haben, in verständiger Weise an die Hand gegangen wird, damit sich dieselben das Maß wirthschaftlicher Kenntnisse aneignen, daß sie selbstständig in der Lage sind, gegentheilige Meinungen widerlegen zu können. Nichts macht den Arbeiter sattelhafter, als wenn er das, was er instinktiv für recht und wichtig hält, auch erfolgreich gegen Angriffe zu vertheidigen mag. Die Klassenerkenntniß des Arbeiters hat zur Voraussetzung, daß er sich klar macht, daß die Interessen von Kapital und Arbeit unter der Vorbedingung der kapitalistischen Produktion niemals die gleichen sind, nichts mit einander gemein haben, sondern sich scharf von einander scheiden, feindlich einander gegenüber stehen. Warum sind die Interessen von Kapital und Arbeit sich nicht ergänzende, sich nicht einander bedingende?

Behaupten ja doch die sogenannten Harmonieapostel das Gegentheil von dem, was hier als die Voraussetzung der Klassenerkenntniß hingestellt wird! Die Interessen von Kapital und Arbeit stehen sich um deswillen feindlich einander gegenüber, weil der Zweck der kapitalistischen Produktion nicht in vollkommensten, Jedermann leicht und auskömmlich zugänglichsten Gütererzeugung besteht, sondern weil der Zweck der kapitalistischen Produktion darin besteht, für das Kapital den größtmöglichsten Profit herauszuschlagen. Als die kapitalistische Produktion in dem Industrialismus ihren Einzug hielt, suchten die Lobhudeler desselben, dem Volke den Segen desselben dadurch begreiflich zu machen, daß sie verkündeten, es breche nunmehr eine neue Aera der Vertilgung aller Produkte an, die männiglich gestatte, mehr Bedürfnisse mit dem seither verdienten Lohn zu befriedigen. Für die erste Periode des Industrialismus traf diese Behauptung auch zu. Die Arbeiter fanden gern und willige Aufnahme bei gutem Verdienst. Doch der Wahn war kurz und die Reue lang. Die planlose kapitalistische Produktive entfesselte einen wilden Konkurrenzkampf, der den Kapitalismus nöthigte, nach Mittel zu suchen, die Produktionskosten herabzusetzen, um billigere Verkaufsofferten auf dem Waarenmarkt machen zu können. Die weitgehendste Einführung der Theilarbeit, begünstigt durch eine stetig sich vervollkommnende Technik, war die Folge.

Arbeitslosigkeit und sinkende Löhne verbreiteten derart Schrecken, daß die Ausbeutung der benöthigten Arbeitskräfte von dem Kapital ins Ungemessene ausgedehnt werden konnte. Weder Gesundheit noch Lebensdauer des Arbeiters brauchte geschont zu werden. Sind die Kräfte des Einen erschöpft, zehn Andere stehen bereit die Stelle um noch geschmälerten Lohn einzunehmen. Dem Arbeiter trat jetzt mit erschreckender Deutlichkeit die Thatsache vor Augen, daß auch ihre Arbeitskraft ein Theil der Produktionskosten sei, die den gleichen Schwankungen des Preises unterworfen waren, wie die Rohmaterialien, die sie unter ihren Händen verarbeiteten. An ihrem eigenen Leibe mußten die Arbeiter die Erfahrung machen, daß ihre Arbeitskraft den Stempel des Waarenkarakters trage, daß sie käuflich seien auf dem Markte, nach dem Gesetz das den Marktpreis regulirt, — nach Angebot und Nachfrage.

Die Arbeiter machten aber auch noch die weitere unangenehme Entdeckung, daß ihnen jegliche Einwirkung, Angebot und Nachfrage zu regeln, durch die Entwickelung der kapitalistischen Produktion und deren Wirkungen, unter den Händen entschwunden war, daß ihnen jegliche Einwirkung und Mitbestimmung auf den Verkaufspreis ihrer Arbeitskraft entzogen sei. Das vorhandene, dauernd vorhandene größere Arbeitsangebot über die von der kapitalistischen Produktion benöthigte Kopfzahl der Arbeiter hinaus, verleiht dem Kapitalismus das furchtbare Uebergewicht, alle Bestrebungen des Arbeiterstandes seine Lage auf der Grundlage der Anerkennung seiner Gleichberechtigung zu verbessern, niederzuhalten. Dies Uebergewicht wird der Kapitalismus so lange besitzen und auch rücksichtslos ausüben, so lange es nicht gelingt, auf Grund der vorgetragenen Klassenerkenntniß die Arbeitermassen zur Klasse zu organisiren.

Hieraus ergiebt sich die Thätigkeit der organisirten Arbeiter von selbst. Bei ihren Bestrebungen müssen sie jederzeit die Aufklärung der Massen als ihr vornehmstes Ziel betrachten. Nur die Zahl der zur Erkenntniß ihrer Klassenlage gelangten Arbeiter, läßt einen Schluß zu, wie weit der Einfluß der Arbeiter auf die Gestaltung der öffentlichen Rechtsverhältnisse reicht bez. sich Zeltung verschaffen kann.

Die Ohnmacht gegenüber dem Kapitalismus, wozu der einzelne Arbeiter verurtheilt ist, zwingt ihn, sich nicht nur einer fachgewerklichen Organisation anzuschließen, sondern auch auf dem politischen Wege sich zu vereinigen, sich lostrennen von allen bürgerlichen Parteien. Beherzige ein Jeder, der, unter Erkenntniß ihrer Klassenlage festgefügten und gegliederten Arbeitermasse ist es vorbehalten, alle Klassenunterschiede zu beseitigen. Nach dieser Einsicht gilt es zu handeln.

H. D., Mitglied der
Lokal Union 375,
New York.

OBITUARY

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
January 30, 1899.

WHEREAS It has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe to call upon this Union and remove from our midst our most worthy Brother COVERT, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the bereaved wife and children, in their sorrow, and pray God to ease the aching void caused by death, and that each of us may realize the fact, that, as our Brother was called away so suddenly, so may we be called.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be tendered the family, and be published in our local papers, a copy be sent to our official paper THE CARPENTER for publication and also be spread upon the minutes of this Local.

JOHN L. DEVEAUGH,
A. H. PARKER. } *Committee.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
February 4, 1899.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother LUCIUS JUDD, and

WHEREAS, the members of Local Union No. 7, feel the loss of a faithful member, and an earnest promoter of Unionism, therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days and that we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our deceased brother and be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this Union that a copy be sent to the bereaved widow and also to the CARPENTER our official Journal for publication.

THOS. SETMAN,
H HENDRICKSON,
P. LINDBOM. } *Committee.*

DENVER, COLO.
February 7, 1899.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder of the Universe, to remove from our midst our late and respected Brother, FRANCIS SHORT, therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 55 U. B. C. & J. of A., mourn the loss of Brother FRANCIS SHORT, and extend its sympathy to the bereaved widow in her hour of affliction, and we trust that the severity of the blow may be mitigated by the remembrance that we will all meet again in the celestial home above. And be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes; a copy presented to the widow; and also published in our official organ THE CARPENTER.

WM. H. TAYLOR,
GEO. H. WILSON,
WM. C. RITCH. } *Committee.*

NEW LONDON, CONN.
February 9th, 1899.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Master Builder of the Universe, to remove from us our Brother RICHARD T. CULLEN, a most worthy member of Union No. 133.

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Cullen we all recognize the fact that no man knoweth when the grim reaper death will cut us down, and, while lamenting his loss, we tender the bereaved family our sincere sympathy in their loss of a loving Brother.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; also a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and also published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

GEO. W. ARNOLD,
A. G. KEENEY,
EDWARD ELLIOTT. } *Committee.*

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending January 31, 1899.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$182 00	100	$5 60	210	$13 20	393	$5 20
2	33 00	101	6 45	211	49 40	394	14 90
3	7 40	102	8 20	212	11 90	400	2 80
5	33 80	103	10 65	213	8 65	402	8 20
6	3 60	104	5 20	214	4 40	406	4 60
7	86 00	105	4 60	215	16 20	407	3 00
8	18 80	106	21 15	216	6 50	409	4 40
9	19 80	107	20 80	217	3 00	416	41 40
10	174 80	109	47 20	218	4 85	419	43 40
11	47 55	110	16 50	220	4 80	427	69 90
12	57 40	111	6 60	221	5 00	428	6 40
13	16 20	112	50 20	222	8 20	429	16 70
14	2 80	114	11 90	223	6 60	433	20 90
15	24 80	115	69 00	224	28 20	434	5 80
16	25 55	116	2 80	225	6 65	437	5 90
17	4 80	119	29 60	228	9 80	439	26
18	4 85	120	6 80	229	4 00	440	11 80
19	34 30	121	10 75	230	8 00	442	3 20
20	16 30	122	11 65	231	13 95	444	12 60
21	28 60	123	1 00	233	7 00	448	8 60
22	69 80	124	2 40	235	6 05	449	14 20
23	41 60	125	44 60	236	5 29	451	18 60
24	34 25	126	10 50	238	11 15	453	50 50
25	21 40	128	2 50	239	13 40	457	54 45
26	35 10	129	12 50	241	4 80	460	2 20
27	16 00	130	10 00	242	12 80	462	3 05
28	11 55	131	24 05	243	3 30	464	31 00
29	26 40	134	6 80	244	3 00	467	4 90
30	24 80	135	18 90	245	10 40	468	24 20
31	19 90	136	4 80	246	3 20	471	37 60
33	30 00	137	7 00	247	21 40	473	49 20
34	14 75	139	14 80	249	9 60	474	4 95
35	8 20	140	4 00	250	10 80	476	65 60
36	17 60	141	26 00	251	9 45	482	13 30
37	4 35	142	26 19	252	16 20	483	32 00
38	6 20	143	2 60	256	2 80	484	12 00
39	8 00	144	5 04	257	111 60	490	21 60
40	8 20	146	39 10	258	20 00	493	25 60
42	9 70	147	17 00	259	8 40	497	41 80
43	99 60	148	25 00	260	6 80	507	10 10
44	9 60	149	6 20	261	2 63	509	57 80
45	13 10	151	37 80	262	10	513	14 85
46	10 60	152	4 70	263	2 10	515	13 20
47	29 40	154	3 20	264	10 00	521	14 40
48	3 20	155	5 40	265	6 00	522	12 60
49	12 00	157	2 20	266	2 80	526	51 00
50	3 60	158	2 50	273	13 10	534	7 60
51	45 00	159	3 20	274	19 70	547	33 95
52	36 30	160	43 00	275	5 20	563	10 50
54	25 20	161	31 30	281	122 60	564	10 20
55	78 80	164	4 00	286	22 40	567	33 10
56	11 00	165	4 20	287	3 45	578	3 40
57	4 80	166	6 30	288	5 60	580	3 20
58	205 30	167	20 00	291	21 80	584	14 80
60	16 40	168	13 60	295	2 60	592	21 95
61	34 42	169	30 60	300	8 00	593	8 00
62	106 30	170	4 65	301	41 45	605	6 60
64	60 85	171	7 60	304	13 95	611	13 90
65	18 40	172	15 95	305	3 50	612	3 60
66	4 60	173	2 80	308	223 20	617	8 00
67	7 80	174	24 80	309	190 40	622	30 60
69	9 00	175	13 12	315	8 40	628	8 55
70	9 50	176	16 40	316	4 45	637	10 70
71	3 40	177	38 10	323	2 40	638	10 50
72	49 30	178	6 75	325	11 60	639	18 50
73	84 20	179	18 75	328	15 40	650	4 20
74	7 70	180	3 00	332	8 10	652	17 70
75	19 60	181	114 80	333	13 00	658	3 00
76	6 80	182	11 40	334	4 00	659	12 20
77	5 20	183	15 20	340	85 90	676	8 90
78	16 20	184	8 60	342	5 00	678	10 60
79	5 80	185	7 80	343	10 80	687	7 90
80	17 60	186	2 40	346	3 90	692	2 40
81	11 00	187	8 40	349	8 00	696	6 65
82	2 20	188	4 80	352	20 20	703	3 80
84	4 25	189	39 50	355	9 80	704	10 60
85	8 30	190	7 40	356	7 90	707	11 20
86	14 00	191	6 40	359	15 80	712	2 60
88	9 40	193	16 95	360	8 00	714	7 80
89	2 80	194	2 00	361	24 20	715	45 60
90	18 00	195	3 60	365	18 80	716	25 80
91	53 75	197	2 00	371	4 40	723	
92	9 70	198	6 60	374	11 75	726	
93	24 60	200	32 70	375	178 80	738	2 60
95	11 40	202	29 65	381	17 00	746	2 40
96	31 40	203	16 00	382	70 40	750	14 30
97	8 70	208	2 60	384	5 60	757	3 60
98	42 40	209	15 40	391	8 20	786	3 30
99	2 20						

Total $7,284 55

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Agents for THE CARPENTER.

ALABAMA.

89. MOBILE—D. French, 601 Charleston st.
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

ARKANSAS.

248. FAYETTEVILLE—R. M. Gaut.
86. FT. SMITH—H. G. Reed.

CALIFORNIA.

194. ALAMEDA—C. H. Thrane, 2975 Johnson ave.
332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.
36. OAKLAND—Chas J. Jacobs, 1767 Grove st.
235. RIVERSIDE—Chas. Hamilton, Vine and Sixth sts.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council, Wm. J. Kidd, 220 3d st.
22. N. L. Waudell, 1133½ Mission st., Sta. B.
95. (Latin) L. Masarie, 44½ Erie st.
304. (Ger.) Wm. Jilge, 405 Ellsworth st.
483. Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
316. SAN JOSE—W. J Wilcox, 525 W. Julian st.
35. SAN RAFAEL—J. J. Sheils, Box 194.

CANADA.

14. BRANTFORD—I. W. Taylor, 158 Terrace Hill.
83. HALIFAX, N. S.—Geo. Browne, 12 Willow st.
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) E. Frechette, 231 Sanguinet.
376. " Allan Ramsay, 157 Quesnel st.
255. RAT PORTAGE, ONT. Jas. T. Marzetti.
38 ST. CATHERINES—James Hindson, Henry st.
27 TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—Alfred E Coffin, 1213 Richard st.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—R. Bell, 76 Schultz st.

COLORADO.

264. BOULDER—E. Lindborg.
515. COLO. SPRINGS—Frank Sawyer, Elk Hotel.
CRIPPLE CREEK—Sec. of D C., P.N. McPhee, Box 476.
547. CRIPPLE CREEK—Will. Smith, 569 E Myers
55. DENVER—L. B. Reeder, 1332 California st.
244. EL DORA—J. H. Rehm.
178. INDEPENDENCE—T. W. Reid, Macon, P. O Box 5.
234. OURAY—John Kirby.
584. VICTOR—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—J C. Booth, 770 Norman st.
127. DERBY—Geo. H. Lampert, 36 Bank st.
43. HARTFORD—Alex. McKay, 57 Wooster st.
97 NEW BRITAIN—A. L. Johnson, 114 Franklin.
79 NEW HAVEN—Wm. Wilson, 508 Chapel st.
133. NEW LONDON - A G. Keeney, 1 W. Coit st.
137. NORWICH—F. S Edmonds, 293 Central ave.
746 NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
210 STAMFORD—R. B. McMillin, 176 Pacific st.
216. TORRINGTON—Chas Stewart, 47 Forest st.
260. WATERBURY—Jos. E. Sandiford, 27 N. Vine.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—J. T. Kenyon, 1415 Rhode Island ave., N. W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) J. A. Sampson, 26 W. Union st.
605. " F. E. Houghton, 917 E. Church st.
74. PENSACOLA—J. A. Lyle, 316½ W. Zawagossa
696. TAMPA—C. B. Hester, 2407 Tampa st.

GEORGIA.

439. ATLANTA—T. H. J. Miller, 16 Venable st.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
240. AUGUSTA—W. M. Hare, 1927 Watkins st.
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
261. VALDOSTA—S. W. Booker.

ILLINOIS.

433. BELLEVILLE—Henry Steiner, 605 S. Illinois street.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—O. Gratton, 3809 S. Albany Ave.
41. CHAMPAIGN—O. F. Miller, 407 Thomas ave.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, Thos. Neale, 187 E. Wash st., Room 7.
1. W. G. Schardt, 189 E. Washingt'n st., Room 2.
10. J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
13. T. J. Lelivelt, 1710 Fillmore st.
21 (French) P. Hudon, 207 S. Center ave.
54. (Bohem.) John Dlouhy, 1222 W. 21 Pl.
58. William W. Bennette, 1041 Roscoe st.
181. (Scan.) J.C. Johnson 889 N Washtenaw ave.
242. (Ger.) Hermann Voell, 4825 Paulina st.
416. Jas. Bell, 1310 W. 18th Pl.
419 (Ger) John Suckrau, 3253 S. Oakley ave.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 732 N. Rockwell st.
204. COFFEEN—Jas. Morgan.
285. COLLINSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Lock Box 471.
269. DANVILLE—
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
62. ENGLEWOOD—A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen st.
360. GALESBURG—C J. Johnson 879 Wash'n ave.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J Murray, 1299 E. 71st st.
174. JOLIET—G D. Kanagy, 305 Richmond st.
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) Ed. Lapolice, 214 W. 116th st.
159. KEWANEE—Chas. Winquist, Box 11.
250. LAKE FOREST—Chas. Dean, Box 65.
241. MOLINE—John Carlson, 1203 7th ave.
80. MORELAND—Jas. M. Parnie, 2011 Monroe st. Chicago.
183. PEORIA J. H. Rice, 405 Behrends ave.
195. PERU—David George, Box 322.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Euscher, 933 S. 8th st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Wm. Krueger, Jr., 1101 4th.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S, Chicago.
16. SPRINGFIELD—T. M. Blankenship, 724 S. 14th
495. STREATOR—
448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demerest, 719 County st.

INDIANA.

352. ANDERSON—Geo. Woodmauser. 235 W. 11th
652. ELWOOD—W. H. Shaw, 1350 S. A. st.
90. EVANSVILLE—F. W. Klein, 513 Edgar st.
213. HARTFORD CITY—I. O. Bault.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of Dist. Council, D. D. Stoddard, 144 E. Washington st.
60. (Ger) Jno. Eisel, 1824 Singleton st.
281. J. T. Goode, 308 W. Maryland st.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 216 South st.
365 MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.
592. MUNCIE—H. P. Baker, 412 S. Franklin st.
205. TERRE HAUTE—R. W. Floyd, 1618 3d ave.
658. VINCENNES—Levi Taylor, 1205 Perry st.
220. WASHINGTON—Jas. Ramsey, Jr., 8 S.E. 7th st

INDIAN TERRITORY.

162. MUSKOGEE—J. P. Hosmer.

IOWA.

315. BOONE—G. L. McElroy.
534. BURLINGTON—J. Hackman, 905 S. Central av.
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 432 Brady st.
106. DES MOINES—U. S. G. Badgley, 1303 21st st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
767. OTTUMWA—J.W. Morrison, 110 S. Jefferson st

KANSAS.

253. ARGENTINE—
138. KANSAS CITY—M. E. Holland, 508 Tauromee ave.
499. LEAVENWORTH—Jno. E. Cressley, 9th and Sherman.
158. TOPEKA—A. M. H. Claudy, 408 Tyler st.
201. WICHITA—J. L. Taylor, 520 S. Osage st.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785. " (Ger.) B. Kampsen, 262 W. 13th st.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O Hall.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Huffman. 1737 Gallagher.
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.
698. NEWPORT—W. E. Wing, 622 Central ave

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. Aug. Limberg, 714 Foucher st.
704. F. Duhrkop, 617 Cadiz st.
739. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche ave.
85. SHREVEPORT—L. Malkus, Box 261.

MAINE.

407. LEWISTON—C. F. Tinker, 19 Turner st., Auburn.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1519 W. Mulberry st.
44. " (Ger.) H B. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—Secretary of Dist. Council, C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian St.
33. " C. J. Gallagher, 8 Rand Pl., Roxbury.
218. E. BOSTON—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian st.
223. FALL RIVER—Isian Dion, 162 Suffolk st.
82. HAVERHILL—R. A. Clark, 36 Dudley st.
424. HINGHAM—H. E. Wherity, Box 113.
123. HOLYOKE—F. Marchand, 46 Cabot st.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Wm. C. Gemmel, 17 Crosby st.
370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
49. LOWELL—Frank A. Kappler, 291 Lincoln st.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach, 9 Elm ct.
154. MARLBORO—J. O. Donohue, 37 School st.
409 NEW BEDFORD—C.G. Francis, 216 North st.
275. NEWTON—C L. Connors, 82 West st.
193. NORTH ADAMS—G. W. Houghton, 1 Ryon's Lane.
444. PITTSFIELD—Chas Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
67. ROXBURY—H. M. Taylor, 116 Whitfield st., Dorchester.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Jr., Box 485, Merrick.
177. " P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
222. WESTFIELD—H. G. Pomeroy, 30 Chestnut st.
23. WORCESTER—W.A Rossley, 5 City View ave.

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelly, 416 Tawas st.
116. BAY CITY—E G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
196. GRAND RAPIDS—A. Van Dyke, 64 Quimby st.
130. HANCOCK—Louis Verville, Box 116
173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
100. MUSKEGON—Harley W. Starke, 11 Marshall
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 501 Ward st., E. S.
334. " Jacob Spindler, 1323 MacKinaw st.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell, 282 Portage av.
226. TRAVERSE CITY—John J. Tisdale, 318 7th st.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—John Knox, Box 283, W. Duluth.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—Henning Stubee, 2303 E. 22d
266. RED LAKE FALLS—N. Holberg.
87. ST. PAUL—Nels Johnson, 707 Martin st.

MISSOURI.

4.—KANSAS CITY—
110. ST. JOSEPH—Wm. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
5. (Ger.) Wm. Lammert, 1910 Lami st.
45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 1416 Montgomery st.
47. (Ger.) A. Hoffmann, 2121 Victor st.
73. Geo. C. Newman, 703 N. 15th st.
257. J. A. Steininger, 3635 Lucky st.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) Edw. Bruggemann, 2624 Madison st.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W Starr, Box 238.
256. BELT—Andrue Eckerson.
112. BUTTE CITY—C. F. Nugent, Box 623.
286 GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
153 HELENA—O. E. Horn, 13 Sheland st.
28. MISSOULA—M. C. Pepple.

NEBRASKA.

427. OMAHA—J. H. Maus, 831 S. 28th st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.
486. BAYONNE—P. A. Miller, 13 E 53d st.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 430 Walnut st.
217. E. ORANGE—L. P. Sherrer, 34 Bedford st.
167. ELIZABETH—H Zimmerman 240 South st.
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath. 312 Union st.
391. HOBOKEN—A. Crothers, 131 Jackson st.
467. " (Ger.) H Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
57. IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert.
139. JERSEY CITY—Jos G. Hunt, 440 Communipaw ave.
482. " L. F. Ryan, 181 Ninth st.
564. (J. C. Heights) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
232. MILBURN—J H. White, Short Hills.
305 MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—Jas. McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 168.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, W. M. Shaw, 415 Plane st.
119. H. G. Long, 10 Davis st., E. Newark.
120. (Ger.) Fred. Tebe, 639 S. 18th st.
148. Herm. Henri, 287 Waverly st.
306. A. L. Beegle, 120 N. 2d st.
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 584 Springfield ave.
349. ORANGE - M. Morlock, 17 Parkinson Ter.
325. PATERSON—P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th st.
490. PASSAIC—Geo. A Quimby, 326 Montgomery
65. PERTH AMBOY—W. H. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S Garrison, 8 Fayette st.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield
31. TRENTON—J. J. Rourke, 25 Market st.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " (Ger.) Wm. J. Franklin, 450 Elk st.
6 AMSTERDAM—Lester Covey, 20 Milton st.
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
24. BATAVIA—F. S. Booth. 142 Harvester ave.
233. BINGHAMPTON—F. W. Sicklor, 42 Walnut st.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, E. P. Mossein, 372 12th st.
12. Otto Zeibig, 1432 De Kalb ave.
32. (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) H Munster, 371 Palmetto st.
109. Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave., Sub-Sta. 43.
126. M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
147. C. E. Brown, 272 Howard ave.
175. W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st
247. Chas. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
291. (Ger) F. Kramer, 290 Harmann st.
381. S. E Elliott, 1295 St. Mark's ave.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. H. S. Thurber, 318a 15th st.
639. Jos. Mitchell, 311 53d st
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, W. Wreggitt, 78 Edward st.
9. W. H. Wreggitt, 78 Edward st.
355. (Ger) Jno. Groele, 536 Doat st.
374 E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. J. H. Myers, 83 Landon st.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave and 11th st.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—E. Ward, P. O. Box 119
323 FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—W. W. Rowe, Box 215.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
187. GENEVA—G. W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLENS FALLS—E. J. White, 10 Gage ave.
68. HEMPSTEAD—S. B. Chester, Box 82.
149. IRVINGTON—Robert Brown, Hastings-on-Hudson.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
66. JAMESTOWN—O. D. Smith, 794 E. Second st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—John E. Forshay, 864 Union ave., New York City.
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, 207 Smith ave
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—W. Furman, 531 Jamaica ave.
212. MT. VERNON—A. H. Parker, 273 W. Lincoln avenue.
493. " Jas. Beardsley, 32 N. 6th ave.
301. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—J. V. Gahan, 30 Birch st
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—Peter A. Anderson, Box 13, Corona, N. Y.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, D. F. Featherston, 309 W. 143d st.
BRONX—Secretary of District Council, A. F. Roth, 18½ South st., Mt Vernon.
51. J. J. Hewitt 595 E 133d st. Care Neilan.
56. (Floor Layers) J. Hefner, 411 Steinway ave., L. I. City.
64. Thos. P. J Coleman, 788 6th ave., Care Molle.
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 84 E. 113th st.
309 (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st av.
340. D. Vanderbeek, 259 W. 128th st.
375. (Ger.) F. W. Mueller, 635 Morris ave.
382. H. Seymour, 166 E. 67th.
457. (Scan.) O. Wallin, 24 W 118th st.
464. (Ger.) Vincent Sauter, 677 Courtland ave.
468. Jas. Maguire, 223 Delancey st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 754 9th ave.
476. Wm. E. P. Schwartz, 2 Brown's Point, Astoria, L. I.
478. J. J. Plaeger, 3417 3d ave.
497. (Ger.) Geo. Berthold, 321 E. 12th st.
509. John McGrail, 174 E. 82nd st.
513. (Ger.) Jno. H. Borrs, 1571 ave. A.
707. (Fr Canadian) Geo. Menard, 157 E. 74th st.
715. Chas. Camp, 223 W. 148th st.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
474. NYACK—R F. Wool, Box 493.
101 ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
163. PEEKSKILL—C. T. Powell, 306 Simpson pl.
77. PORTCHESTER—Frank Stephen, 213 Madison ave.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—J. P. Jacobson, Box 32.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 5 Snyder st.
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Pl.
231. " John Buehrle, 30 Buchan Park.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary Dist. Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, West New Brighton
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee Box 545.
SYRACUSE—Secretary of District Council, D C. Parke, 537 Renwick ave.
15 (Ger) J. R. Ryan, 125 Gebhardt ave
26. E. E Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
192. A. J. Lamirande, 250 Gertrude.
78 TROY—David King, Box 65.
125 UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—W. J. Mullen, 121 A. Main st.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council, Jas. Gagan, 110 Hugenot, New Rochelle, N. Y.
172. WESTCHESTER—Frank Vanderpool, Blondell ave.
128. WHITESTONE—Geo. Belton, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, White Plains ave., bet. 1st and 2nd sts.
273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " F. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—G. C. Lumley, 51 Blanton st.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—A. H. Bates, 189 N. Howard st.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170 BRIDGEPORT—John D Glenn, Box 41.
140. BUCYRUS—Wm. Rein, 622 E. Rensselaer st.
245 CAMBRIDGE—V. C. Ferguson, 937 E. Stubenville ave.
143. CANTON—Chas. A. Rimmel, 525 N. McKinley ave.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, J. H Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
2. J. E. Overbecke, 2622 Hackberry st., Walnut Hills.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 969 Gest st.
327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
628. A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st.
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. Jos. Lang, Box 301, Carthage.
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council, F. A. Moran, 158 Superior st., Room 10.
11. H. L. Lepole, 18 Poe ave.
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
393 (Ger) Theo. Welhrich 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger) Albert Karp, 963 Clark st.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 1127 Highland st.
101 DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 132 S. La Belle st.
346 " (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—R M Newell.
647. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 529 Heaton st.
182 LIMA D. E Speer, 114 E. Second st.
703. LOCKLAND—Charles E Hertel, Box 182.
356 MARIETTA—J. W. Forester, 2 Woster lane.
650 POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—C. Thoman, 110 Campbell ave.
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adams.
243. TIFFIN—R. S Dysinger, Hedges st.
25. TOLEDO—Martin Terwilliger, 1080 Door st.
168. " (Ger.) P. Goetz, 236 Palmer st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—W. S. Stoyer, 715 Augusta st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OREGON.

50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. J. W. Pitts, 181 Washington ave.
237. (Ger.) A. Weizman 66 Troy Hill road.
135. ALLENTOWN—A M. Moyer, 136 N 5th st.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—I. M. Swinker 412 Broadway S. Bethlehem.
124. BRADFORD—W. H. McQuown, 55 Wash'n st
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
122 GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval
462 GREENSBURG—J H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
287. HARRISBURG—W. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
120 HAZLETON—Chas. Slover, 407 W. Oak st.
288 HOMESTEAD—Edwin Rowe, Jr., L Box 527
208. LANCASTER—Jos. Smith, 229 Chester st
206. NEW CASTLE—C. C. Norris, 382½ W. Washington st.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—C. S. Aulenbach.
262. PECKVILLE—T. U. Spangenburg.
PHILADELPHIA—Sec District Council John Watson, 2618 Jasper st., Station K.
8. W. C. Hall, 1433 S. Nineteenth st.
227. (Kensington) John Watson, 2618 Jasper st Station K.
238. (Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N Fourth st.
359. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 1909 E. Huntingdon.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council, J. G. Snyder, 412 Grant st.
142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Sherman ave., Alleg
164. (Ger.) P. Geck, 2133 Tustin st
165. (E. End) H. Robertson, 322 Princeton pl.
202. G. W. McCausland, 130 Lambert st., E. E.
230. W. J. Richey, 1601 Carson st.
254.
402. (Ger.) Louis Pauker, 184 Industry st.
150. PLYMOUTH—G. H. Edwards, Box 1040
145. SAYRE—Benton House.
583. SCRANTON—H. C. Scott, 737 Lee Court.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) T. Straub, rear 109 S. Main ave.
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A L. Smink, 510 E Cameron.
268 SHARON—S. B. Craig.
757. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45
93. WILKES-BARRE—D A Post, 17 Cinderella st.
102. " A H Ayers, 63 Penn st.
191. YORK—C. Snydeman, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND.

176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 18 Levin st.
342. PAWTUCKET—J. B. Parquet, Box 183, Valley Falls.
94. PROVIDENCE—P. Dolan, 9 Lawn st.
117. WOONSOCKET—J. A. Praray, 84 Orchard st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

52 CHARLESTON—(Col.) John Pinckney, 17 H st.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 E. Taylor st.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197 LEAD CITY—R. M. Spink.

TENNESSEE.

259. JACKSON—D. E. Holland, 303 Long st.
225. KNOXVILLE—W. W. Ramsey, 310 Fousha st.
152. MEMPHIS—(Col.) H. C. Ellison, 24 Dupree st.
219.
394. " J E. Wright, 82 Manassas st.

TEXAS.

300. AUSTIN—J. B. Webb, 505 W. 11th st.
185. CLEBURNE—J. C. Green, L. Box 300.
198. DALLAS—Wm. Watkins, Box 299.
371. DENISON—W. W. Neighbour, 1315 W. Gandy ave.
GALVESTON—Secretary of District Council, H. L. Weinberg, 1221 Ave. A.
526. J. E Proctor, 1414 19th st
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622. WACO—A. E. Widmer, Labor Hall.

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71. (Millwrs.) W. Trautmann, 1221 Vliet st.
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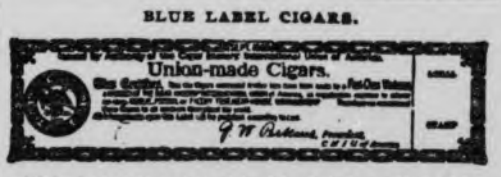

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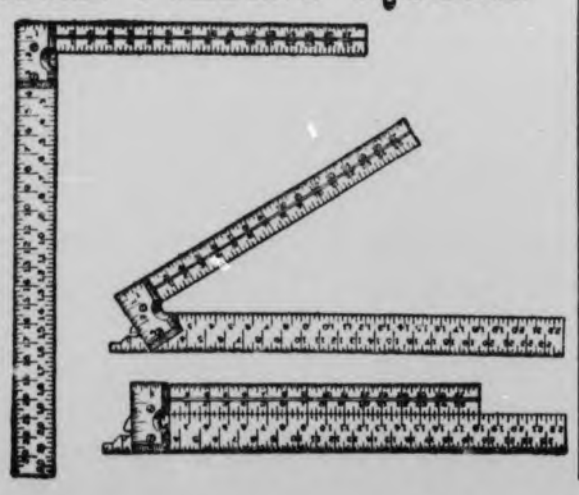

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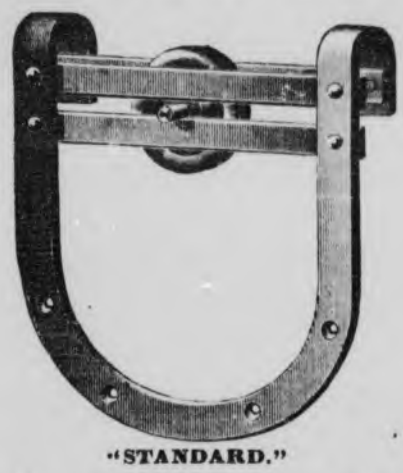

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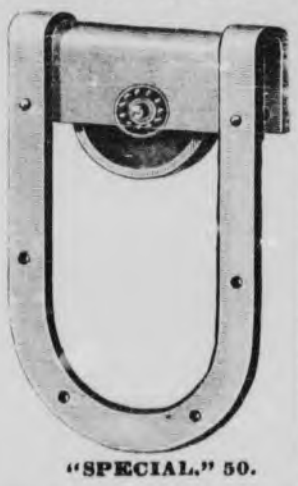

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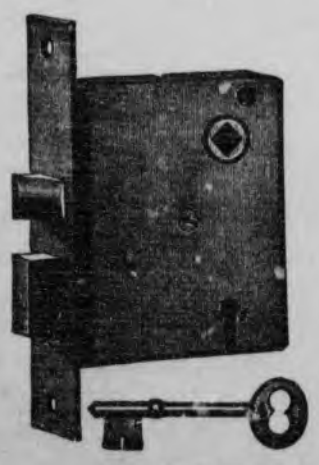

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No Issue

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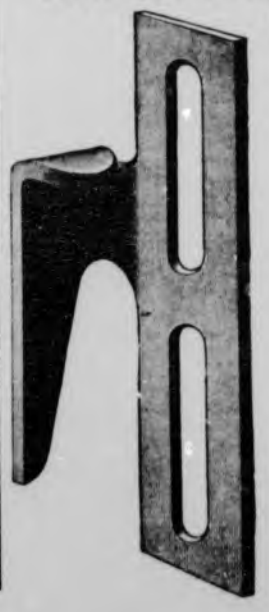

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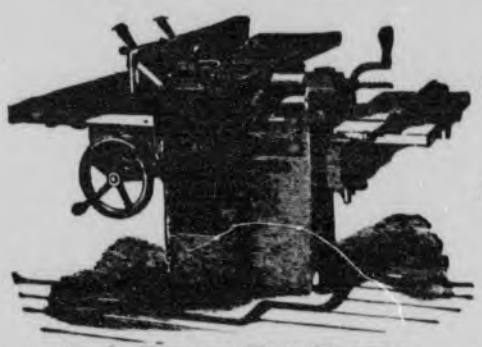

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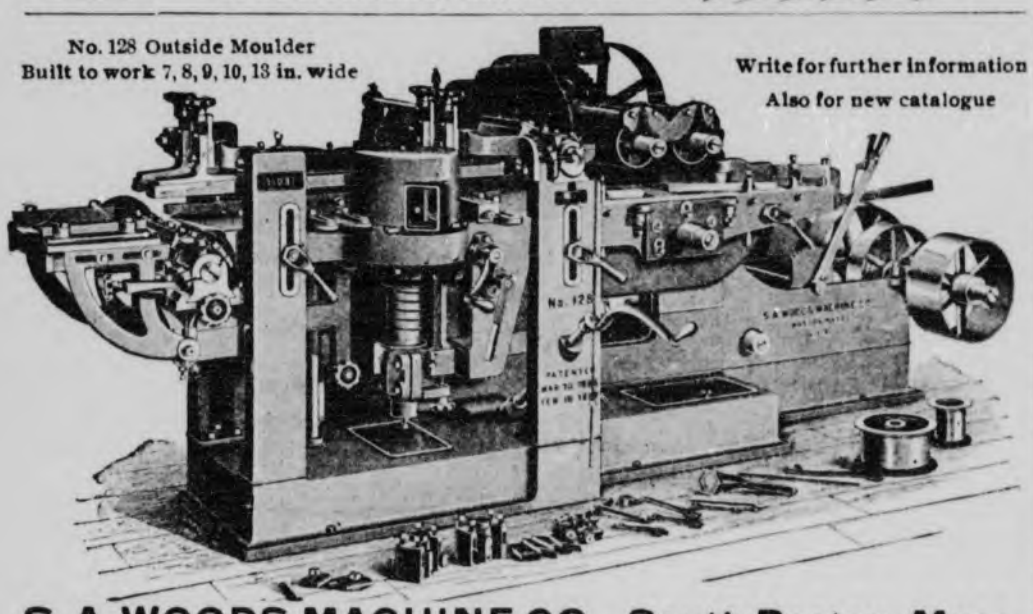

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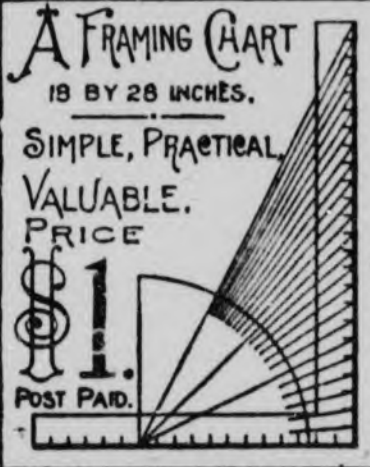

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VOL. XIX.—No. 4. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1899. | Fifty Cents per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

May.

Beryl and pearl against an opal sky
In wayward air the young leaves push and peer,
And we are very glad—old Earth and I—
That May is here.

There's whistling in the coppice all day long,
The apple blossoms drop in rosy rain;
In yonder beech the cuckoo tries his song
All day again.

The apple-blossoms drown the daisied grass,
One treads on silk and silver all the way:
Shout cuckoo, tell the swallows ere they pass,
How glad we are of May.

—*Nora Hopper.*

To Our Members and Readers.

Owing to the vast amount of work entailed in moving from the old to the new headquarters in the Lippincott Building, Twelfth and Filbert streets, Philadelphia, it was absolutely impossible to make the necessary preparations for the publication of the April number of the official journal, and consequently we were reluctantly compelled to disappoint our readers and contributors.

We have, however, succeeded in bringing order out of chaos; all reports from and documents referring to the various locals have been arranged and carefully filed, all property of the organization has been transferred to its new quarters without injury or loss, and the books, records and archives are now safely and properly preserved in an office and building completely fireproof.

Visiting members have expressed themselves as being particularly well pleased with the change, which was, none too soon, deemed necessary and imperative.

Belief and Work.

You don't believe in strikes, you say? All right. Neither do we.

You talk long and eloquently about their evil effects. Yes, in many instances the results are evil.

Now, suppose you switch off on that talk for awhile. Change your tune. Direct your eloquence along the line of proving the benefits of organization, thereby directly building up your own organization and indirectly helping the whole cause of labor unity. If a union is weak, it is solely because its members are weak, and many otherwise strong men weaken the cause by firing off their ammunition in the wrong direction.

The bigger a man is, the less liable is he to attack; the stronger a nation is, the less likelihood of war, and the more powerful a union becomes the less occasion will there be for strikes and lockouts.

If you "don't believe in strikes," if you see and feel and deprecate the evil of them, you are bound as an honest man to do all in your power to prevent them, and the only way you can do this is to make your union strong. It cannot be too strong.

You, mortal, must waken before you work, and work before you journey, and a toilsome, weary march lies before you in your travel to the shade of the trees. This, too, impatient soul: your journey cannot be made alone. Your brother must be wakened, and with you work and walk and bear the burden and heat of the day.

American Contracts in England.

A pleasant interest in the United States and a surprise that called for official explanation in England were created by the recent placing of orders for twenty locomotives, for the English Midland Railway, with American builders.

The explanation by the chairman of the company conveys a high compliment to American artisans, and makes a vivid exposition of the general manufacturing methods in the two countries.

As long ago as December, 1897, the company began placing orders in England for 170 locomotives. Up to February 15, 1899, not a single delivery had been made, though forty-eight should have been turned over to the company by that date.

In its strait the company tendered contracts to two American firms, one of which promised to deliver within ten weeks from the receipt of the order, and the other during March.

Finding that they could not get an engine made in England in less than fifteen months, and that they could get twenty built and shipped in the United States in four months, the directors had authorized the giving of the contracts to American firms. The same capacity for speedy delivery secured Americans the contract for the Atabara bridge, in the Soudan.

Eight-Hour Bill Becomes a Law in New York.

Governor Roosevelt, of New York, has signed the bill of Mr. Sabine amending the eight-hour law so as to make it rigid in enforcement. With it he filed a memorandum saying:

"This bill carries out the recommendation made in my message to the Legislature that the eight-hour law should be so amended as to make it effective. It will work on the whole an undoubted improvement, but unfortunately it is so drawn as to emphasize, instead of eliminating, two or three of the defects in the old law. The need of the passage of this law is evident. There is at present and has long been on the statute books an eight-hour law, but it is so easy of evasion that it has been largely inoperative. It is always detrimental to the best interests of the state to have a law on the statute books which pretends to do something and does not do it, and this, of course, is especially the case where it is highly important that the nominal end sought to be attained really should be attained. The general tendency toward the eight-hour working day has undoubtedly been healthful, and it is wise for the state to set a good example as an employer of labor, both as to the number of hours of labor exacted and as to paying a just and reasonable wage.

"It is even more important to reach contractors who do the state work than to reach the public servants of the state proper. Cheapness secured by the employment of gangs of men under the padrone system is cheapness for which the state pays altogether too dearly, for it is obtained at the cost of the sacrifice of good citizenship. It is, therefore, just that the ordinary employee of the state and of contractors who do state work should work for but eight hours and should receive a rate of wages not less than that paid for other labor of the same kind where the structure is to be put up, this not interfering with the purchase of a finished product.

"The permission to work overtime for additional compensation has resulted in such widespread evasion and nullification of the purposes of the law, especially among contractors, that it is wise to take it away in most cases. Certain needed exceptions are provided for in the bill, but there are other exceptions which must be provided for by the next legislature, if the bill is not to be a cause of needless expense to the state in various directions. There are some forms of labor where though the man is employed on and off for more than eight hours a day, his labor is not continuous.

"This is notably the case as regards lock-tenders on the less-frequented canals. Curiously enough, the less work there is to do on a lock, the longer is it necessary to have the nominal hours for labor. One of the most thoroughly satisfactory lock-tenders in the state is a woman, the widow of the former lock tender, whose house is by the lock. It is on a canal where work is not regular, and days may pass where, all told, she may not work more than an hour or two a day. Then will come a day or two when, owing to the accident of a number of boats passing, she may work on and off, though not continuously, from light to light. It would be, of course, a great injustice to her to diminish her compensation by providing for a paid substitute to do her work, and it would be a great injustice to the state to pay such a substitute in addition to paying her, when all told the aggregate of her work rarely requires her laboring eight hours all told, and never requires her laboring for eight hours continuously.

"With a shoveller, a mechanic or any other employe who is employed for eight hours steadily there is difficulty; but both the law as it reads at present and the law as it will read after the signing of this bill is not framed so that the case of a lock-tender can be met under it, save those practically continuous. Here the eight-hour law can be and shall be applied; but I shall hold under this bill, as it has been held in the past, that in the other places where the work is not continuous, intervals of rest continually intervening between the intervals of work, the aggregate of the time spent per day actually at work is to be included in the eight-hour law; in other words, that we shall not take an arbitrary stretch of eight hours, six of which the man may spend in idleness, and call them eight hours' work.

"Another class of cases comes under the Superintendent of Public Buildings, notably in the Capitol at Albany. These employees do not average eight hours a day throughout the year, because when the Legislature is not sitting their work is light; but

(*Continued on page 4.*)

CRAFT PROBLEMS

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

Rule for Dividing a Quadrangular Pyramid.

BUTTE, Mont., April 2, 1899.

The February number of THE CARPENTER has a request by "Unknown" for a geometric rule for dividing a "Quandrangular Pyramid" in two, with reference to volume, also frustum of same. Notwithstanding I am only a fellow "woodbutcher," I take quite an interest in the geometric side of doing work, and ever strive to get at the most practical way of doing work. Thinking that the method I have adopted for solving all problems that have odd fractions or decimals might be of use to others I herewith give the same. Looking for absolute correctness in problems of this nature is looking for an impossibility, as some one of the dimensions is sure to be a fraction or decimal. We can get a close approximate, but not exaction. This is the stumbling block to the solving of the "Quadrature of the Circle," although it can be done true to four decimal places, and probably with greater accuracy. My method is to figure all lengths, run to three decimal places, if there is more than .005 add one to hundreds, then with a diagonal scale in inches one can set a pair of dividers so as to measure the fractional part in tenths and hundredths exactly, even to the $\frac{5}{1000}$ of an inch. A great many carpenter squares have this scale on near the corner. I will venture to say that $\frac{5}{1000}$ of an inch is just about as close as the average workman is capable of working to. For lengths of rafters, braces, etc., I always figure lengths true to three decimals, then measure whole numbers, and with the use of diagonal scale and dividers get the fractional part in inches true to the $\frac{1}{1000}$ part of an inch. When I want areas, lines, surfaces, volumes, etc., I always figure a formula if possible, then this answers for all problems of this nature. The student in geometry should first make note of all truths following demonstrations, and then keep within these lines. He should always make accurate drawings and correct measurements, then the right proportions can be seen at once.

As to the problem in question, all pyramids of the same height are cut with a plane parallel to the base, and same distance from it, with reference to one-half volume. All pyramids with same base but different heights have same size base for one-half volume. All frustums of same height whose slant sides terminate in the same point, are cut by a plane same distance from base with reference to one-half volume. All frustums of same top and bottom areas, but of different heights, have same size base for one-half volume.

Let A, B, C, be a section of pyramid of known dimensions.

A′, B, C′ be a section of pyramid of one-half volume.

Make a, $b = \frac{1}{6}$ of B, b Extend the altitude B, b, to B′, and make B, B′, = to $\frac{1}{24}$ of B, b Draw B′, a. Make b, c, = a, b Extend A, c, to e, making c, e = B, b, with radius a, $d = \frac{1}{2}$ of a, e, describe arc a, F, cutting B′, a, in F. Then draw A′, C′, parallel to base A, C, through F. Then A′, C′, cuts pyramid in two, making each equal to one-half volume of whole. This is not absolutely true, making d, F, about $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a unit too short, but for all practical purposes is correct. The more accurate way would be to figure lengths and measure.

To get a formula. Let A, C = m. B, $b = n$. Then—

(1) $\frac{m^2 n}{3}$ equal volume of whole pyramid A, B, C.

(2) $\frac{m^2 n}{3} \div 2 = \frac{m^2 n}{6}$ equal volume of ½ pyramid = A′, B, C′.

(3) $\frac{m}{2} = A$, $b \div \frac{m}{2n}$ equal length in units of A, b for every unit (of same kind) in height of B, b, or for every unit in height of B, b; A, b will be represented as many times by $\frac{m}{2n}$

(4) Let x = B, b'.

(5) Then $\frac{m}{2n} \times x = \frac{m\,x}{2n}$ = A′, b'.

(6) $\frac{m\,x}{2n} \times 2 = \frac{m\,x}{n}$ = A,′ C′.

(7) (6) squared × (4) ÷ 3 = $\frac{m^2\ x^3}{3n^2}$ = ½ volume of whole pyramid A′, B, C′.

Therefore (2) = (7) = $\left(\frac{m^2 n}{6} = \frac{m^2 x^3}{3n^2}\right)$ Transposing and

(8) eliminating $x^3 = \frac{n^3}{2}$ $x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{n^3}{2}}$

which gives the formula for finding B, b' in known terms of the whole pyramid, or to get altitude of pyramid equal to one-half volume. Take cube root of the perpendicular cubed, divided by 2.

By the formula (8) it will be seen that only one known quantity (the perpendicular height) is needed.

To illustrate: Let A, C, (m) = 4. B, b (n) = 6. Then by the formula

(8) $x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{n^3}{2}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{6^3}{2}} = \sqrt[3]{108} = 4.7622$ = B, b'. This is the height of the pyramid of one-half volume of all pyramids, whose height is 6.

To find base A, C, take formula

(3) $\frac{m}{2n} = \frac{4}{2 \times 6} = \frac{1}{3}$ B, $\frac{b}{6} \times \frac{1}{3}$ = A, $\frac{b}{2} \times 2 = 4$ = A, C

A, B, C and A′, B, C′ are similar. Therefore B, b' $4.7622 \times \frac{1}{3} \times 2 = 3.1748$ = A′, C′.

Formula (1) $\frac{m^2 n}{3} = \frac{4^2 \times 6}{3} = 32$ = volume A, B, C.

Formula (2) $\frac{m^2 n}{6} = \frac{4^2 \times 6}{6} = 16$ = volume A,′ B, C′.

In the new pyramid, A′, B, C′ we have formula (1) $\frac{m^2 n}{3}$ = volume = $\frac{(A',\ C')\ (B,\ b')}{3} = \frac{3.1748^2 \times 4.7622}{3} = 16$.

For the frustum I have not found any geometric demonstration that is applicable to all.

Let A, B, C, D be frustum of given dimensions, complete the pyramid by drawing the slant sides to c. Draw B, d' parallel to

(9) c, d. Then A, C — B, C ÷ 2 = A, d'.

(10) By similar triangles:

A, d' : B, d' : : B, c' : c, c'.

(11) c', $d + c$, $c' = c$, d = height of complete pyramid.

(12) By formula (1) we find volume of whole pyramid A, c, D.

(13) By formula (1) we find volume of top pyramid B, c, C.

(14) Then (12) — (13) = volume of frustum A, B, C, D.

(15) One half (14) = volume a, B, C, b.

(16) (13) + (15) = volume of new pyramid, whose base equals base of (15).

Let A, D = 4 B, C = 1⅓ c' d = 4.

Then by (9) 4 — 1⅓ ÷ 2 = 1⅓ = A, d'.

By (10) 1⅓ : 4 : : ⅔ : c, c' = 2.

" (11) 4 + 2 = 6 = c, d.

" (12) A, c, D = 32.

" (13) B, c, C = $\frac{32}{27}$.

" (14) A, B, C, D = 32 — $\frac{32}{27}$ = $\frac{832}{27}$

By (15) a, B, C, $b = \frac{832}{27} \div 2 = \frac{416}{27}$

" (16) a, e, b $\frac{32}{27} + \frac{416}{27} = \frac{448}{27}$

Let x = c, b'. Then by (3) $\frac{m}{2n} = \frac{4}{2 \times 6} = \frac{1}{3}$

(18) $\frac{1}{3} \times x \times 2 = \frac{2x}{3}$ = base a, b.

By (1) $\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)^2 \times x \div 3 = \frac{4x^3}{27}$ = volume a, e, b. But (17) = $\frac{448}{27}$

Therefore $\frac{4x^3}{27} = \frac{448}{27}$ $x^3 = 112$

$x = 4.82$ = c, b'.

c, b' $4.82 - \frac{e, c'}{2} = 2.82$ = c', b' = height of frustum of one-half volume.

By (18) $4.82 \times \frac{2}{3} = 3.213$ = base a, b,

which can be measured to the $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch by the use of the "Diagonal Scale." WENTWORTH RICE.

Union 112.

Iron Failure in Glasgow.

A great sensation has been caused by the failure of Neilson Brothers, Glasgow, Scotland, an important firm, engaged in the iron and steel trade. They had long "beared" Glasgow pig iron, and were heavily oversold when the corner in warrants was engineered. It is calculated that the concern lost $1,250,000 during the past year. The total of the liabilities is unknown.

Neilson Brothers were the largest dealers and exporters of ship plates in Scotland.

Elephants That Work.

There is a great difference between the elephant as one sees him at the circus or at the Zoo and the busy, workaday elephants of India, Burmah, Siam and the East generally. At the circus and the Zoo the elephant is a gentleman of bespangled leisure, or at least chiefly remarkable for his intellectual qualifications. In India once a warrior in the battlefield, the friend of princes and rajahs, he now is more or less of a day laborer, and, as is shown in the pictures, can do a day's work in a lumber yard with grace and ease.

Heavy timbers that with us would be lifted by machinery, swung on giant cranes, or pushed about on trucks, the elephant lefts up unconcernedly. He is also good at pushing and pulling and can set up or take down a lumber pile and do all sorts of odd jobs and chores that are required of him. As the Hindoos take life easily, enjoy ordering the elephant about and lazily watch him as he plays the lumberman under their direction. Elephants thus engaged may not have as good a time as their brothers of the Zoo, but they take life serenely and seem to enjoy work as much as the next one.

Some Civil Service Stumpers.

Down in Texas the United States Treasury Department has a force of "range-riders," who patrol the Mexican border to prevent smuggling, and, like everybody else in the civil service of the government, they are appointed after examination from lists of eligibles. The examinations are supposed to be appropriate to the case, to ascertain the fitness of candidates for their peculiar duties, and to determine their "general intelligence."

Not long ago, when the Civil Service Commissioners were holding an examination for "range riders," one of the "general intelligence" questions was:

"Where is the Bay of Fundy?"

One of the candidates, a cowboy who had more active experience than book learning, wrote opposite that question on his examination papers:

"I don't know where it is; I never heard of it before, but I'm mighty sure it is not on the Texas border."

The examining board gave him full credit for a correct answer.

A similar reply was given by a colored applicant for a position in the railway mail service in North Carolina. When asked the distance from the mouth of the Congo River to the Cape of Good Hope he replied:

"I don't know. It looks a good ways on the map, but I never heard how many miles it is. I could tell better the distances in North Carolina."

A more self-conscious applicant who was asked how to avoid the odors of cooking in the kitchen and of animals in the stables, impertinently responded:

"Do your cooking in the stable and keep your critters in the kitchen."

Rights—Duty—Obligation.

BY SAM. L. LEFFINGWELL.

THE question of rights comes up in the mind of every one who has sufficient intelligence to give it thought, and the definition given as to what constitute rights are as varied as the wants, desires and aspirations of the individual which prompt the inquiry. According to ideas expressed by one writer, rights have their correspondence in duties. "They may be arbitrarily separated, but not without the defect or distortion of one or the other. Rights have a moral content and to every right a duty corresponds; but it does not follow that a right corresponds, also, to every duty, since there are immediate duties in the relations of life, as the duty of a child to its parents."

Rights and duties have the same ground in personality. A right is a condition in which there may be a fulfillment of duty; but a right is not simply the means for the fulfillment of a duty, only the instrument by which a duty is performed and having, apart from that, no significance. Rights, no less the fulfillment of duties, have their immediate content in personality, and are, therefore to be held not simply as subsequent to duties and as if only an incident to them.

The rights of an organic people, or national rights, have a wholeness of unity as they are instituted in the realization of the nation as a moral person. They do not compose simply a formal system. They are not a mere accumulation of institutions, to be held by the people, as a budget of receipts, nor do they exist as proceeding from the duties of the people, as the resultant of certain obligations. The rights of the people subsist in the consciousness of the people in its unity, and this is the condition of political rights. They bear in their form the imprint of the type of the nation's individuality, and are the expressions of its spirit. They constitute its political order. There is apparent in the institution of its rights the physical condition of the people, the age, the land, the climate, the races, but these only modify while they can not determine its process; this is determined only in the freedom of the people, and is the manifestation of its spirit.

There is a certain representation of rights in which they are defined as original and acquired rights. But strictly there is only one original right, the right of personality and to this all others may be referred. It is the right which is primitive in the rights of man, the right of a man to be himself. The term acquired rights, when rights are held as the acquisition of private property of certain individuals or families, denotes a condition isolated from the normal or organic being of a nation, and deriving its content from traditional force, or custom, or accident, it describes rather the privilege or prerogative of an individual or a class. These may invade the whole sphere of natural rights, and when encroaching upon them, become, in reality the ancient wrongs of a people. Acquired rights are positive, but they have no necessary basis, and exist only as a creation of law.

The origin of government has been traced by different writers to four sources—divine right, paternal authority, election and force. The most reasonable and sensible of conclusions arrived at, however, is the one which traces it to only two—election and force—and that it has originated sometimes in the one and sometimes in the other, according to the state of society at the time and the number of which it was composed. This proposition admits of a clear and satisfactory demonstration. The other sources—divine right and paternal authority—can find no advocates, in reason and understanding, except among the advocates of despotism and those of hereditary rights.

One of our early and most eminent of statesmen, President James Monroe, left a small work, entitled "The People the Sovereigns," which was not published until after his death, and in which he expressed some indisputable views on the subject of "rights" on the question of the "Origin of Government." These views would be too long for the space allotted to this paper and can only be referred to in substance briefly.

Divine and paternal rights appear to rest on the same basis, although not so understood by writers who have traced government to these sources. If divine, the claimant or pretender must prove his title by some miracle or incontestable evidence, or it must commence with the parent; and, beginning with him, be subject to all views applicable to that title. They must either accord or be in opposition to each other. No advocate of either places them in opposition; and if they accord, it must be by meaning the same thing under different names. Of course, both are absurd in the extreme, and might be unworthy of notice, if it were not that they have been given great weight by distinguished and able writers on the subject of government. It is only necessary to simplify the subject to rid one's mind of all such absurd doctrines.

In tracing regal power (royalty) to the paternal source, we trace it to a single pair from whom the whole community must have descended; for otherwise the origin could not have been paternal. If this be the source of power, it must have commenced with the human race; and, admitting the authority of the Mosaic account, with our first parents, and to preserve the succession, have descended in the right line to the oldest son, from generation to generation, to the present day. If the right ever existed it must have commenced at that epoch and still exists, without limitation as to time, generation, population or its dispersion over the earth. A limitation of the right in either of these respects would be subversive of it, to overthrow and ruin it. To what term confine it? Through how many generations must it pass? To what number of persons, or extent of territory carry it? How dispose of it, after these conditions should have been fulfilled? The mere admission that such limitations were prescribed, would be to admit that the right never existed. And, if not limited, it would follow that one man would now be the sovereign or lord of all the inhabited globe. Any one can ask himself if anything could be conceived that would be more absurd.

Do any of the sovereigns of the present day trace their titles to Adam or to any other first-parent? Or would they be willing to rest it on that ground? We know that they would not, and if they did that it would fall, since the commencement of all existing dynasties may be traced to other sources; to causes such as operated at the moment of their derivation, and varied in different countries. Does any community, in Europe or elsewhere, trace its origin to a single pair, unless it be to our first parents, and which is common to the human race? We know that except in their instance, and at the creation of mankind, societies have never commenced in that form; and that such have been the revolutions in every part of the globe, that no existing race or community can trace its connection in a direct line, with Adam, Noah or others of that early epoch. In the infant state of every society, individuals seek each other for safety and comfort. Those who are born together, no matter from whence their parents came, live together, and thus increase and multiply until the means of subsistence becomes scanty. A portion then withdraw to some other quarter where the means can be procured, and thus new societies have been formed, and the human race spread over the earth through all its habitable regions.

From every view that can be taken of the subject, the doctrine of divine or paternal right as the foundation of a claim in any one to the sovereign power of the state, or to any portion of it, is absurd. It belonged to the dark ages and was characteristic of the superstition and idolatry which prevailed in them. All men are by nature equally free. Their Creator made them so; and the inequalities which have grown up among them, and the governments which have been established over them have proceeded from other causes, by which their natural rights have been subverted. We must trace governments to other sources; and in doing this, should view things as they are and not indulge in superstitious, visionary and fanciful speculations.

It is said that Rousseau founded all morality upon personal interest. And the accusation is probably just. No man will enter adult life without the germs of that social conscience which animates a man with all the associations of duty and right, of gratitude for the past and resolute hope for the future, in the face of the great body of which he finds himself a part. It has been observed that in modern ages men have no hold upon one another save through force and interest, while the ancients, on the other hand, acted much more by persuasion and the affections of the soul. With the ancients—those of the Greeks and Romans—the social conscience was so much wider in its scope than the comparatively narrow fragment of duty which is supposed to come under the sacred power of conscience in the more complete and less closely contained organization of a modern state. The neighbors to whom a man owed duty in those times comprehended all the members of his state; the neighbors of the modern preacher of duty are either the few persons with whom each of us is brought into actual contact, or else the whole multitude of dwellers on the earth.

This paper has been extended far beyond the purpose of the writer, but its motive is one of purity in its intent. It would be an insult to the intelligence of the reader to doubt his capabilities of comprehension. The dullest mind can and will grasp a suggestive thought that will aid him in working out his own destiny. We are all mere creatures of circumstance. Preach and pray how we may; plead and implore how we will, the inevitable fate awaits us to accept and receive what befalls us; and if we fail to recognize and maintain our rights in the struggles of life, we are derelict in a duty prompted and impelled by the profoundest impulse of our being and self preservation.

"The Man With the Hoe."

Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world.
Who made him dead to rapture and despair,
A thing that grieves not and that never hopes,
Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?
Who loosened and let down this brutal jaw?
Whose was the hand that slanted back this brow?
Whose breath blew out the light within this brain?

Is this the Thing the Lord God made and gave
To have dominion over sea and land;
To trace the stars and search the heavens for power;
To feel the passion of Eternity?
Is this the Dream He dreamed who shaped the suns
And pillared the blue firmament with light
Down all the stretch of Hell to its last gulf
There is no shape more terrible than this—
More tongued with censure of the world's b'ind greed—
More filled with signs and portents for the soul—
More fraught with menace to the universe.

What gulfs between him and the seraphim!
Slave of the wheel of labor, what to him
Are Plato and the swing of Pleiades?
What the long reaches of the peaks of song.
The rift of dawn, the reddening of the rose?
Through this dread shape the suffering ages look;
Time's tragedy is in that aching stoop;
Through this dread shape humanity betrayed,
Plundered, profaned and disinherited,
Cries protest to the Judges of the world,
A protest that is also prophecy.

O, masters, lords and rulers in all lands,
Is this the handiwork you give to God,
This monstrous thing distorted and soul quenched?
How will you ever straighten up this shape;
Give back the upward looking and the light;
Rebuild in it the music and the dream;
Touch it again with immortality;
Make right the immemorial infamies,
Perfidious wrongs, immedicable woes?

O, masters, lords and rulers in all lands,
How will the Future reckon with this man?
How answer his brute question in that hour
When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the world?
How will it be with kingdoms and with kings—
With those who shaped him to the thing he is—
When this dumb terror shall apply to God,
After the silence of the centuries?

EDWIN MARKHAM in *S. F. Examiner.*

Dull in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., April 10, 1899.

The daily press reports, of the great activity in the building trades in Cincinnati, are much overdrawn, as it is but little in advance of other seasons, and can easily be completed by resident mechanics, some of whom are even now losing time occasionally.

J. H. MEYER,
D. C. Secretary.

INSTRUCTIVE AND INTERESTING ITEMS.

Why Eight Hours?

Because—

Under the present long-hour day many are unemployed, and the man on the street fixes the wages paid the man at work.

The price of labor is regulated by the supply. Eight hours work would reduce the supply.

Labor saving machinery has increased the productive capacity of workmen to such a degree that the workmen in justice should be afforded more leisure.

The eight-hour day would increase the longevity of the workers.

It would give greater opportunity for social and educational development.

It would raise the standard of living, upon which business prosperity depends.

It would give men a chance to get acquainted with their families.

It would promote temperance by removing the desire for stimulants which comes from long hours of labor.

It would make better citizens, by giving the citizen more time to understand his duties.

It would help the tax payer by putting the tramp at work.

It would promote an independent spirit, which is too often lacking in overworked people.

It would build up trade unions, and concentrated effort is the law of success in the militant world of industry.

It would open up the road to every desirable social reform.—*The Liberator.*

Change for the Better.

The time was, within the remembrance of some of our older members of union organizations, when it was almost the loss of a workingman's claim to a situation to approach a legislator, or even a city councilman, in behalf of some little reform in the interest of labor. Even the press sneered and hooted at his efforts. "There were none so poor as to do him reverence." But by gradual energetic organization in many trades and a coalition of the interests of these trades, the claims of labor are becoming quite as potent and efforts in their behalf quite as powerful as those of the average legislator or newspaper editor. Of course they cannot be forced to give labor all it asks. The former, as a law maker, is not the fawning, cringing sycophant he once was in the hands of capital, and if he doesn't do much for us he is careful not to attempt the framing of laws against us; while the average editor doesn't now, as of yore, spend all his time in damning organized labor and reporting its adherents as outlaws, anarchists, etc. This gradual change for the better should urge every one within the fold of organization to increase his efforts to gather in all those who are still on the outside and make more secure the benefits he is now enjoying.—*Typographical Journal.*

Conservative Counsel.

Experience has taught us the fact that holding our hands on the throats of our neighbors and brothers will not enhance our own respiration, or hardly recompense us for the time used in our frantic efforts to throttle him. Better, far better that we rise as humane teachers and use our endeavors to show those who are in darkness that there is "a most excellent way," assisting them to lay aside petty jealousies and hateful spites, which cannot but retard and hinder the progress of the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man in its onward course. Let us lay aside the garb of selfishness and suspicion and don the new garb of helpfulness and brotherly love and by concerted action push the cause on to an assured success.—*Evansville Advance.*

Organization Means Power.

The ordinary workingman respects an organization with power enough to force him into it, and he justly reasons that only such an organization can be of benefit to himself and the trade; hence it is why such people eventually as a rule become good members. The non unionist usually has little faith in the possible power of a trade union, and takes advantage of the doubt by plodding along despairingly until the more courageous worker jostles him along in the march toward a systematic and equitable control of the trade, through organization. A little training and education in the union soon convinces the previously unwilling member that to force him into the union is like compelling people to take a bath against their own will or taking a load from the shoulder of a man foolishly bent into carrying it to the top floor of a building, and placing it upon the elevator for him. A trade union is a school in which education is compulsory, and the scholar receives an equal and immediate practical benefit.—*Garment Worker.*

Shirking Members of Unions.

There are men who join trades unions merely to have the name of being members—they never have the remotest idea of ever accepting any office of fulfilling any duties. They never go near the meetings unless compelled to do so. They desire to have all the benefits to be derived, but are unwilling to take any part in securing them. There is nothing so mean and despicable as the man who, joining a trades union, shirks the duties of membership. A man who keeps out of the union is bad enough, yet he can at least claim an honest purpose, but the man who plays the hypocrite that he may secure the benefits, and is unwilling to share with his brother members a fair share of the work, is beneath the contempt of all fair minded men and is a drug on the market of trade unionism. So then, you lukewarm members, come up to the scratch; do your duty like men. Come up to your meetings and there ventilate your honest opinion, and you will soon walk along on the upper paths of unity, liberty and love. —*The New Era.*

The School of the Masses.

The trade union is the school of the masses. It teaches its members how to resist the oppression of classes—of specially favored and law defying trusts. It teaches the dignity of honest labor and upholds the living wage, without which labor is a species of slavery, more debased and degraded than the lowest which obtains in the Czar of Russia's dominions. It teaches the workingman his true condition and educates him up to the point of being master of himself and conscious of his power and sovereign rights. It is the common school of the common people. It builds no edifices other than the foundations it implants in human hearts of sterling unionism and the truth of life. It is a school at which all men might worship with distinct benefit to themselves. It is the laborer's hope, and his salvation depends upon it.—*Chicago Federationist.*

What Organization Will Do.

It will give each trade control of the market supply of their individual craft. It will give to each union collectively and individually a more just proportion of its products. It will enforce a recognition of the union's rights. It will finally lessen the hours of all trade unions to an eight hour work day, and thus give the skilled mechanics more chance to study the economical questions of the day and by so doing become better citizens and more intelligent voters. By doing all this it will make the laboring man a home owner and an interested factor in the affairs of the nation. Through organization labor can bring about all its aims and objects, without unity they will all fail. These are all principle facts, as clear and plain to the reader as they are to us. Then is it not better to exert all your power to organize your fellow-tradesmen into a union if they do not have one already, and if there is a union of your trade, is it not best for you to do all in your power to make your union a strong one, by attending all the meetings and taking an interest in all questions brought up for consideration.—*Journal of Industry.*

Monopolistic Monologue.

Let us corner up the sunbeams,
Lying all around our path;
Get a trust on wheat and roses,
Give the poor the thorns and chaff,
Let us find our chiefest pleasure
Hoarding bounties of the day,
So the poor will have scant measure,
And two prices have to pay.

Yes, we'll reservoir the rivers,
And we'll levy on the lakes,
And we'll lay a trifling poll tax
On each poor man that partakes;
We'll brand his number on him,
That he'll carry through his life,
We'll apprentice all his children,
Get a mortgage on his wife.

We will capture e'en the wind god,
And confine him in a cave,
Then through our patent process,
We the atmosphere will save;
Thus we'll squeeze our little brother
When he tries his lungs to fill,
Put a meter on his windpipe,
And present our little bill.

We will syndicate the starlight
And monopolize the moon,
Claim royalty on rest days,
A proprietary noon,
For right of way through ocean's spray,
We'll charge just what it's worth,
We'll drive our stakes around the lakes;
In fact, we'll own the earth.

Eight-Hour Bill.

(*Continued from page 1.*)

when the Legislature is sitting they are obliged on the first four days of every week to work for more than eight hours. Ordinarily, even in these cases, the average for the week will not be more than eight hours a day, Friday and Saturday being light days of labor, and it never averages eight hours a day for the year. Obviously no just purpose can be served by taking a highly paid officer, such as the chief engineer at the Capitol, who, during most of the year, may not be employed more than from four to six hours a day, and prohibiting him from seeing to the safety of the delicate engines under his care during the time when the Legislature and its committees are sitting in the afternoons and evenings. The same thing applies to the elevator men.

"This difficulty will not arise under the present bill until the first of January next, and I shall, in my message to the Legislature, request them at once to amend the law so that in the case of public servants who do not in the aggregate, during their terms of employment, work for more than eight hours a day on the average, they shall be permitted, where any emergency arises, to work for more than eight hours a day, provided always that this amount of extra work is in no case to be carried so far as to make the average per day for the term more than eight hours. The alternative to this would be putting a needless additional burden on the state or shutting down the wages of the employees during the time they are not employed for eight hours a day. It may be that the actual working of the law during the next eight months will develop some additional defects, if so they can be remedied by the next Legislature. Until it has actually been tried it is probably impossible to say whether or not any defect beyond those indicated above will be found. In any event it is highly desirable that the principle which this law seeks to establish should be really established and that the nominal purpose of the eight hour law should be in fact fulfilled.

"I accordingly sign the bill.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

THE eight-hour law in all the building trades went into force in New Rochelle, N. Y., on May 1st.

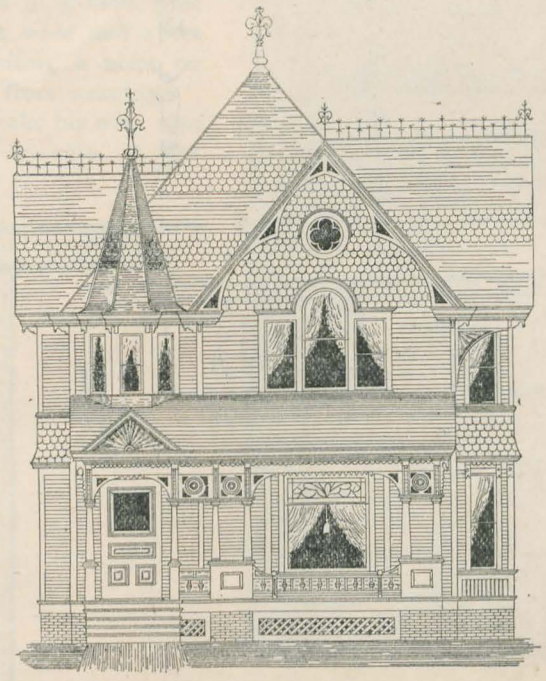
Engineers' Hours of Labor.

The Colorado state officials have directed complainants from the engineers who are employed in city and county buildings to file information with the district attorney, or to inform him of the violation of the eight-hour law with reference to engineers in public buildings and works. The attorney general decided that the district attorney could institute a prosecution without formal filing of informations, and the engineers will see to it that their hours are reduced to the lawful maximum. Managers of the buildings employing the men will be prosecuted.

A Model Six Room House.

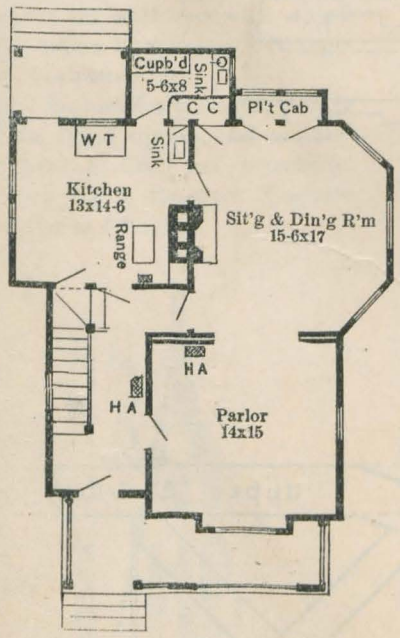
BY I. P. HICKS, OMAHA, NEB.

IN this issue we present the front elevation and floor plans of a modern six room house. The size of this house is 29 x 40 feet over all but the porches. Height of first story is 9 feet; second story, 8 feet 6 inches. Cellar is estimated under the whole house 7 feet deep. The rooms are all large and provided with ample closet room. There is a large front hall, bays, bath, plant cabinet, pantry,

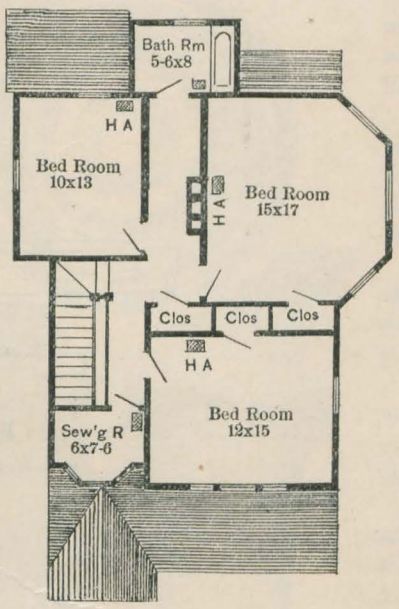


china closet, sewing room, front and back porches, and on the whole it may be considered a model plan for a six room bouse. The estimated cost to build is as follows:

190 yards excavating, 25c.	$47 50
667 cubic feet brick foundation, 19c.	126 73
17 lineal feet chimney breast, $2.25	38 25
28 lineal feet triple flue above breast, $2.	56.00
9 squares first floor, $5 75	51.75
9 squares second floor, $7 50	67 50



9 squares ceiling, $4.75	40 75
27 squares outside walls, $9 50	256 50
15 squares roofing, $8.75	131 25
16½ squares partitions, $7 20	118 80
94 lineal feet outside base, 5c.	4.70
140 lineal feet corner casings, 6c.	8 40
180 lineal feet belt course, 8c.	14 40
180 lineal feet main cornice, 22c.	39 60
90 lineal feet gutter, 18c.	16 20
22 lineal feet front porch, $3	66 00
10 lineal feet back porch, $2.50	25 00
21 windows complete, $7	147 00
3 plate glass windows, $20	60 00
17 doors complete, $7.25	123 25
1 front door complete	10 00
1 set sliding doors	19 00
10 cellar windows, $2.40	24 00
3 cellar doors, $3 50	10 50
3 attic frames, $3	9.00
Basing 1 small room	2.80
Basing 3 large rooms, $3 80	11 40
Basing 1 medium size room	3.25
Wainscoting kitchen	8 50
Wainscoting and finishing bath	10 00
Finishing 3 closets, $1.80	5 40
Finishing pantry	10 00



Finishing china closet	8 00
Front stairs	45 00
Cellar stairs	5 00
Gas fitting	20 00
Plumbing	200 00
Tin work	25.00
Painting 620 yards, 18c.	121 60
Incidentals, 3 per cent.	59 64
Total estimate	$2,047 67

In the above estimate no mention of plastering is made, as the plastering is figured in with the outside walls, ceilings, partitions, etc., at the price per square all complete.

Windows and doors are figured all complete at the price given including all material and labor.

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS, JANUARY, 1899.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	$7,234 55
" Advertisers	249 50
" Subscribers	3 80
" Miscellaneous	1 63
" Rent	10 00
" Supplies to D. C.	50
" Claim No. 4292 returned money	136 00
Balance, January 1, 1899	19,450 37
Total	$27,086 35
Total expenses	6,490 10
Cash balance, February 1, 1899	$20,596 25

DETAILED EXPENSES, JANUARY, 1899.

Printing 500 postals	$1 25
" 2,000 arrears notices	3 50
" 175 stamped envelopes	75
" application blanks	7 50
" 100 G. E. B. cards	1 00
" 1,000 stamped envelopes	1 25
" 10,000 Constitutions	135 00
" 5,000 letter heads	20 00
" 10,000 members' cards	25 00
Expressage on CARPENTER	75
Postage on January CARPENTER	28 06
Printing 5,000 appeals	6 50
Special writers for CARPENTER	42 00
Press Clipping Bureau	5 00
Ten telegrams	3 13
Expressage on supplies, etc.	54 80
Expressage from St. Louis	3 75
Postage on password	12 50
500 postals	5 00
1,000 stamped envelopes	21 20
Postage on supplies, etc.	20 75
Office rent for January	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	310 66
Tax to A. F. of L. (December)	66 67
Printed proceedings A. F. of L.	2 50
Quarterly gas bill	17 20
Rubber seals	2 50
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	14 95
J. D. Cowper, org. Lowell, Mass.	30 00
German translator	5 00
Janitor, cleaning office	5 25
P. J. McGuire, expenses New York convention	43 20
L. K. and S. G. Porter, attorneys	25 00
Incidentals	1 60
James M. Lane, meeting of G. E. B.	82 75
A. C. Cattermull, " "	143 40
J. R Miller, " "	148 90
W. J. Williams, " "	150 00
John Williams, Gen. Pres. for attendance at G. E. B.	96 75
John Williams, Gen. Pres. " " "	19 33
J. R. Miller, Union 4 case	21 75
Premium on G. S.-T. bond	3 50
D. C., Pittburg, Pa.	300 50
D. C., New York City	50 00
Benefits Nos. 4412 to 4436	500 00
Total	4,025 00
	$6,490 10

RECEIPTS, FEBRUARY, 1899.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	$6,295 59
" Advertisers	55 00
" Subscribers	3 00
" D. C. supplies	3 50
" Miscellaneous	2 46
Balance, February 1, 1899	20,596 25
Total	$26,955 80
Total expenses	6,646 44
Cash balance, March 1, 1899	$20,309 36

DETAILED EXPENSES—FEBRUARY, 1899.

Printing 100 Secretary's order books	$25 00
" 500 Postals	1 50
" 25 200-page ledgers	28 00
" 15 300-page ledgers	23 25
" 15,100 constitutions	202 50
" 2,000 noteheads	4 00
" 19,000 copies February CARPENTER	468 50
Electrotyping Constitution	36 90
Expressage on February CARPENTER	70
Postage on February CARPENTER	27 47
Translation, composition and electrotyping of German Constitution	70 87
Engravings for February CARPENTER	29 30
Special writers February CARPENTER	40 50
Press Clipping Bureau	5 00
Five telegrams	2 45
Expressage on supplies, etc.	65 75
Postage on supplies etc.	20 66
500 postals	5 00
Office rent for February	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	349 66
John Williams, General President, visits to New York, Lynn and Philadelphia, etc.	111 05
Tax to A. F. of L. (January)	66 67
Special organizing assessment to A. F. of L.	400 00
S. A. Fuller, attorney	25 00
500 Brotherhood pins	100 00
Rubber seals	5 53
J. M. Kelly, organizing Hancock, Mich.	5 00
J. D. Cowper, organizing Lowell, Mass.	26 19
P. J. McGuire, travelling expenses	24 70
One ton of coal and putting in	5 75
One stove grate	1 00
Stationery	5 78
1 dozen filing cases	5 25
Incidentals	3 35
Janitor, cleaning office	4 25
Benefits, Nos. 4437 to 4469	4,425 00
Total	$6,646 44

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending February 28, 1899.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount
1	$178 80	103	$15 00	208	$2 60	424	$5 20
2	22 20	104	5 70	209	20 80	427	53 80
3	7 20	105	4 60	210	12 40	428	7 25
5	30 40	106	15 20	211	34 00	429	11 40
6	13 10	109	53 20	212	15 40	433	14 70
7	94 40	110	14 70	214	2 80	434	3 40
8	24 20	111	8 90	216	15 40	437	6 45
9	14 00	112	65 60	218	19 20	439	8 60
10	213 00	114	15 00	221	4 40	440	17 55
12	84 30	115	48 30	222	6 00	442	3 20
15	17 00	116	3 85	223	5 60	444	8 40
16	18 40	119	29 00	227	7 60	448	8 60
18	4 05	120	9 60	228	9 40	449	19 20
19	28 80	121	10 00	229	5 20	451	26 60
20	9 60	122	20 80	230	9 70	453	38 90
21	20 20	123	12 00	231	11 60	457	41 00
22	72 60	124	2 40	232	4 80	460	2 20
23	48 00	125	43 20	233	50	462	12 40
24	22 80	126	7 60	234	20 00	464	41 20
25	17 80	127	12 40	235	4 40	467	4 60
26	34 85	128	4 60	236	3 20	471	43 20
27	10 40	129	12 65	237	9 90	473	39 40
28	3 50	130	3 00	238	11 35	474	4 20
30	15 75	131	29 90	239	14 40	476	57 80
31	18 85	133	6 75	241	6 00	478	47 50
32	55 20	134	10 35	242	24 80	482	11 60
33	105 90	135	23 60	243	2 80	484	11 00
35	5 80	136	4 80	244	3 40	486	13 25
36	7 00	137	7 20	246	3 20	490	29 40
37	3 60	139	10 00	247	24 80	493	18 20
38	6 20	140	2 60	249	8 80	497	49 65
39	8 00	142	29 62	251	8 20	499	6 60
41	6 60	143	2 60	252	9 50	507	8 50
42	8 80	144	4 80	255	4 80	509	43 50
44	16 65	145	10 00	257	44 60	513	66 20
45	17 40	147	20 80	258	16 60	515	17 40
46	10 40	148	19 00	259	7 80	521	21 15
47	24 20	149	7 25	260	9 50	522	12 60
50	3 60	150	4 60	261	16 00	526	40 20
51	15 00	152	3 00	262	6 40	554	14 40
52	6 00	153	10 00	263	12 05	563	190 70
53	4 40	154	6 60	264	9 50	564	9 80
54	26 00	155	6 80	266	2 60	567	24 80
55	80 20	158	4 40	268	3 80	578	3 95
56	16 40	160	32 20	273	18 30	584	15 60
57	4 00	162	2 00	286	14 00	588	14 80
59	14 60	163	5 20	287	3 00	591	5 60
60	12 00	164	2 00	288	5 80	592	17 40
61	1 00	166	11 30	291	21 00	593	8 20
62	86 60	167	25 05	295	5 20	603	3 50
63	15 40	168	18 20	301	30 00	606	4 80
65	12 80	169	21 80	304	11 60	611	9 00
66	4 60	170	3 40	305	4 00	612	7 65
67	10 60	171	11 30	309	247 00	617	4 20
69	9 00	172	15 30	315	7 20	622	17 20
70	8 80	173	3 10	316	4 20	628	3 80
71	3 40	174	24 60	323	2 70	633	5 00
72	37 00	175	12 52	325	7 60	637	8 00
73	62 20	176	18 90	327	2 40	638	8 50
74	5 00	177	16 40	328	20 70	639	13 90
75	21 80	178	5 80	332	5 60	650	4 00
76	3 20	179	17 20	333	10 50	652	13 40
78	24 45	181	97 00	334	6 15	658	3 00
79	5 50	182	15 70	340	86 80	659	12 60
80	22 00	183	6 80	342	4 20	667	5 20
81	14 60	184	11 35	343	17 10	676	5 00
82	2 00	185	5 50	346	4 20	678	14 80
83	11 80	186	5 40	349	7 20	687	6 40
84	4 00	187	11 00	352	9 00	692	3 80
86	17 10	188	7 05	355	14 75	696	5 00
87	35 20	190	6 60	356	3 80	698	7 00
88	17 60	191	9 40	360	10 10	704	1 75
89	2 60	192	3 60	361	32 50	707	22 60
90	18 60	193	12 80	375	140 60	712	2 60
91	31 10	194	2 80	376	4 00	714	11 50
92	7 20	195	3 80	381	21 10	715	35 00
93	39 40	198	6 60	382	70 40	716	20 00
94	2 40	199	27 45	393	5 20	717	4 00
95	5 20	200	19 20	394	14 80	723	14 95
96	8 00	201	10 00	400	3 60	726	22 10
97	6 20	202	21 10	402	8 00	739	1 00
98	39 40	203	21 80	406	4 80	746	2 40
99	2 20	204	10 00	407	5 00	750	12 20
100	7 30	205	10 00	409	2 20	757	3 40
101	4 20	206	4 80	416	39 30	785	2 20
102	11 10	207	20 20	419	44 70	786	5 50

Total $6,295 59

The Construction of a Framed Auditorium.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

IN last month's article I treated on the detailed construction of framed tenement dwellings; in this I propose to explain fully the method of framing adopted in one of the best known timber auditoriums in the United States, the place where many famous pugilistic encounters have taken place. I refer to the building called the Coney Island Athletic Club.

This immense framed structure was originally designed and built for a skating rink at the time of the skating craze in 1884, and measured 125 feet in width by 300 feet in length over all. The building consists of three parts or sections on plan, namely, a main floor or exhibition part 75 feet in width and two aisles or wings, reserved for galleries for spectators each 25 feet wide.

The construction mainly consisted of a series of brick piers and timber 13-inch posts, spaced 15 feet apart and sunk to rest on concrete bases, as seen in the transverse section of the building Fig. 1, each capped with an 8-inch blue stone. On these heavy 12 x 14-inch yellow pine longitudinal girders were set. The outside lines of girders allowing the ends of the 12 x 12-inch square vertical columns to rest directly on the centers of the cap stones. The girders being tied together by an inside 3-inch band solidly spiked to the posts and girders as seen in Fig. 2. On these girders the floor beams were placed, spaced 16 inches apart and overlapped and spiked together at the girders.

When the main supporting columns were framed and raised, they were plumbed and strongly braced to the floor beams with 2-inch plank braces, and thus held until the braces and wall plates were framed, raised and set. Here I might state that the raising was all done with gin poles, one being a light 10-inch stick of yellow pine timber, used for the posts and timbers, and the other, used to raise the trusses, being an immense round stick of Canadian spruce 60 feet long, 10 inches at the top and 16 inches at the butt. Both were *stayed* with rope guys and rigged with four sheaved blocks and tackles, thus giving great lifting power. The last pole was equipped with a drum and horse gear. When the plates were being framed and set, a special gang of men was engaged in framing and putting together the trusses, the design of which is readily seen at Fig. 1. They were of the Howe class, modified to give a pitch to the roof, and consisted of a lower chord or tie beam 75 feet long, made up of two 40-foot 8 x 12-inch yellow pine timbers spliced at the center as at Fig. 3 and strengthened by having a 2-inch oak plate bolted on each side to prevent its breaking or springing sideways. Into the upper edge of this beam were framed the principal rafter A, Fig. 4, the diagonal braces and struts all being fitted with tenons and the beams mortised to receive them. Each end of each diagonal brace abutted at the upper and lower chordal beams, and each brace was coped out to fit over the 2-inch wrought iron suspension tie rods, which tightened up the entire truss.

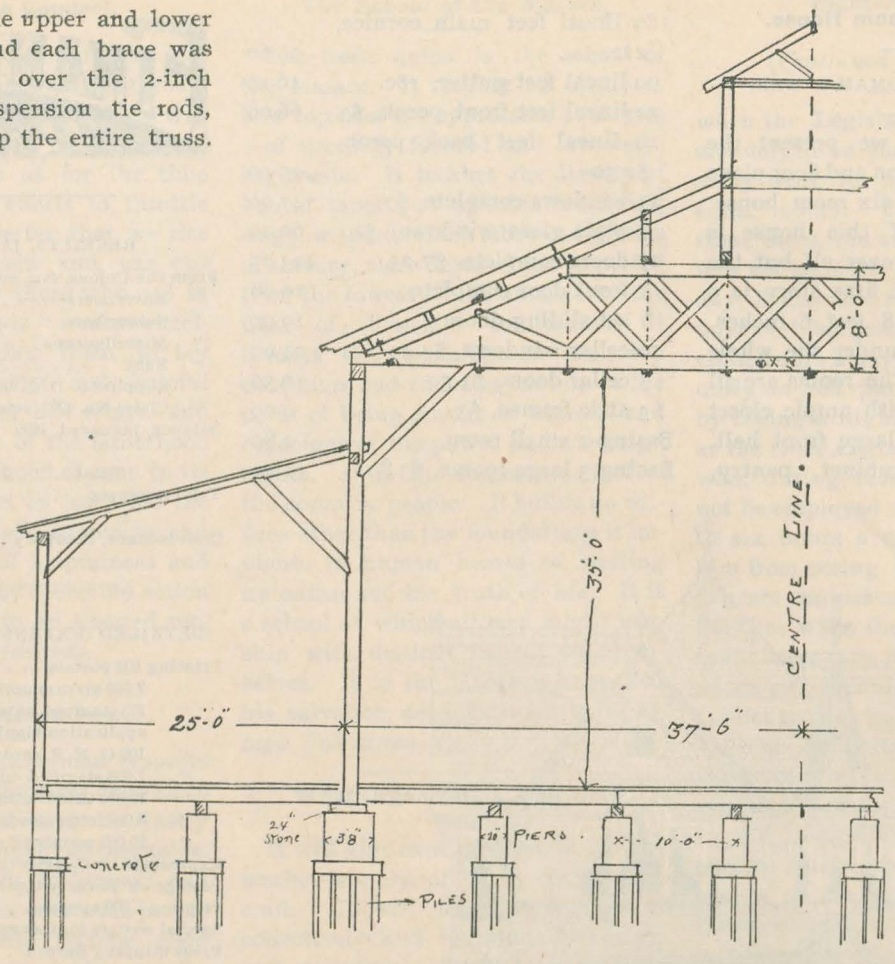


FIG. 1.

These trusses were braced with long diagonal corner braces to the posts, thus stiffening the building laterally, directly under each truss, and carrying the pressure down to each post and thence to the *pent* or *lean to* shed roofs of the wings or aisles, which being constructed of main posts opposite the columns which are braced *laterally* from the rafters overhead, and longitudinally from the plate to the post, thus making it a strong rigid structure.

On top of the upper chord of the principal trusses short 5-foot uprights, resting on a longitudinal plate were raised so as to give light from above and permit of pivoted sashes being set in the sides for ventilation. These were set in frames nailed to studding and were set close together so as to give plenty of air space.

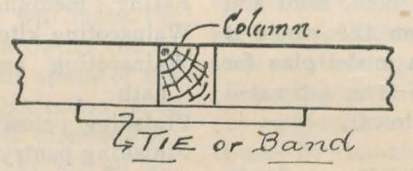


FIG. 2.

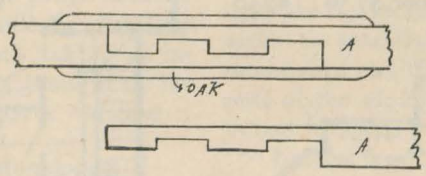


FIG. 3.

THE Auburn, Pa, Bolt and Nut Works have notified their employees that eight hours per day will constitute a day's labor. The hands are very much pleased with the firm's action, as the excessive heat during the summer months is very severe, resulting in many prostrations.

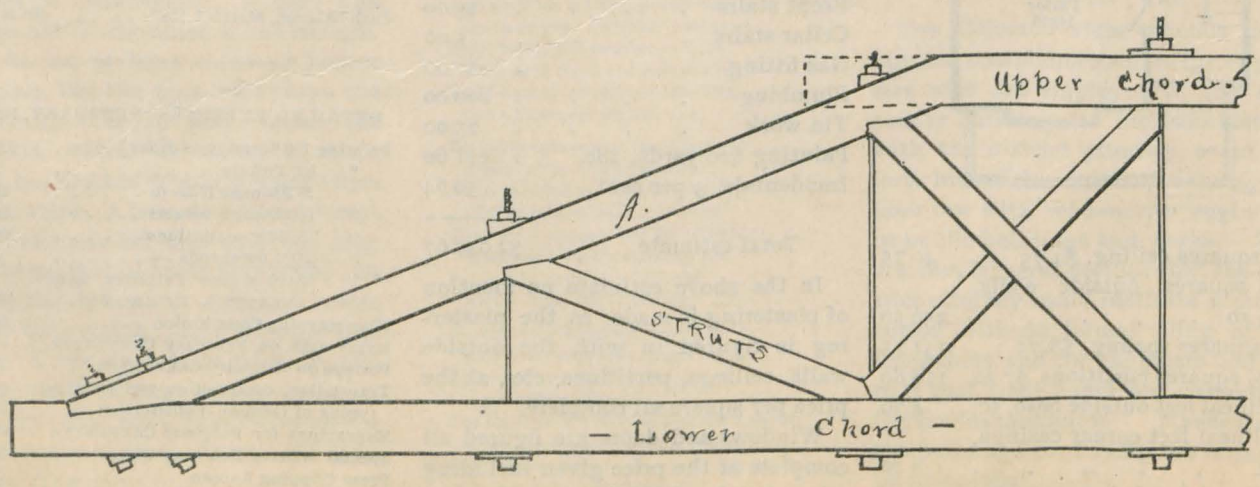
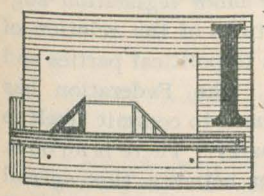


FIG 4.

Drawing Lesson No. 2.

BY D. L. STODDARD.

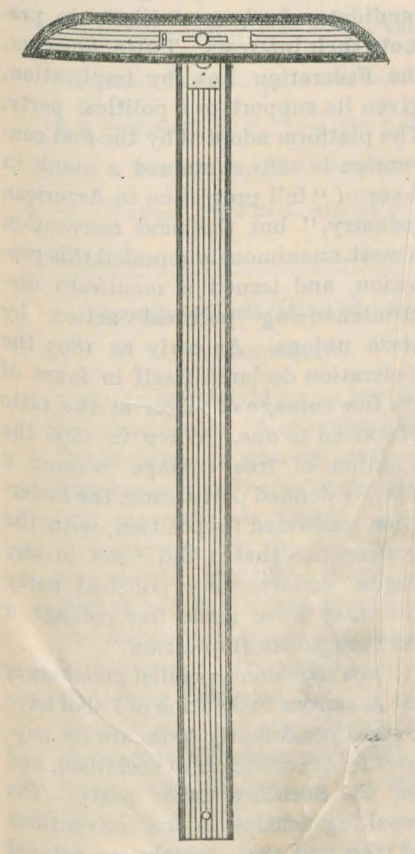
MECHANICAL DRAWING.



N this initial letter alone, as small as it is, there is a complete lesson of itself. Study it carefully.

The drawing board for practice work may be made with a ½-inch pine board about a foot wide and 2 feet long, by simply nailing a piece on the ends to keep it from warping.

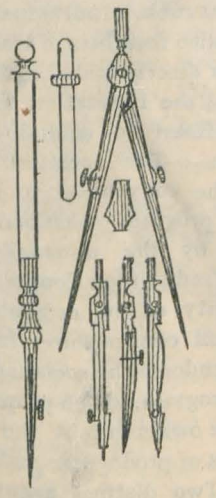
A carpenter can make his own, also T-square and 45° triangle. A few



thumb tacks and a piece of paper and the outfit is complete.

Lay all your work out with a lead pencil; notice how the 45° triangle lays off hip rafters, etc.

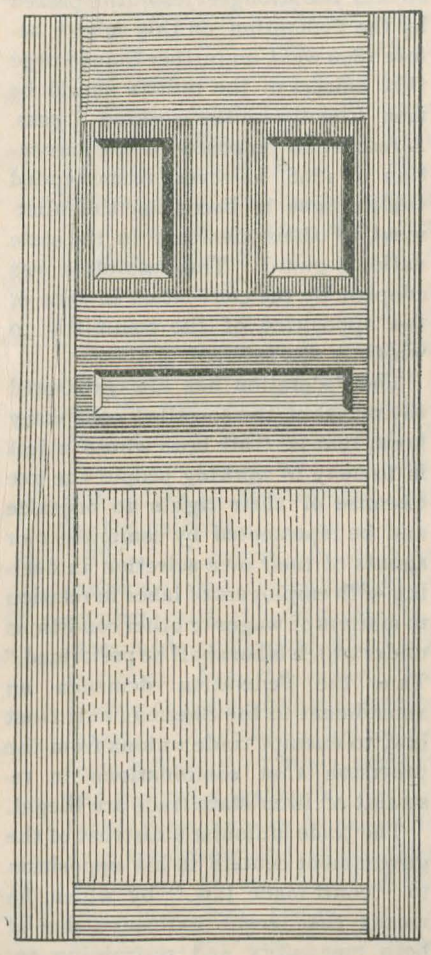
Notice the cut of my T-square. It is called the Day T-square, and made by D. T. Ames & Co., 202 Broadway, New York; it is the best T-square made as far as I know.



In a small cut I show my drawing set; it is a small set and only cost $2.75, yet it is all I have ever had and will be all an ordinary carpenter will need in his life time.

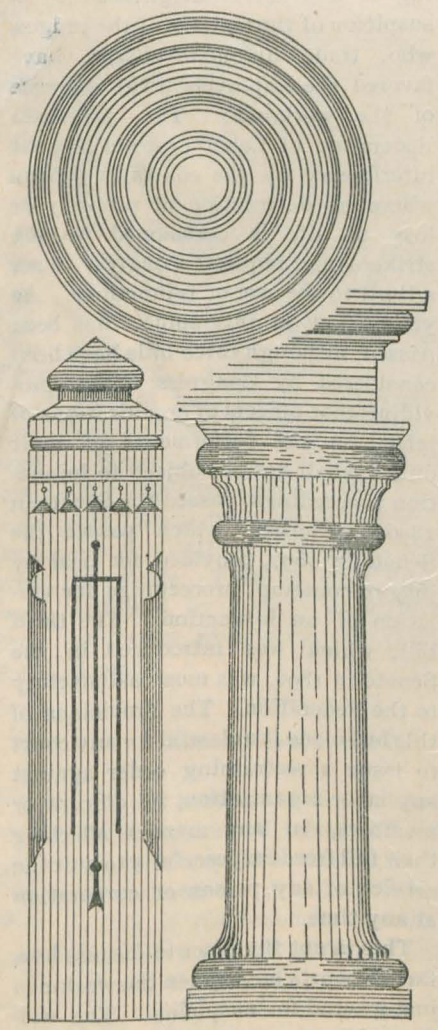
In fact, the drawing pen is the main thing needed and can be bought for about fifty cents.

First thing to learn in mechanical drawing is to make nice lines.



Practice making lines until you can make them nicely with your drawing pen and India ink.

Then lay off a complete door and make one like I have illustrated. By



making the lines closer together and further apart, lighter and heavier, bring out the panels, glass, etc.

Practice with your compasses by making a rosette.

Then with T-square and pen make a square newel post and a round column; notice how it is all brought out with straight lines.

This may seem a hard lesson and of little value, but I give it for the line practice. Remember it was made by a common carpenter, and you can make anything he can.

Practice all you possibly can, and get ready for next lesson, which will be geometrical and very simple.

Words of Warning to the Wise.

When you are caught in the rain, do not repine; but thank your fortune that you have no good clothes to be spoiled by the drenching.

When your lower limbs ache with rheumatism, rejoice that you are neither a dog nor a table nor any other kind of quadruped. Two aching legs are only half as bad as four.

When your hat blows away, congratulate yourself that you are not a woman and that your loss is only three or four dollars instead of twenty-five or thirty.

When the man behind you treads upon your foot, be thankful that your heels are not so long as his act would seem to indicate.

When you lose your pocketbook, offer up thanksgiving that there was only a dollar or two in it and not a hundred dollars.

Do not boast that the first time you mounted a bicycle you rode right off as if you were an expert. It may be true, still it is well to preserve one's reputation for veracity.

When somebody recommends something for your cold, show your appreciation of his kindness by telling him when next you meet how greatly it benefited you. It will please him mightily and it will not do you any harm, or not nearly so much as if you had taken the stuff.

If you hear something to the disadvantage of a friend do not go to him with the story. Tell it to somebody else who will be a more appreciative listener.

Do not waste your time talking about yourself. There are plenty of persons who will talk about you if you give them half a chance.

No man is likely to amount to much who is not proud of himself, but it is only the simpleton who allows others to know it.

Always say what you mean if you are sure that what you mean will be pleasant to the person with whom you are speaking.

Never speak ill of a photograph in presence of the original, except to say that it does not do him justice.

Do not attempt to gain a woman's esteem by speaking disparagingly of some male acquaintance of hers. She will probably be moved to take his part. Better criticise her female friend if you would really give her pleasure and make her feel kindly toward yourself.—*Boston Transcript.*

CRACKER BAKERS' LABEL.

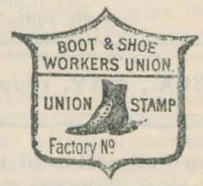
BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy UNION LABEL GOODS in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

We here give a facsimile of the Union Labels so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.



The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is the National head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the soul or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. On account of the introduction of so-called lasting machines and "scab" workmen, the boot and shoe workers deemed it necessary to take this effective means to protect themselves and purchasers of footwear from unscrupulous manufacturers. The union made shoes and boots are sold as cheap as the inferior article.

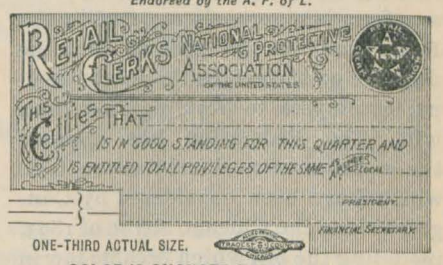
BLUE LABEL CIGARS.

This Label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese-made cigars and tenement-made goods.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

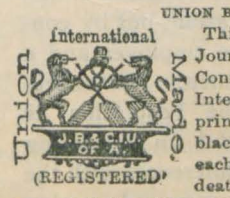
COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.

This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper.

UNION BREAD.



This is the Label of the Journeyman Bakers and Confectioners, under their International Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground.

THE CARPENTER,

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PHILA., MAY, 1899.

American Federation of Labor.

In only one way does the Federation ask Congress to interfere in regard to the introduction of machinery; it demands a change in the present patent laws. A new invention, argue the majority of the Federation, should bring profit, first to the inventor, and then to the community as a whole; but our present patent system promotes monopoly by enabling a few capitalists to obtain exclusive control of an invention. The remedy proposed by the Federation is such a change in the patent laws that while the inventor is secured his reward, the use of the patented improvements are to be free to all. The Federation has failed to show, however, what form of law would accomplish this reform.

Conciliation, and arbitration, so far as it is voluntary, are favored by the Federation as means of settling industrial disputes. Previous to 1890 the Federation gave this subject little attention, although it favored the law passed by Congress in 1888 to facilitate arbitration of disputes between workmen and employers on interstate railways. Compulsory arbitration in any form is vigorously opposed by the Federation, on the ground that the decision of the arbitrator might compel employees to work against their will. The Federation has opposed the various railroad arbitration bills which have been considered by Congress since the Chicago strike of 1893, including the bill which became law in May, 1898. This bill contained limiting clauses which gained for it the support of the five trade unions of railroad employees. The Federation feared, however, that the courts would so interpret these clauses as to compel employees to work against their will. This it is thought would be especially likely to happen if the railroad corporations should make an agreement on the part of the workmen to submit their disputes to arbitration a condition of employment.

Although the Federation has declared itself in favor of voluntary arbitration, a striking lack of enthusiasm for arbitration even in this limited form is apparent. This lukewarmness, which is easily misinterpreted, is due to the fact that the workmen prefer the settlement of disputes, not by arbitration, but by conferences between the employer and a committee of workmen. The executive council of the Federation is frequently successful in adjusting trade disputes by conferences with the employers. A strong trade union prefers to conduct its own case rather than to submit the question to arbitration. Under the latter course, the conditions under which its members shall work are determined by an outsider;—a principle which is peculiarly obnoxious to the workmen. Nevertheless, when conferences have been tried and have proved unsuccessful, even strong trade unions favor arbitration as a last resort.

To appreciate the success of the Federation in securing labor legislation one has only to consider how completely the laws demanded by its first convention in 1881 have been attained. This convention demanded the enforcement of the national eight-hour law for government employees, and the passage of national laws to permit the incorporation of trade unions, to protect American industry, and to exclude Chinese laborers, and foreign laborers brought to this country under contract. Every one of these demands was fulfilled before 1886. Since that time the Federation has been active in securing,—to mention only the more important national laws— a series of amendments which greatly increased the efficiency of the Chinese exclusion act and the alien contract labor act, the extension of the eight-hour law for government employees to letter-carriers and to the employees of government contractors, an act for the protection of the wages of seamen, an act prohibiting the contract system of convict labor for convicts in federal prisons, an act to facilitate arbitration on interstate railroads, an act to compel the use of automatic couplers on interstate railroads, and an act making Labor Day a legal holiday in the District of Columbia. While no single labor organization can claim exclusive credit for any one of these laws, the Federation has played a prominent and sometimes a decisive part in their attainment.

During the last decade workmen have begun to chafe under certain restraints imposed by the government and constitution of the United States. At present a national law to forbid the employment of children under fourteen in factories, mines, or shops, or to fix uniform hours of work even for women and children would be unconstitutional. The Federation favors an amendment to the constitution, such as was proposed in the recent Lovering bill to permit Congress to fix the hours of labor for women and children throughout the United States. The fact that a considerable amount of labor legislation has been declared unconstitutional by the courts led the Federation, in 1897, to demand amendments to the constitutions of the United States and of the several states to deprive the courts of power to set aside "laws duly enacted by the people." For the most part, however, the working class share in the prevalent reverence for the constitution of the United States.

The use of militia or of United States troops to keep order during strikes, and above all the increasing use of injunctions as a means of interference in labor disputes have resulted, in the minds of the workmen, in a widespread and deep distrust of the government, and especially of the courts. This distrust, to an extent unknown in the United States before, is shown by a number of resolutions of protest recently passed by the American Federation of Labor. Although workmen have always disliked the use of troops to keep order during strikes, the strongest resolution passed by the Federation on this subject before 1896 went no further than to urge that officers of the militia should be men friendly to the working classes. A resolution proposed in the convention of 1896, however, recommended trade unions to discourage the enlistment of their members in the state national guard. This resolution was adopted by the convention in spite of the opposition of the committee to which it was referred.

The Federation has always favored the repeal of the so-called conspiracy laws, that is, "all laws whose object is to deny to working people the free exercise of their rights to organize and be represented by committees or agents of their own selection in dealing with employers of labor in relation to matters of wages or other conditions under which labor shall be performed." Thus the Federation demands an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law, to exempt trade unions from the provision that combinations in restraint of inter-state trade are illegal.

The trade unionist's distrust of the government centers in his opposition to "court-made law," by which he means the recent extensive use of both mandatory and restraining injunctions by courts of equity as a means of interfering in labor disputes. He feels that a far-reaching change in the law has been made, not by Congress, but by a few judges. This feeling of distrust is heightened by a suspicion of the motives of the judges, who, trade unionists charge, have favored the employer at the expense of the workman. The American Federation of Labor protests against interference by the courts in strikes where no destruction of property or loss of life is occasioned by the strikers, and requests Congress to set a limit to the use of injunctions. As yet no law on this subject has been passed, although three bills have been considered by Congress. One, providing that officers of organizations of labor, in the performance of their duties, shall not be subject to injunction proceedings, passed the Senate in 1896. Another, which passed the Senate in 1897, provided for trial by jury in contempt proceedings for violation of an injunction. The third bill, which was introduced in the Senate in 1896, was most satisfactory to the Federation. The provisions of this bill made it unlawful for any court to issue a restraining order against any labor organization, its officers or members, in any manner affecting their full freedom peacefully to quit the service of any person or corporation at any time.

This is not the place to discuss how far the courts have given the workmen just ground for suspicion. The wisdom of the recent use of the injunction in labor disputes—at best a remedy of doubtful efficacy—is open to serious question, however, on the broader ground of public policy. Want of confidence in our government among a large class of the community, were it allowed to become permanent, might prove a grave danger to democratic institutions.

The preceding discussion of the activity of the American Federation of Labor in securing state interference in the form of labor legislation suggests the questions of the relation of the Federation to political parties and to socialism. The Federation has constantly refused to commit itself to any political party. There is an obvious distinction between this special form of political action and political action in the sense of the promotion of any legislation which the working class desire. The Federation, standing not for political but for industrial unity, takes the same position in regard to current political questions as any other business organization. It recommends its members to cast their votes, independently of party, for the candidate who is most likely to promote their interests. Twice, however, the Federation has, by implication, given its support to a political party. The platform adopted by the first convention in 1881 contained a plank in favor of "full protection to American industry," but the next convention almost unanimously repealed this provision, and issued a manifesto discountenancing political action by trade unions. As early as 1893 the Federation declared itself in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. When in 1896 the question of free coinage became a sharply defined party issue, the Federation reaffirmed its position, with the qualification that it did "not in any degree endorse any political party that may have made free coinage a partisan political question."

Since 1890 some socialist members of the American Federation of Labor have worked persistently to secure its support for the principle of socialism, and for the Socialist Labor party. The resulting debates in the conventions of 1890 and 1894, which are printed in full, give an excellent idea of the attitude of trade union workmen toward socialism. In 1890 the discussion turned on the proposed admission of a branch of the Socialist Labor party to membership in the Federation. By a more than three quarters vote, the Federation decided to adhere to the principle which it had always maintained, that it was an organization exclusively of trade unionists, and refused to admit socialist organizations as such. Individual socialists who are also members of trade unions, are never discriminated against.

In 1894 the Federation more decisively refused to commit itself to socialism. The socialist delegates urged the convention to adopt the political program which had just been adopted by the unusually radical Britsh Trade Union Congress of 1893. A majority of the delegates to the Federation convention refused, however to endorse the socialistic section of this program, which proposed "the colletive ownership by the people of all means of production and distribution." Two distinct arguments influenced this vote. One section of trade unionists oppose socialism in any form and feel that the powers of

(*Continued on next page.*)

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

Lippincott Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

General President.—John Williams, Utica, N. Y.

General Secretary-Treasurer.—P. J. McGUIRE, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President.—W. D. Huber, 95 Waverly st., Yonkers, N. Y.

Second Vice-President.—William Bauer, 2610 W. Polk st., Chicago, Ill.

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(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.)

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J. R. Miller, 1522 Washington ave., St. Louis, Mo.

A. C. Cattermull, 1013 W. 86th st., Sta. P., Chicago.

Fred. C. Walz, 1332 Broad st., Hartford, Conn.

W. J. Williams, 170 Mills st., Atlanta, Ga.

American Federation of Labor.

(*Continued.*)

government should rather be restricted than increased. A considerable number of delegates who believed more or less vaguely in the principle of socialism, nevertheless voted against its endorsement by the Federation on opportunist grounds. Several trade unions had threatened to secede from the Federation if it considered such "questions of a speculative character," and these delegates felt that, in the present stage of the American labor movement, the preservation of a united trade unionism was of the first importance.

Sir Henry Bessemer.

Bessemer conceived the idea of stirring up molten iron with air for oxidising the carbon present. The project was read to the British Association and considered visionary. The discredited inventor established works at Sheffield to work out the process, and soon produced Bessemer steel at a price £20 per ton lower than any other steel. After this followed recognition and honors. He was elected to the Royal Society in 1879, and was knighted. He died in 1898, wealthy, and fu l of honors.

"Tennyson's "Queen of the May," Up to Date.

Prepare the mustard plasters, mother, a mustard bath likewise,
For chill the wind blows though the sun is shining in the skies;
And this dress is very thin, no shawl around me rolled,
I know that while the sport goes on I'll catch my death of cold.
My new kid slippers, too, are thin, although they look so sweet,
And, dancing 'mong the dewy grass, I know I'll wet my feet;
But I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, I'm to be Queen of the May,
So make the mustard plasters hot to fight Pneumonia.

Padgett's Breezy Letter.

You have seen fellows get so busy talking about themselves that they would forget what they started out to do? Now, I am not alluding to you; and I wouldn't for the world have you think I am one of 'em.

Guess I would try it this way, referring to J. B.'s sketch, with some added lines and letters of my own. C, D, Fig. 1, shows the inside casing of box; A, B, the jamb in position, set far enough from D to receive the folded blinds. A, B, gives width of jamb, say 13 inches, also of soffit. Having made the soffit the width A, B, and beveled the inside edge, as B, E, lay off the board as in Fig. 2. The oblique line E, F, gives the cut across the board. To gain the jamb into the soffit, or *vice versa*, gauge the desired depth from B, toward E, Fig. 1. The trysquare applied to beveled edge B, E, gives all the edge cut required for the gaining.

This, of course, is a "hopper problem," but it isn't necessary to monkey with the diagrams in such cases made and provided by books on carpentry. I say "monkey," because I never saw the whys given with such diagrams; therefore never understood them but dropped them early in life and evolved a system of "equivalent bevels" on my own hook. Did you ever try dovetailing such a hopper? Before me is one that I dovetailed some years ago, the only carpenter-made one I ever saw. Very interesting, particularly if, as I did, the edges are left square instead of being beveled like B E, Fig. 1.

Mechanical Instruction at Home.

Correspondence instruction in technical subjects was instituted by The International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa., and its students and graduates, which now number more than 80,000, have ranked with, and in some branches have surpassed, students and graduates of other technical schools. They teach mechanical, electrical, steam, and civil engineering, mechanical and architectural drawing, architecture, plumbing, English branches, bookkeeping, etc., having more than fifty courses.

Students may study at home, devoting such time as they can spare, and the instructors are in constant communication with them through the mails. These schools have been endorsed by leading engineers, and graduates from them are always in demand.

Information Wanted.

If any brother, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, can give any information as to the whereabouts of JOHANAS KLEIN, a native of Waldenbuch, Germany, at one time a member of former Cabinet-makers Union No. 7, of New York city, kindly send said information or address to William Ruchle, 161 West 32d street, or to S. Kuehl, 224 First avenue, New York city, Financial Secretary of Local Union No. 309. Very important family affairs require this information.

Unity is Strength.

Why hold me back and give the enemy
A choice of more offence?
It is the keenest sense of stratagem
That gives us recompense.

Then forward march! by honest reckoning
We'll smite the bold display,
And thus degrade the hopes and obstacles
Now thrown across our way.

Along the ranks assert our dignity!
By holding hate aloof
We'll manifest to all beyond reproach
Our love is ample proof.

A valued act will bear us some reward
From Him whom justice knows,
And for the residue—sincerity
Is often wrenched from foes.

We must accept a plea of Liberty,
And treat each question fair,
To ever on her page, or battlements
Enscroll our knowledge there.

Quite long enough, through fear and poverty
Been scuttled on our way,
Why not revert—of bosses fearlessly
Demand a craftsman's pay?

And so replace within the firmament
Our honored, weeping flag,
And to it add a star so fittingly
That none may dare to lag.

But plain and honest moves in our recourse,
We look for what is due,
And boldly stand there lashed to principle,
With purpose staunch and true.

Beneath our shattered cause bleeds Victory,
For lack of ample cheer;
Why still expose our views to ridicule,
By stimulating fear?

No! No! be brave, our joy is manifest,
It shines with purpose, too;
The beams but radiate from unity,
And concord firm and true.

JOHN H FARRELL.
Local 93, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

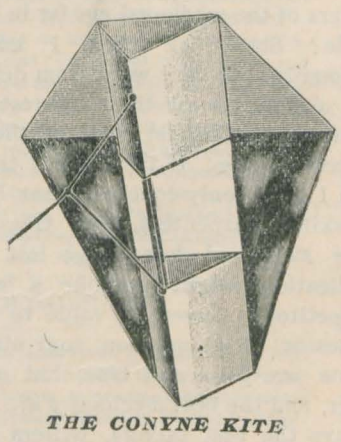
Submit to Arbitration.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 25.—The striking miners and mine owners of the Carbondale district yesterday agreed to submit the trouble to the State Board of Arbitration. The miners will return to work at once pending the decision of the Board.

Iron Smoke-Pipe Through Roof.

From "Hurry Up," St. Louis.

SIR—Please send me the sizes and outline of this hole: For iron boiler pipe 16 inches in diameter; pitch of roof, 60 degrees.



THE CONYNE KITE

THE GREATEST KITE ON EARTH OR MARS. They fly like birds. Built on scientific principles. They have great lifting power. They interest the Professor, Student, Youth or Child. It is 33 inches high, weighs 7 ounces. Made of dark red cloth, very durable. In a fair breeze will reach 3,000 feet altitude at more than 50 degrees. You can send up flags by day and lanterns by night. All ready to hitch on to. Has no tail. Put up in mailing tubes. Price by mail, postpaid, 50 cents. 1,000 feet linen line, postpaid, 30 cents. Per dozen by express $3 50

Silas J. Conyne, 637 Humboldt St., Chicago.

P. S.—Member of Union No. 1. Brothers help push it along. It is a warm member, up-to-date, Union made.

What the United Brotherhood Has Done.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only twelve local unions and 2,142 members. Now, in seventeen years, it has grown to number 428 local Unions in 406 cities, and has over 45,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch-work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means; it pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from $25 to $50; a Members Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200; and a Disability Benefit, $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $85,000 have been expended the past two years, and $528,706 since the year 1883, while $683 644 more were spent in that period for Sick Benefits by the local Unions. This is fully One and a Quarter Millions of Dollars expended for benevolent and charitable purposes. Such an organization is worth the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in hundreds of cities, and placed fully Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 105 cities, and 9 hours a day in four hundred and twenty-six cities, not to speak of many cities which have established the 8 and 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 15 130 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this card is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters Union in your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood, its dues are small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held August 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

Rule for Tapering Shafts.

I do not altogether grasp "Unknown's" query in this matter owing perhaps to my denseness, but it seems to me that the rule he asks for is one in solid mensuration, not in practical geometry. I offer the following which may aid him, for having the solid contents it will be an easy matter for him to make such divisions as his particular case may demand. First, I give a few of the properties of the pyramid, which is, as all school boys know, very similar to the cone. All pyramids and cones standing on the same base, and having the same altitude, we demonstrated to be equal.

A triangular pyramid is the third part of a prism standing on the same base and having the same base and the same altitude.

Hence, every multangular may be divided into triangulars, every pyramid is a third part of a prism standing on the same basis and having the same altitude.

If a pyramid be cut by a plane parallel to its base, the section will be similar to the base. All pyramids, prisms, cylinders, etc., are in a ratio compounded of their bases and altitudes; the bases, therefore, being equal they are in proportion to their altitudes, and the altitudes being equal, they are in proportion to their basis.

Similar pyramids, prisms, cylinders, cones, etc, are in a triplicate ratio of the homologous sides.

Equal pyramids, etc., reciprocate their bases and altitudes, *i. e.*, the altitude of the one is to that of the other, as the base of one is to the base of the other.

A sphere is equal to a pyramid whose base is equal to the surface and its height to the radius of the sphere.

From the foregoing properties we obtain the following rules for the finding the solid contents and surface measurement of a pyramid.

Rule for the Solids—Find the solidity of a prism that has the same base and height with the given pyramid; divide this by three and the quotient will be the solidity of the pyramid. Or multiply the base by the perpendicular height and one-third of the product will be the content.

Rule for the Surface. This is obtained by finding the areas of the base and of the lateral triangles. The sum of these is the area of the pyramid. The external surface of a right pyramid, standing on a regular polygonal base, is equal to the altitude of one of the triangles which compose it, multiplied by the circumference of the base of the pyramid.

Rule for Finding the Solidity of the Frustrum of a Pyramid. To the areas of the two ends of the frustrum add the square root of their product; and this sum, multiplied by one-third of the perpendicular height, will give the solid contents.

This last rule holds equally true to a pyramid of any form. For the solidities of pyramids are equal when they have equal heights and bases, whatever be the figure of their bases.

I trust "Unknown" will be able to extract from the foregoing, the full quantum of his requirements, if not, I shall be pleased to convey to him such other knowledge I may possess regarding the properties of the pyramid.

FRED. T. HODGSON.

Cut of Valley or Hip Rafters Where Set on Plate.

Mr. Editor:—In all the books on framing that I have, including "Roof Framing Made Easy," by Maginnis, "The Use of Steel Square," and one or two others, I fail to find anything which gives any information regarding the cut of valley or hip rafters where it sets on plate—that is, if the common rafter shoulder is cut 3 inches from top edge of rafter how much should the valley or hip rafter be cut? If it is cut the same as a common rafter, the hip when it sets on the angle is liable to be too high and the valley when set to fit close into inner angle will be too low. Should like to get any information you can render through your columns. I sign myself.

X. Y. Z.

South Manchester, Conn.

To A. F. and Earl Padgett.

From Johnn'e Bull, S I.

Answering A. F.'s inquiry in February CARPENTER and the way he mentions of drilling the joints with a sharp stone drill or chisel, Rosendale cement joints are not so hard, but the best method is to get the masons to build in blocks to nail or screw to I was sorry, you know, that Ea l Padgett considered I hit his feelings, but from what I can read from his script we are countrymen born and if I flattered him he got no more than his tender years deserved, so that he need not pose for sympathy nor belittle his own attainments, for his letters are a pleasure to read. As to the Maginnis articles, while they are not far behind standard authors, they are present American practice. Mr. Woods' articles are first rate and so are Mr. Hodgson's, but, oh, Lord, where are the letters from the men, the men who work, who are day by day in the business and know all its detail, its cares, its trials, its pleasures and its triumphs? Where are the notes from the splendid body of highly skilled cabinetmakers and woodworkers, some of whom would put our gifted English carpenters and carvers of the mediæval age far in the shade? Some of them I know personally, but they work from detail and, alas for us all, their interest in it dies with the last wail of the 5 o'clock whistle. If this is not true, then I must only conclude that, like all skilled carpenters, they treasure their skill and knowledge lest its publication might provoke a new competitor to lessen its value to the possessor. Earl, my son, your statements are good and true, but men differ, and the best mechanics are not always the best talkers, writers nor thinkers. In conclusion, therefore, let me encourage all of the Union's brothers to write to the Editor anything on paper that can be read, that is the stuff we want. The editor will put it in shape and surely, as Lord Byron, the poet, once said: "It is pleasant to see one's name in print."

A Reply to J. W. Brown in February Carpenter.

Under the heading "Recent Economic Changes," Bro. J. W. Brown of Union 43, Hartford, Conn, speaks despairingly of Union 43, in his particular reference to a smoker they held, date not given. It will be taken for granted, that Bro. Brown refers to the one given by our Local January 2, at which our esteemed Brother was an able contributor. At the meeting in question, the first part of the literary programme was opened as follows: a committee distributed slips of paper, on which each member was requested to write a question for discussion, after which the slips were collected, placed in a hat, and, starting on the first one the committee passed the hat, out of which a Brother drew a slip which was handed to the Chair and the name of the Brother announced, with a request that he speak on the question, each one complying by rising and speaking or declining as the question may or may not have been within his knowledge.

After all had been heard from the second literary part was then opened, and consisted particularly in the display of elocutionary attainments. There was some dancing and about eleven o'clock the meeting adjourned, after a very successful meeting.

Bro. Brown portrays in marked comparison the talent of Local 43 to that of the brick masons. The latter were none other than the B. L. and M. U. delegates, consisting of 135 picked men, representing all sections of the United States and Canada. We should all unite in agreeing that they were as brilliant as described; it is none too strong for the delegates deserved it all and more.

Let us hope that those illustrious sons of toil shall live long to disseminate to their fellow-men the beneficent results of trade unionism, and that the beacon light of intellect they possess will be used to light the way to one grand unification of the laboring classes, united, not with swords and armor buckled on as of old nor in the more advanced or refined way of the nineteenth century, that when the bugle sounds the sharp crack of modern musketry or the boom of the latest guns will plunge us in the fierce throes of savage war, but let us unite in a better cause and help to bring about conditions that will not call for the spiking of any gun, but ever bearing in mind the beautiful words of Longfellow:

"Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error,
There'd be no need of arsenals or forts."

In reference to the harsh criticism of 43 by our beloved Brother, I will say at our open meetings the greatest possible liberty, consistent with good order is granted to all.

If someone dug up the records of the past, it is because it is a privilege he enjoys at our open meetings, "The right of free speech." We have hope for the future of mankind and we believe that the "monstrous machine" so designated in THE CARPENTER will yet be used by labor as a pillow to lighten their burdens of toil. No, the heaven of our desire does not dip so far down below the horizon. We will do our part to sound the glad tidings to your ear, to break it to your hope. Our desire is that Bro. Brown be less tardy by his presence at our meetings in the future than he has been in the past, for by your deeds shall ye be known, and to you who sadly turn aside and weep for our weakness, it might be said your aid will be always acceptable.

THOS. FOLEY,

Hartford, onn.

Rush Work.

From Distracted, N. Y

Editor CARPENTER:—Will there never be an end to the terrible demands placed on carpenters for more work, more work. The lumpers in this town now want 120 casings a day set and nailed, forty white wood doors fitted and so on, and there is little or no work in the flats any more. In fact the only work a carpenter can get a living at is repairs and alterations in this town. Surely times are sorely changed.

Weights Placed on Brick Walls.

From W. D L, New York.

The weight of wall per foot in height of wall is as follows:

8 in.	brick	wall,	weight	per ft.	77 lbs
12	"	"	"	"	115 "
16	"	"	"	"	153 "
20	"	"	"	"	192 "
24	"	"	"	"	230 "
Brown stone,		4 inches,			57 pounds,
"	"	8	"		114 "
"	"	12	"		170 "
Granite	"	per foot			166 "
White marble		"			168 "

If this weight is not equally distributed, double it.

Should it sustain a chimney or other weight, add the additional weight in all cases

Deduct for windows only half weight; that is, take out of the weight imposed on beam, lintel or girder, but half the actual space which the windows will occupy.

NOTE.—Should a pier rest on or about the middle of beam, lintel or girder, the weight must not be considered to be equally distributed. In computing the weight of a brick arch, estimate a 4 inch arch as equal in weight to an 8-inch thick wall, and an 8-inch arch as equal in weight to a 12-inch thick wall, on a straight line. This additional weight is to make allowance for the weight of material required to fill up on a level with the crown of the arch. Make allowance for any material placed above the crown of the arch.

For tenement house, compute the weight per ft. floor surface	100 lbs
Dry goods house	310 "
Flour store	350 "
Public assemblies	180 "
Roof, including snow	90 "
Hardware store	from 350 to 600 "

For cast-iron arch beams or girders with wrought-iron tension rods, calculate the maximum strain when the pressure of weight of test is applied on the middle of beam or girder, not to exceed five tons per square inch of tension rod, or equal to ten tons distributed.

From Our London Correspondent.

Long before trade unions were legalized associations, little societies of carpenters and joiners began to be formed secretly in the west of England. The rising of the *sansculottes* and the *tricotenses* of France, and the stormy days that there marked the downfall of the long archaic feudal system, had set all the forces of wealth, title and influence in frightened antagonism to the working classes everywhere, and the laws of conspiracy turned every combination of the proletarians into "associations of malefactors." When the terror ended with the decapitation of Robespierre in 1794, the Napoleonic nightmare supervened and the laws directed against the working class became more severe. Still men crept in secret to their meetings, and lodges were formed sporadically all over the country. Wages of skilled mechanics were often no higher than $3.75 per week, and bread was forty cents per loaf. Such things made organization a necessity.

In 1825 the repeal of the conspiracy laws made trade-unionism, as we know it, possible, and the result that most particularly concerns the readers of this paper is that it left the way open for an open combination of these scattered lodges. Thus in 1827 the General Union of Carpenters and Joiners came into existence. Even in those early days the marked dependence of wages upon combination was shown extremely prominent. Where there was no organization wages remained at the level I have before mentioned, but where there were branches of the union wages had risen to $6 and $7. The earliest branches in London are believed to have been founded here in 1838.

The earlier membership total, of which I know, is for 1863–4, when the General Union registered nearly three thousand members. The next few years showed an extraordinary and phenomenal increase, reaching a record total of 11,879 in 1877. All the figures for this year are tremendous. Nearly as much was paid in strike pay in that one year as has altogether been paid in the twenty years since. The out-of-work pay for 1877 was $11,500.

By 1879 a retrogressive tendency began to make itself evident. The membership had sunk to 8,927, and the out-of-work pay for the year rose to the abnormal amount of $62,500, exactly one-sixth of the total amount of out-of-work pay expended in the last thirty-three years.

The decline, once set in, took place as vigorously as the increase had done. Perpetual and heavy diminution of membership went on until 1888, when the roll only covered 1,561 craftsmen. The strike pay for that year was sixty-five dollars and the out-of-work benefit slightly over five thousand.

Since then the position has improved, slowly, steadily and surely, year by year, until, according to the return furnished by Mr. Matkin for December, 1898, the membership is 6,796—an increase of over 600 upon the 1897 figures. The cash balance is over thirty-eight thousand dollars, an increase of nearly ten thousand dollars over the 1897 total. As the cash balance in 1892 was only six thousand dollars, it can be easily seen that the union has had a lot to contend against, and is pulling through the hard times with splendid pluck and perseverance.

One of the important factors, no doubt, in the betterment of the society's position is the organizer, C. Matkin. He travels the country continually, strengthening existing branches and organizing new ones. For the past few months he has been working through Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Norfolk, Suffolk and the neighboring counties, and has added a number of vigorous young lodges to the roll of the organization. For his labors he receives fifteen dollars a week, and earns every cent of it.

William Matkin, the general secretary of the union, has served his society for many years, and is greatly respected by all the members. He lives in Liverpool, and, in 1890, when the Annual British Trade Unions' Congress met in that city, he was unanimously chosen president by the convention. The rulership of a congress of several hundred delegates (there were 457 present, representing 1,470,191 trade unionists) is a labor of no mean difficulty, but Bro. Matkin acquitted himself well, and received a unanimous vote of thanks from the delegates. This was one of the most exciting congresses known, personal feeling ran terribly high, and such questions as the legal enactment of an eight-hour day were under discussion. That was a *controversial* question for British trade-unionists in 1890.

He is heart and soul in favor of all-trades federation, but would sooner see a general federation based upon federation of cognate trades and not upon direct membership of individual unions.

The state of employment amongst carpenters and joiners is only moderate in the north of England, but improving as you come south. Employment in London is excellent for all branches of the building trades just now.

** When Mary drove the cattle home,
Across the flowery lea,
The twilight clouds were stranded sa ls
Upon a shimmering sea.
"Ah," Mary sighed, "one little calf
I cannot drive," though she.
Alas! he wore a summer suit,
And on two legs walked he.

ALL MECHANICS WHO USE TOOLS

Carpenters, Mill Men, Stair Builders, Cabinet Makers, Coopers, etc., are more or less annoyed by having their

TOOLS STOLEN OR MISPLACED

But the thief does not want tools that are indelibly marked with the owner's name and address. This may be easily and quickly done by using

KENYON'S ETCHING COMPOUND

For writing or drawing on steel or iron.
Superior to a name stamp, as you can add your address, No. of Local, reward offered, or any other information desired with as much accuracy and precision as you can write on a sheet of white paper, and in your own hand writing, making the identification complete, and the name unassumable by a second party, as is often done in case of stolen tools.
The compound is a purple colored fluid, put up in two ounce bottles, with full directions on each bottle. It will not eat holes in clothing nor injure the hands. Per bottle, 25 cts. Per dozen bottles, $2.00, prepaid. I do not sell less than one dozen. Liberal inducements to local agents.
Correspondence solicited.

Frank Kenyon, E. St. Louis, Ill.

OBITUARY

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

UTICA, N. Y., March 1, 1899.

WHEREAS, The Almighty Ruler of the Universe has been pleased to call upon this Union, and has taken from us one of our oldest and most worthy brethren in the person of our late Brother THEODORE BOON, who has been an able and sincere worker for the best interests of our Union.

WHEREAS, This Union deeply feels the loss of this faithful member whom we all regarded as a kind and generous Brother and a lasting friend of Unionism. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this Union sincerely mourns his loss, and that we drape our Charter for thirty days; that we extend to the bereaved family of our deceased brother these expressions of our sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy of the same be presented to the family of the deceased brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

GEORGE F. LEIFELDT,
LEWIS LEWIS,
WM. J. JONES,
C. E. GRIFFITH,
} *Committee.*

WILLIAM A. WILLIAMS, *Rec. Sec.*

UNION NO. 112, BUTTE, March 3 1899.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst Brother D. MCCORMICK, a worthy member.

Resolved, That in the death of D. MCCORMICK, Union 112 laments the loss of a brother who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed, one who was a universal friend and a true and upright citizen.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy be sent to our official organ, THE CARPENTER.

Yours fraternally,
A. F. ROSSLOW,
Rec. Sec.

UNION 174, JOLIET, Ill., March 9, 1899.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the great Architect and Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our late and faithful brother, CHARLES A. LUNDBERG, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother LUNDBERG, Local Union of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 174, laments the losslof Brother LUNDBERG, who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed, a friend to all upright citizens, a dutiable husband and a kind and loving father.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the relatives in their affliction and commend them to seek consolation of Him, the Allwise Ruler, for He has promised to care for the widow and orphans.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Local Union; a copy be sent to the bereaved family; a copy to THE CARPENTER, our official journal, and a copy to the *Republican* and *News* for publication.

H. M. BRIENT,
THOMAS PENDLETON.
} *Committee.*

GEO. MOIR, *Rec. Sec.*

AUSTIN, Texas, March 1, 1899.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the great Architect and Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst Brother G. A. SPENCER, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother G. A. SPENCER, Local Union 300, Carpenters and Joiners of America, laments the loss of a faithful member and earnest supporter of unionism.

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy be extended to his relatives in their affliction.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days and that these resolutions be spread upon the records of our Local Union and a copy be sent to our official organ, THE CARPENTER.

J. GEGGIE,
T. P. GIVINS,
C. H. GRIFFIN.
} *Committee.*

UNION NO. 563, SCRANTON, PA., January 14, 1899.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst one of our esteemed Brothers, FRANK PATTERSON, and

WHEREAS, Local Union No. 563 feels the loss of a faithful brother and an earnest worker in our cause. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his bereaved brother and relatives.

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be presented to Brother E. C. PATTERSON, brother of the deceased; be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and the *Labor Herald*, the official organ of the Building Trade Council, for publication.

G. H. SIMMENS,
E. E. KAUFMAN,
O. S. LUTZ,
} *Committee.*

Adopted by Local No. 563.
T. T. KEENE, *President.*
O. S. LUTZ, *Secretary.*

UNION 167, ELIZABETH, N. J., April 1, 1899.

At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 167, held on March 20th, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite mercy to remove from our midst our beloved brother, WILLIAM W. WATERS, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of WILLIAM W. WATERS, Union No. 167, recognizes the loss of a kind friend, a faithful officer, a loving father and a genial companion, and we sincerely trust that our loss will be his eternal gain, therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 167 tender its heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased brother in this their sad hour of affliction, therefore be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased brother, spread on our minutes and published in our official organ, THE CARPENTER.

HENRY ZIMMERMAN
WILLIAM STYLER,
JOHN T. COSGROVE.
} *Committee.*

Claims Approved in February, 1899.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
4437.	Henry Kuhlman	1	$200 00
4438.	William Flynn	10	200 00
4439.	John Grabb	11	200 00
4440.	John H. Brickerd	29	200 00
4441.	Mrs. Louisa Gruber	29	50 00
4442.	Mrs. Mary A. McDonald	33	50 00
4443.	Wm. Fiddler	37	200 00
4444.	Ben. Shorten	51	200 00
4445.	Jeremiah McCrohan	63	200 00
4446.	Peter Almond	64	200 00
4447.	Mrs. Maggie Hand	73	50 00
4448.	Mrs. Herbertine I. Kirchoff	109	50 00
4449.	Nicholas Rommel	120	200 00
4450.	George A. Rankin	142	200 00
4451.	Mrs. Adolphina Olson	147	50 00
4452.	John Burk	148	100 00
4453.	Jeremiah Drake	151	50 00
4454.	Anton Gulgowski	199	200 00
4455.	Abraham D. Covert	212	200 00
4456.	Mathaes Kurz	242	200 00
4457.	Mrs. Katherine Volswinkler	304	50 00
4458.	Mrs. Gertrude Huck	309	50 00
4459.	Henry F. Kruse	309	200 00
4460.	Mrs. Clemenson	328	25 00
4461.	Thos. Percell	340	200 00
4462.	Mrs. Mary Klingelhœffer	375	50 00
4463.	Louis Weber	375	200 00
4464.	Mrs. Christiana Larsen	427	50 00
4465.	Mrs. Ellen Kenny	451	50 00
4466.	James P. Egan	468	100 00
4467.	Mrs. Mary Kenney	509	50 00
4468.	Thos. Lynch	509	200 00
4469.	Fred. Soltmann	521	200 00
	Total		$4,425 00

Claims Approved in March, 1899.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
4470.	John Holland	1	$50 00
4471.	George H. Wells	6	200 00
4472.	Mrs. Mary Clator	10	50 00
4473.	Peter Walz	12	200 00
4474.	Mrs. Emily Brass	18	50 00
4475.	Angus M. McGillory	22	50 00
4476.	Mrs. Andrew Valequette	28	50 00
4477	Liscomb T. Reed	31	200 00
4478.	Mrs. Annabella Thompson	42	25 00
4479.	Mrs. Eliza Cronin	51	50 00
4480.	John S. Johnson	52	200 00
4481.	W. E. Burgan	62	100 00
4482.	Donald McPhee	99	200 00
4483.	John Hinkley	119	200 00
4484.	Mrs. Ella Wuesthoff	119	50 00
4485.	George Bander	120	50 00
4486.	Charles W. Whilhide	171	200 00
4487.	Mrs. Emma Oleson	174	25 00
4488.	Mrs. Anna Ackerly	175	50 00
4489.	Philip Hirtzel	209	200 00
4490.	Mrs. Therkla Siervers	238	50 00
4491.	Mrs. Jennie Trimber	328	25 00
4492.	Mrs. Katharine Kluglein	375	50 00
4493.	Mrs. Ida Rohrdanz	416	50 00
4494.	Henry Paasch	419	200 00
4495.	William Rockford	468	200 00
4496.	Mrs. M. Connors	471	50 00
4497.	Charles Lersch	476	200 00
4498.	Henry Meyer	497	200 00
4499.	Philip Schildknecht	522	200 00
4500.	Mrs. Feletia Wawroski	593	50 00
4501.	H. H. Brocksmith	658	200 00
			$3,675 00

Drawing Lesson.

BY A. W. WOODS.

Our last lesson we took for our subject an isometrical drawing of a tool chest. Not that we thought it presented any special merits over any other chest, but chose it simply for illustration purposes. In this lesson we take the same subject but illustrate in a different position, usually called cabinet perspective. We believe it to be more easily adapted to practical use than isometrical drawing, as one of the views or sides is shown square or horizontal, and the adjoining sides at an angle of 30° with same, whereas

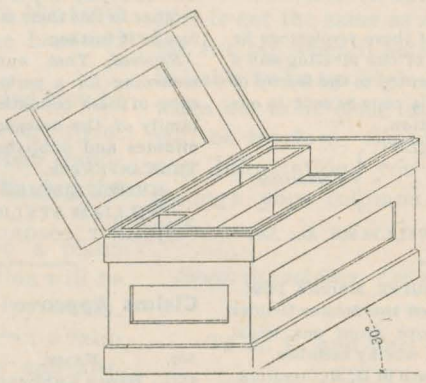
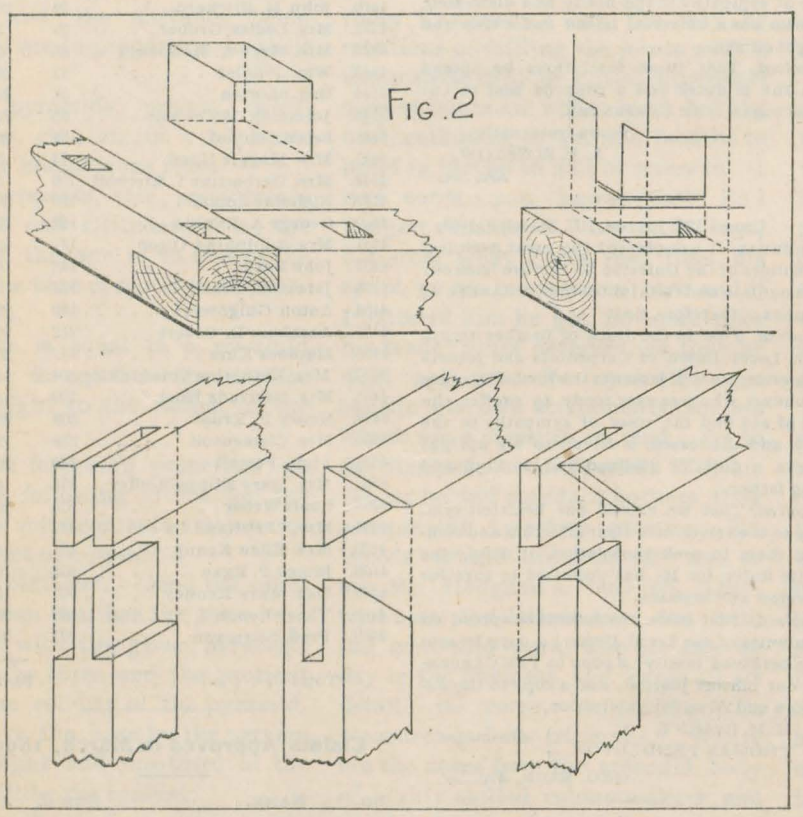


FIG. 1.



in the former there are no horizontal lines or views. Fig. 2 illustrates the usefulness of this class of drawing in joinery work.

The general remarks in our last also applies to this lesson.

United States Ahead as Usual.

Those who are acquainted with the progress of invention on both sides of the water frequently comment on the easy lead which this country maintains over all others in this direction. As an instance of this, a recent notice in the London *Invention* might be cited. In this editorial mention is made of a "new" fire alarm system which has just been established in London. In the description of this system the article describes "special thermometers, called 'thermostats,'" which are placed in each room, and connected electrically with the central office of a hotel. Just how many years the thermostat and its modifications have been in use in this country it is hard to say, but it is anything but "new." With their very general use as fire alarms, and as regulators of hot air and ventilators, it seems strange that England is just beginning to use them.

Our Coal Supply.

Fully one-quarter of the world's supply of coal is now mined in the United States, and in the last twenty-eight years no country has come anywhere near equaling it in the increase of production. While the increase for the whole world has been less than one hundred per cent., that of the United States alone has been nearly two hundred per cent.

In the calendar year 1897 the total production of bituminous and anthracite grades was 194,603 976 tons, worth at the mines $198,869,178. Local industries and domestic consumption require an annually increasing amount, and on top of this we now have a strong foreign demand already large enough to warrant increased and more steady mining for a long time to come.

With a present production more than five times greater than it was in 1870, our exportations have increased from a little more than a quarter of a million tons to more than four million, and is causing uneasiness in the coal-producing countries of Europe.

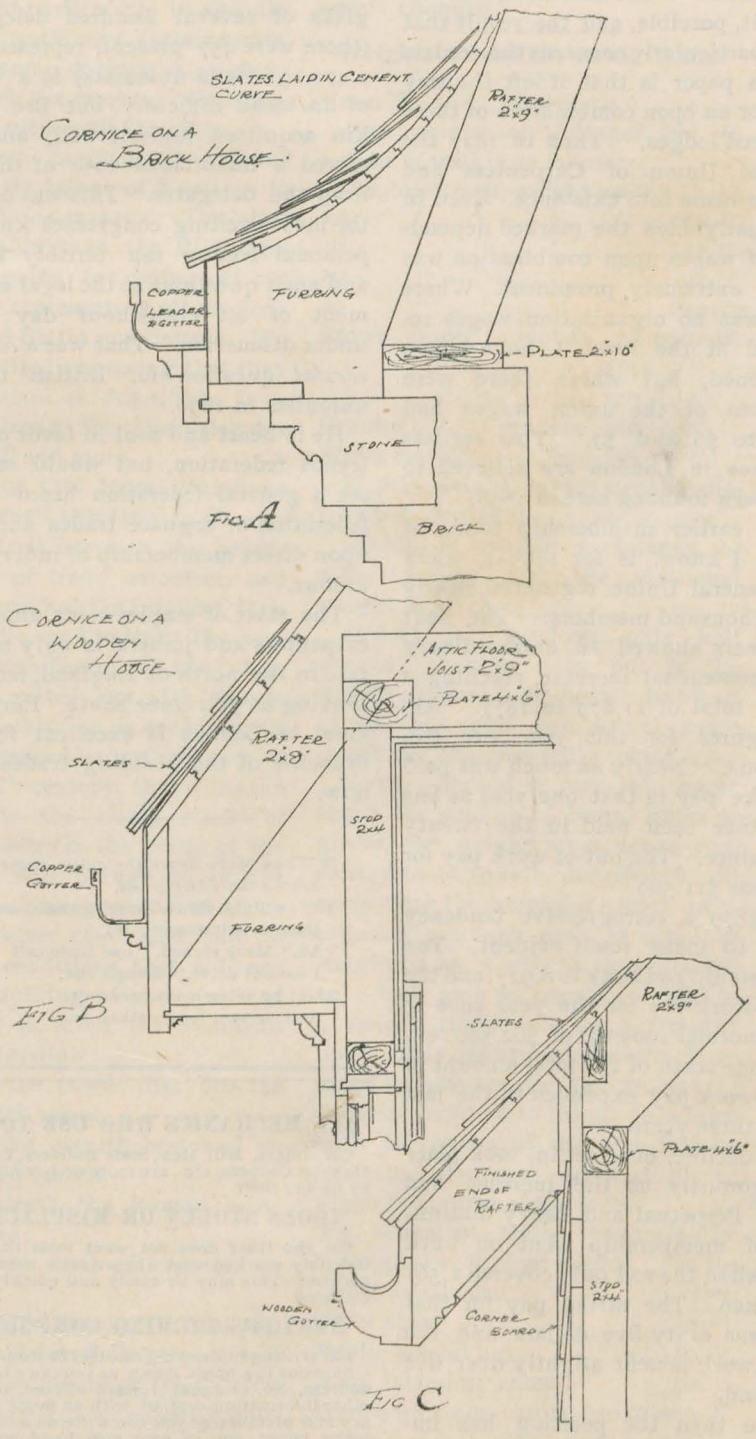
Same Old Smoke Nuisance.

Commenting on the fact that the smoke nuisance has been a nuisance for a very long time, a recent writer tells us that 600 years ago, when the population of London did not exceed 50,000, its citizens petitioned King Edward I. to prohibit the use of "sea coal," and he responded by doing so. His successors, however, permitted its use again. In 1661, John Evelyn, in his "Fumifuglum," laments that "owing to the increase of coal smoke the gardens are no longer fruitful." In the centuries that followed there were a number of parliamentary inquiries and some legislation intended to mitigate, if not remove, the evil; but nevertheless the consumption of bituminous coal has rapidly increased in London and the inquiries and legislation relative to it have all ended—in smoke.

Notes on Cornices

The drawings below show different ways of constructing a cornice. The cornice marked Fig. A, shows the construction of a cornice for a brick building, the building having a French roof. The rafters resting on a 2 x 10-inch plate giving a support so as to nail look-outs to same in constructing cornice. In this case a copper gutter is used instead of wood.

Figs. B and C, are cornices which, as a rule, are used for wooden houses. The one, Fig. B, having a copper gutter and closed soffit, which shields the rafters and blocking, while Fig. C, shows projecting rafters having finished ends and corners with a wooden gutter instead of copper.



Creating a New Japan.

With the co operation of the United States the empire of Japan will enter upon a new era in July next, when the treaty negotiated between the two countries several years ago will go into effect. The delay in putting it into operation has been both intentional and beneficial.

The prime object of the treaty is to aid the upbuilding of the empire by cutting off a variety of restrictions that have retarded its progress and kept it below the rank of a modern nation. With these out of the way Japan will have a fuller and freer intercourse with the nations of the West than ever before.

The time for inaugurating the new international relation is most opportune, and present conditions fully justify the delay. The empire is in much better shape to give and receive pledges, and at no time has it commanded so much of the respect and friendship of Europe.

Under similar treaties with the other great powers, foreign settlement, capital and enlarged trade will be greatly encouraged, and the empire, emerging from its long isolation, will find directly at hand the intelligence, experience, energy, wealth and all the best forces that have brought about modern civilization.

Coal and Iron Supply Nearly Exhausted.

At the general meeting of the Institute of Mining Engineers in London the other day, the address of President Langdon was devoted to a pessimistic review of the exhaustion of British coal and iron. He said the evidence all pointed to the fact that "fifty years hence we shall be practically dependent upon the United States for cheap coal, iron and steel, and our sons will find an alliance with the United States for coaling our navy imperative."

Knights of the Brush and the Bears.

Three painters who undertook to paint the interior of two bear cages in Central Park, New York City, last week, while the beasts were there, had an experience as thrillling as that of the wheelman who coasted down from Eagle Rock, in the Orange Mountains, at breakneck speed. The bears, two huge grizzlies and a great specimen of the polar family, kept the painters on the jump and made two keepers hustle about with their iron bars to prevent the bears from using teeth and claws on the men.

The dens are on the top of "Bear Hill," in the menagerie, and are separated from each other by strong iron bars. In the grizzlies' enclosure is a rocky ledge, to the top of which leads an iron ladder. The polar bear has in his cage an artifical tree, with a wooden platform at the top, and a cave. The painters had been painting the outside of the cages the day before, and knew the beasts were not too friendly disposed towards them.

With many a misgiving they entered the cages, accompanied by Patrick Marron and William Snyder, keepers, who were armed with iron bars. One began work in the polar bear's den, while the other two were engaged in the other cage. The bears, although used to the keepers' presence, resented the intrusion of the others and ambled about in a manner that kept the painters on the verge of nervous prostration. The prods of the keepers only made the bears more restless. They snorted angrily and darted around so that the painters imagined that they would be in the bears' embrace every moment.

Around the cages gathered a crowd, and warnings shouted to the men added to their terror. They were so nervous that paint was frequently splashed on the bears below. A cry from the crowd that the bears were after them made them drop paint and brush and put for the highest points in the cage. Those in the grizzlies' den climbed to the rocky ledge, while the other shinned up the artificial tree and sought refuge on the platform. Disregarding the keepers' blows, the grizzlies started up the ledge, but the men swung out of their reach on the cross bars. After a few moments of terrified perching and swinging the beasts were prodded into submission and the men were let out of the cages.

In the meantime the polar bear had taken on a strange coat. Blotches of green paint were on his body, nose and paws where he had rubbed against the painted bars. He has been an inmate of the menagerie for fourteen years. The grizzlies have been there about four years.

General Laws.

WEEKLY PAY.—Weekly Payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood, and where practicable should be adopted.

CONVICT LABOR.—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution, or brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

EIGHT HOURS.—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight-hour rule universal, and to sustain those Unions that have now established the Eight-hour system.

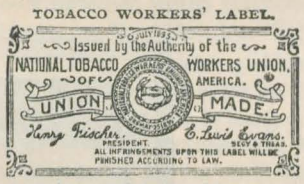
AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING.—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

LIEN LAWS.—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canada, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long stays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS.—Each L.U. shall strive to form a council composed of delegates from the various Unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

GRADING WAGES.—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade and a further incentive to reckless competition, having the ultimate tendency when work is scarce, to allow first class men to offer their labor at third class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's work to be the safest and best and let the employer grade the wages above that minimum.

TOBACCO WORKERS' LABEL.



The above label printed on blue paper will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufacturers in union tobacco factories

Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G.S.-T. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S.-T., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S.-T. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL moneys received by the G.S.-T. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received cannot be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by post-office money order or by bank check or draft, as required by the Constitution. The G. S.-T. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.-T.

Nine-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day:

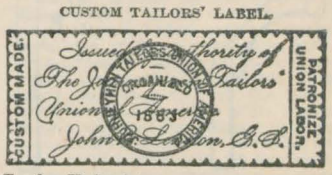
Albina, Oreg.
Allston, Mass
Amesbury, Mass.
Anaconda, Mont.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Arlington, Mass.
Arransas Harbor, Tex.
Allentown, Pa.
Amsterdam, N. Y.
Anacortes, Wash.
Asbury Park, N. J.
Astoria, Oreg
Asheville, N. C.
Auburn, N. Y.
Auburn, Me.
Altoona, Pa.
Apollo, Pa.
Anderson, Ind.
Allegheny City, Pa.
Albany, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.
Bangor, Pa.
Batavia, N. Y.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Basin, Mont.
Belt, Mont.
Bay City, Mich.
Bar Harbor, Me.
Baltimore, Md.
Belle Vernon, Pa.
Bangor, Me.
Bath Beach, N. Y.
Bethlehem, Pa.
Burlington, Ia.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Boston, Mass.
Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Butler, Pa.
Bayonne, N. J.
Boise City, Idaho
Bridgeton, N. J.
Blaine, Wash.
Bridgeport, Ohio
Bradford, Mass.
Brunswick, Me.
Braddock, Pa.
Bellaire, Ohio
Belleville, Ill.
Belleville, Can.
Bellevue, Pa.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Brockton, Mass.
Beaver Falls, Pa.
Brookline, Mass.
Butte, Mont.
Canton, O.
Carnegie, Pa.
Central Falls, R. I.
College Point, N. Y.
College Hill, O
Conshohocken, Pa.
Cortland, N. Y.
Carrollton, Ga.
Cairo, Ill.
Calgary, Can.
Chelsea, Mass.
Charleroi, Pa.
Charlestown, W. Va.
Chester, Pa.
Cincinnati, Ohio
Covington, Ky.
Columbus, Ga.
Columbus, Ind.
Camden, N. J.
Concordia, Kan.
Collinsville, Ill.
Cohoes, N. Y.
Corsicana, Tex.
Columbus, Ohio
Cambridge, Mass.
Charlestown, Mass.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Coraopolis, Pa.
Carbondale, Pa.
Colorado City, Col.
Colorado Springs, Col.
Cornwall, N. Y.
Corryville, Ohio.
Dover, N. J.
Delhi, Ohio
Dayton, Ky.
Des Moines, Iowa
Davenport, Iowa
Dover, N. H.
Decatur, Ill.
Dedham, Mass.
Dorchester, Mass.
Duluth, Minn.
Duquesne, Pa.
Dubuque, Iowa
Dallas, Tex.
El Paso, Tex.
East Liverpool, Ohio
East Saginaw, Mich.
East Orange, N. J.
East Portland, Oreg.
East Boston, Mass.
Easton, Pa.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Elwood, Pa.
Erie, Pa.
Englewood, N. J.
Evansville, Ind.
Everett, Mass.
Exeter, N. H.
Fort Brooke, Fla.
Fair Haven, Wash.
Fairmount, W. Va.
Fall River, Mass.
Findlay, Ohio
Fitchburg, Mass.
Far Rockaway, N. Y.
Frankford, Pa.
Franklin, Pa.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Fostoria, Ohio
Franklin, Mass.
Galesburg, Ill.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Great Falls, Mont
Greenfield, Ind.
Gloucester, Mass.
Greenville, Pa.
Germantown, Pa.
Greenwich, Conn.
Grove City, Pa.
Glen Cove, N. Y.
Greensburg, Pa.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Homestead, Pa.
Hartford, Conn.
Halifax, N. S.
Hampton, Va.
Haverhill, Mass.
Hackensack, N. J.
Harriman, Tenn.
Moline, Ill.
Mobile, Ala.
Moundsville, W. Va.
Munising, Mich.
Muncie, Ind.
Muskegon, Mich.
McKeesport, Pa.
Mt. Pleasant, Pa.
Milburn, N. J.
Model City, N. Y.
Montclair, N. J.
Mt. Washington, O.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Norwood, O.
New Britain, Conn.
Nelsonville, O.
North Easton, Mass.
New Kensington, Pa.
Norfolk, Va.
New Orleans, La.
Newport, R. I.
Newport, Ky.
Newport News, Va.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Newburyport, Mass.
Newton Centre, Mass.
Nanaimo, Brit. Col.
Nyack, N. Y.
Norwood, Mass.
N. La Crosse, Wis.
Natchez, Miss.
New Cumberland, W. Va.
New Castle, Pa.
New Haven, Conn.
New Haven, Pa.
New London, Conn.
New Westminster, B.C.
Natick, Mass.
Newton, Mass.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Albany, Ind.
New Brunswick, N. J.
Northampton, Mass.
Norwich, Conn.
Norwalk, Conn.
Oceanic, N. J.
Oswego, N. Y.
Ogden, Utah
Olneyville, R. I.
Olean, N. Y.
Ottawa, Can.
Ottumwa, Iowa
Ottawa, Ill.
Ontario, Cal.
Orange, Tex.
Olympia, Wash.
Oneonta, N. Y.
Peru, Ill.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Pawtucket, R. I.
Port Chester, N. Y.
Punxsutawney, Pa.
Pensacola, Fla.
Perth Amboy, N. J.
Peterborough, Can.
Portland, Oreg.
Port Townsend, Wash.
Passaic, N. J.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Plymouth, Mass.
Pomeroy, O.
Portland, Me.
Port Angeles, Wash.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Portsmouth, Va.
Portsmouth, O.
Pocatello, Idaho
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Patterson, N. J.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Plainfield, N. J.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Peekskill, N. Y.
Pierre, S. Dakota
Parkersburg, W. Va.
Paris, Texas
Porterville, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Providence, R. I.
Quincey, Mass.
Quincey, Ills.
Rockland, Me.
Rockville, Conn.
Racine, Wis.
Rochester, Pa.
Richmond, Va.
Richmond Ky.
Rock Island, Ill.
Rome, N. Y.
Rondout, N. Y.
Roxbury, Mass.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rosedale, Ind.
Revere, Mass.
Riverside, Cal.
Redbank, N. J.
Redlands, Cal.
Rutherford, N. J.
S. Framingham, Mass.
Springfield, Mass.
St. Augustine, Fla.
St. Joseph, Mo.
South Norwalk, Conn.
South Bend, Ind.
Salem, Mass.
Stoneham, Mass.
Somerville, Mass.
Somerville, N. J.
Saltsburg, Pa.
San Angelo, Tex.
Sandusky, Ohio
Shreveport, La.
Stamford, Conn.
Sea Cliff, N. Y.
Springfield, Mo.
Springfield, Ohio
San Leandro, Cal.
Steubenville, Ohio
Santa Anna, Cal.
Santa Rosa, Cal.
St. John, N. B.
Saxonville, Mass.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Scottdale, Pa.
Spokane, Wash.
Sharon, Pa.
Sheffield, Ala.
Streator, Ill.
Stoughton, Mass.
S. Abingdon, Mass.
St. Catherines, Ont.
Sault St. Marie, Mich.
San Bernardino, Cal.
Scranton, Pa.
Sharpsville, Pa.
Sharpsburg, Pa.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Henderson, Ky.
Hudson, Mass.
Herkimer, N. Y.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
Hyde Park, Mass.
Hoboken, N. J.
Holyoke, Mass.
Houston, Tex.
Houston Heights, Tex.
Hillsboro, Tex.
Hingham, Mass.
Irvington, N. Y.
Ithaca, N. Y.
Jacksonville, Ill.
Jackson, Mich.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jeannette, Pa.
Jersey City, N. J.
Kearney, Neb.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Kingston, N. Y.
Kalispell, Mont.
La Salle, Ill.
Lenox Mass.
Leavensworth, Kan.
Lansingburg, N. Y.
Lawrence, Mass.
La Crosse, Wis.
Logansport, Ind.
Lowell, Mass.
Leechburg, Pa.
Leominster, Mass.
Lafayette, Ind.
Lewiston, Me.
Lincoln, Neb.
Little Falls, N. Y.
London, Canada
Lockland, O.
Long Branch, N. J.
Louisville, Ky.
Marlboro, Mass.
Morristown, N. J.
Manayunk, Pa.
Malden Mass.
Millville, N. J.
Media, Pa.
Meadville, Pa.
Medford, Mass.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Marblehead, Mass.
Marion, Ind.
Mayfield, Ky.
Monongahela, Pa
Martin's Ferry, Ohio
Maspeth, N. Y.
Milford, Ohio
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mercer, Pa.
Middlesborough, Ky.
Madisonville, O.
Mansfield Valley, Pa.
Meriden, Conn.
Santa Cruz, Cal.
Saginaw City, Mich.
Sioux City Iowa
Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.
Seymour, Texas
Seymour, Ind.
Summit, N. J.
Southampton, N. Y.
Tampa, Fla.
Taunton, Mass
Tawas City, Mich.
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Terre Haute, Ind.
The Dalles, Oreg.
Tiffin, Ohio
Toronto, Ohio
Toledo, Ohio
Toronto, Ont.
Trenton, N. J.
Trinidad, Col.
Troy, N. Y.
Tarentum, Pa
Turtle Creek, Pa.
Taylor, Pa.
Texarkana, Texas
Union Hill, N. J.
Utica, N. Y.
Uniontown, Pa.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, B. C.
Vincennes, Ind.
Visalia, Cal.
Waxahatchie, Texas
Wellsburg, W. Va.
West Hoboken, N. J.
West Duluth, Minn.
Westfield, Mass.
Warren, Ohio
Winthrop, Mass.
Windsor, Can. (Ont.)
Weymouth, Mass.
West Troy, N. Y.
Wabash, Ind.
Waltham, Mass.
Waukegan, Ill.
W. Newton, Mass.
Worcester, Mass.
Washington, Pa.
Wilmington, Del.
Whitman, Mass.
Woburn, Mass.
Winchester Mass.
Wheeling, W. Va.
Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Winnipeg, Man.
Woodside, N. Y.
Winfield, N. Y.
Watertown, N. Y.
Williams Bridge, N. Y.
Yoakum, Tex.
York, Pa.
Youngstown, Ohio
Zanesville, Ohio.

Total, 420 cities.

UNION MADE HATS.

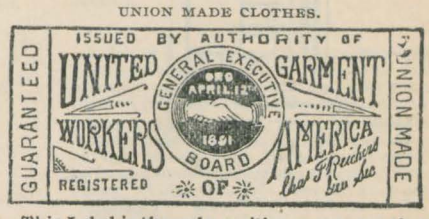
This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeyman Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the centre. It means a fair price for good work.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.



This Label is the only positive guarantee that Ready-made Clothing, including overalls and jackets, is not made under the dreaded, disease-infested tenement house and sweating system.

You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

Moldings.

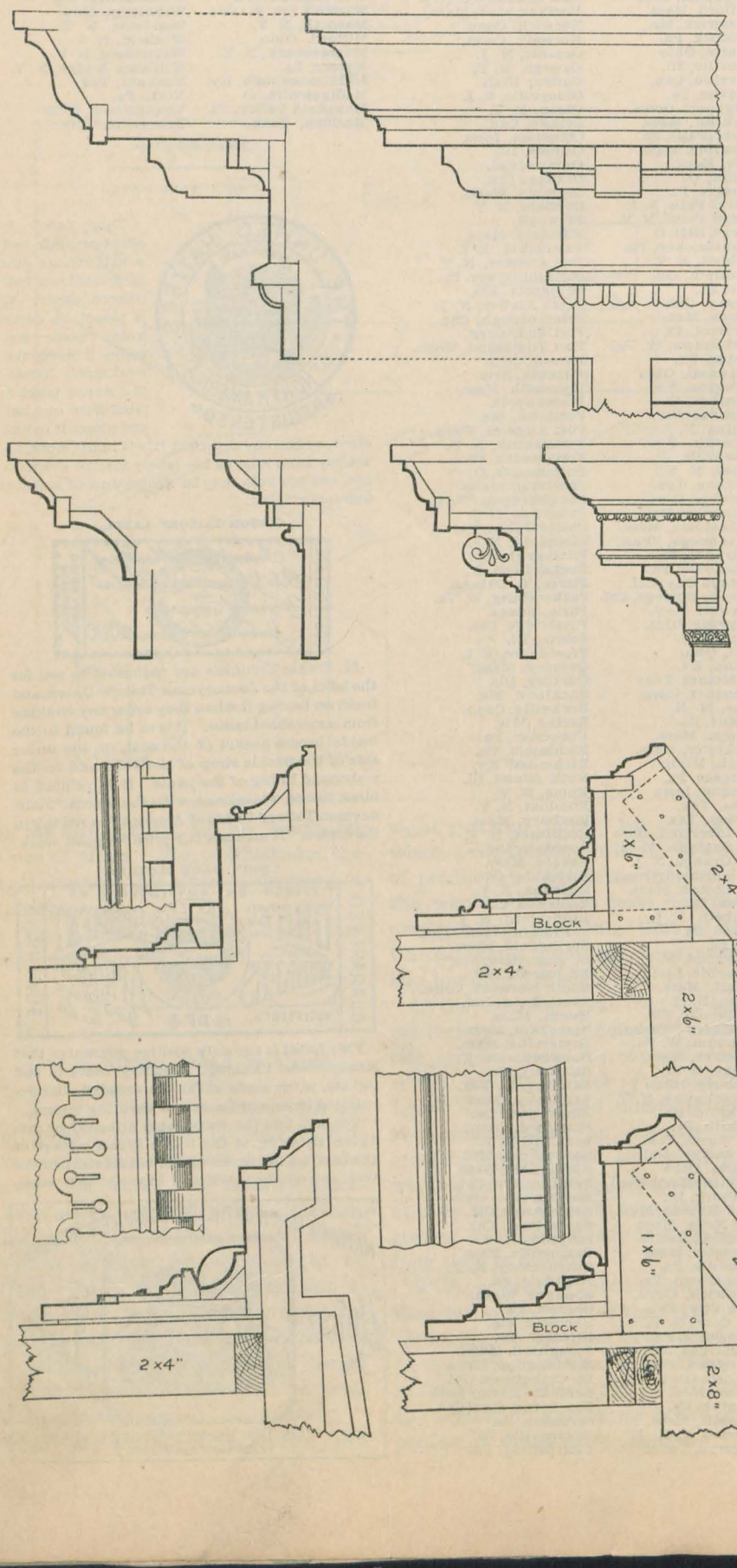
BY A. W. WOODS.

In the last number of THE CARPENTER we illustrated the classical moldings from which the moldings now in common use are largely modeled. The accompanying illustrations show combinations of these moldings in forming cornices, etc. In some of these the framework is shown, while in others only the outline of the combinations are shown

The grouping of moldings is susceptible of many changes and it requires careful study on the part of the constructor to so arrange them to get the proper effect.

While we do not present the accompanying illustrations as models of arrangement, we submit them to those who feel the need of assistance in that line.

The moldings here employed are what are called or known as stock molds and may be had at any up-to-date lumber yard.



The White Woman's Burden.

She pronounced in sounding platitude
Her universal gratitude
For men of every latitude
  From the tropics to the poles;
She felt a consanguinity,
A sisterly affinity,
A kind of kith-and-kinity
  For all these foreign souls.

For Caledonia Highlanders,
For brutal South Sea Islanders,
For wet and moist dry landers,
  For Gentile, Greek and Jew;
For Finns and for Siberians,
For Arabs and Algerians,
For Terra-del-Fuegians,
  She was in a constant stew.

Oh, it worried Miss Sophronia
Lest the men of Patagonia
Should die with the pneumonia,
  With the phthisis or the chills.
Yes, indeed, she worried daily
Lest a croup or cold should waylay
Some poor Soudanese or Malay,
  Dying for the lack of pills.

And she toiled on without measure,
And with most unstinted pleasure,
For the good of Central Asia
  And the Pagan people there;
But meanwhile her little sister
Died of a neglected blister,
But Sophronia hardly missed her,
  For she had no time to spare.

THE strike of the carpenters of Homestead, Pa., which began May 1st, was declared off at a meeting held on the 9th inst., by the contractors and a committee of the strikers at Monath's Hall. The contractors granted the demand for an advance of 20 per cent. in wages.

We will speak out, we will be heard;
  Though all earth's systems crack;
We will not bate a single word,
  Nor take a letter back.

We speak the truth, and what care we
  For hissing and for scorn,
While some faint gleamings we can see
  Of freedom's coming morn.

Let liars fear, let cowards shrink.
  Let traitors turn away;
Whatever we have dared to think
  That dare we also say.

—*James Russell Lowell.*

THE Board of Public Works of Duluth, Minn., has sent notices to its street foreman to the effect that Alderman Neff's resolution making eight hours a day's work for city employees and making the rate of pay twenty cents an hour, will go into effect at once.

Lily White Washita Oilstone.

The accompanying illustrations represent the Lily White Washita Oilstone, manufactured by the Pike Manufacturing Company, of Pike Station, N. H., and 151 Chambers street, New York.

The Washita oilstone has been the principal oilstone for sharpening carpenters' and joiners' tools for a great many years past. Previous to its introduction on the American market, some fifty years ago, the imported Turkey stone was principally used for mechanics' tools. The Washita, by reason of its fast cutting qualities and freedom from cracks and seams, soon began to crowd the Turkey stone out of the market until to-day very few, in fact almost none, are sold in America. We understand that the Washita stone is now sold by all the best tool trade in Europe, as well.

The only drawback to the Washita stone has been the fact that it required a considerable experience in oilstones to select just the right grit for different purposes. Some Washita stones are soft and very fast cutting, while others are quite hard, fine gritted, and cut much slower. The soft porous stones with medium coarse, fast cutting grit, are the best adapted to sharpening ordinary carpenters' tools, such as plane bits, chisels, gouges, etc. These stones impart a quick, medium coarse edge, suitable for working soft wood and other uses in general. The hard, fine Washita, on the other hand, imparts a finer edge, such as required by machinists or for wood working tools to be used on hard wood or fine cabinet work; but this stone cuts slower than the soft, and as it wears very slowly, is apt to become glazed unless used understandingly.

Up to the introduction of Lily White brand of Washita, most dealers carried nothing better than the No. 1 quality, which contains both the hard and soft stones without any distinguishing labels. The result has been that a great many

carpenters, supposing the No. 1 quality to be the best, and not being able to distinguish a hard from a soft stone, have selected a grit that was not suitable for their purpose, and have therefore condemned the Washita stone, when the real fault was not in the stone at all but due to a hard stone having been selected when the user should have selected a soft stone, and *vice versa*.

The Lily White Washita is put up for the especial purpose of preventing mistakes of this kind. It is manufactured from the very highest grade of Washita rock, by skilled employees of long experience. The finished stones are carefully selected and tested by experts at the factory, where each stone is labeled either "soft" or "hard," according to what the results of the test may prove it to be. The soft, medium coarse brand is especially recommended for ordinary

use; while the hard, medium fine stone is adapted to sharpening tools requiring a very fine, smooth edge. It is a splendid finishing stone.

The Lily White brand is made up in various sizes and shapes for sharpening all kinds of edge tools. Every stone is *guaranteed* by the manufacturers to give satisfaction. Should any Lily White stone fail to do this, dealers are authorized to refund the money or replace the stone, as the customer may choose.

In a later number of THE CARPENTER we shall show other forms of oilstones, and shall have something to say on the use and care of oilstones, a subject which is of quite as much importance as that of selecting the stone.

Zur gefälligsten Notiz.

Sollte irgend ein Bruder der Brotherhood of C. & J. of America, Auskunft geben können über Johannes Klein, aus Waldenbuch, Deutschland, früheres Mitglied der Cabinetmakers' Union No. 7, so möge Derjenige gefälligst die Adresse an Wilhelm Ruchle, No. 161 W. 32 Str., oder bei dem Finanz-Sektretär S. Kuehl, Local Union 302, New York, angeben.

N. B.—Da dringende Familienverhältnisse seine Gegenwart nothwendig machen.

Der proletarische Weltfeiertag.

Eine große, eine erhabene Idee war es, die in den Herzen des Proletariats der ganzen Welt freudigen Widerhall fand, den ersten Mai als Demonstrationstag für die internationale Einführung des gesetzlichen Achtstundentages zu erklären.

Nach früheren vergeblichen Versuchen, die ‚Internationale' über die Gründungsstadien hinaus zu frischem fröhlichem Leben zu entwickeln, war es eine erhebende Szene, als auf dem zur Förderung des internationalen Arbeiterkongresses in Paris, 1889, unter dem lauten und einstimmigen Beifall der Delegirten die These aufgestellt wurde, daß die Herabsetzung der Arbeitszeit die Grundform des Arbeiterschutzes sein müsse.

Mit der Aufstellung dieser These war mit einem Schlage die Internationale perfekt geworden. Verkürzerung der Arbeitszeit war von nun an das zunächst zu erstrebende Ziel in dem sich das Proletariat einig wußte. Der Kongreß in Paris gab auf Antrag des französischen Abgeordneten Lavigne folgender, im Namen des Komites des Nationalverbandes der Syndikatskammern und Fachvereine gestellter Resolution einhellig die Zustimmung:

1. Es möge eine große einheitliche Manifestation der Arbeiter aller Länder derart veranstaltet werden, daß an dem nämlichen vereinbarten Tage in allen Ländern bez. allerorts die Arbeiter die Vertreter der herrschenden Gewalt auffordern, die gesetzliche Dauer des Arbeitstages auf acht Stunden zu beschränken.

2. In Erwägung, daß eine ähnliche Manifestation von dem im Dezember, 1888, stattgehabten Kongreß der Amerikanischen Federation der Arbeit, für den 1. Mai, 1890, beschlossen worden, ist dieses Datum für die internationale Demonstration zu bestimmen.

3. In jedem Lande sollen die Arbeiter die Manifestation in der Weise veranstalten, welche die Gesetze und die Verhältnisse daselbst bedingen, bez. ermöglichen.

Die Proletarier aller Länder haben zum größten Theil den Beschluß treulich ausgeführt. Der 1. Mai ist proletarischer Weltfeiertag geworden.

Zum neunten Male rüstet sich das arbeitende Volk aller Länder den Kongreßbeschluß zur Ausführung zu bringen. Von Jahr zu Jahr ist die Demonstration eine großartigere geworden, immer gewaltigere Massen treten auf den Plan als mahnendes Gewissen der bürgerlichen Gesellschaft, ihr die Versündigung an der Arbeiterklasse durch ihren Aufmarsch vor Augen führend. Mit der Aufstellung der Forderung des gesetzlichen Achtstundentages hat der Pariser Kongreß den glücklichsten Wurf gethan, den die proletarische Propaganda aufzuweisen hat. Die Arbeiterklasse aller Länder hat damit angefangen, einen bewußten, einheitlichen Willen zu bekunden. Das Streben nach der Verwirklichung der Forderung trägt unendlich viel zur Weckung und Ausbildung des Klassenbewußtseins bei. Die Arbeiter aller Länder streben danach, eine geeinte Macht zu bilden und als solche handelnd aufzutreten. Ein unendlicher Gewinn für die endgültige Befreiung der Arbeiterklasse. Die klassenbewußte Arbeiterschaft, die Sozialdemokratie, weiß, wie schwer es hält, im Wege der theoretischen Aufklärung die indifferenten Massen aufzurütteln, zum Nachdenken anzuregen und sie zur Beihülfe im Klassenkampf heranzuziehen. Diese trägen Massen müssen in Bewegung gebracht werden, ihr materielles Interesse wird ihnen ein sichtbares, greifbares, sie lernen einsehen, daß es nur an ihnen liegt, ihr Schicksal zum Besseren zu wenden, daß sie Hülfe von Auswärts nicht erwarten dürfen und auch nicht zu erwarten haben.

Die bürgerlichen Oekonomen erklären dem arbeitenden Volk, seine Nothlage, seine Aushungerung sei eine Folge der zu viel produzirten Gütermenge. Nun, die Arbeiter müßten geradezu auf den Kopf gefallen sein, wollten sie nicht antworten: Gut, so arbeiten wir weniger bei gleichbleibendem Lohn, dann wird unser Antheil an dem Güterverbrauch ein größerer werden. Wir haben Bedürfnisse, allernothwendigste noch die große Menge, können sie aber leider nicht befriedigen, geschweige denn in Zeiten gesteigerter Arbeitslosigkeit.

Durch die privatkapitalistische Produktion werden die Arbeiter geradezu gedrängt, die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit anzustreben. Die privatkapitalistische Produktion ist die herrschende in allen Kulturländern, darum konnte die Forderung des Achtstundentages mit einem Schlage die Grundlage des internationalen Bundes der Arbeiterklasse werden. Somit ist die Forderung des Achtstundentages die Parole der Proletarier aller Länder geworden. Zwar bedeutet die Eroberung des Achtstundentages nocht nicht die Befreiung der Arbeiterklassen vom Joch der Lohnsklaverei, aber die Eroberung wird der Arbeiterklasse zu Nutzen und in ihrem Befreiungskampfe eine erhöhte Befähigung und größere Widerstandsfähigkeit verleihen. Lange Arbeitszeit und geringer Verdienst müssen zur Entnervung der Arbeiter führen. Stumpfsinn und Gleichgültigkeit muß sich ihrer bemächtigen. Apathisch lassen sie Alles über sich ergehen. Ihr Leben ist ein ständiges Siechthum. Wo die Noth und ihre Entbehrungen ihren Einzug halten, bleibt das Laster und das Verbrechen auf die Dauer nicht fern. So sehen wir, daß durch die übermäßige, jammervoll entlohnte Arbeitszeit die Menschen nicht nur körperlich verkümmern, sondern auch moralisch, sittlich verkrüppeln, zum Abschaum der Menschheit herabsinken.

Die Erfahrung lehrt gleichfalls, je kürzer die Arbeitszeit, desto höher der Lohn. In den Verbänden oder auch in den Zweigverbänden, in denen sich die Arbeiter kurze Arbeitszeit errungen haben, werden die höchsten Löhne bezahlt. Beides übt auf die Arbeiter eine wohlthätige Wirkung aus. Die Arbeiter werden sich besser nähren können. Sie werden Zeit finden, ihr Wissen zu bereichern, sich Bildung und bessere Sitten anzueignen; kurzum, Verlangen tragen, an den verschiedensten Zweigen des Kulturlebens theilzunehmen, die ihnen heute nicht weiter als höchstens den Namen nach bekannt sind. Die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit wird die Arbeiter erst in die Lage versetzen, die Wohlthaten des Familienlebens zu genießen, das ihnen heute durch die lange Arbeitszeit und die Ausbeutung der Frauen- und Kinderarbeit verkümmert und verleidet wird, ihnen mehr als eine Last, denn als eine Verschönerung des Lebens erscheint.

Nach alledem muß der Achtstundentag stärkend in physischer und veredelnd in sittlicher Beziehung auf die Arbeiterklasse wirken. Dadurch wird die Arbeiterklasse für ihren Befreiungskampf aus den Fesseln der Lohnarbeit befähigter, in ihrer Allgemeinheit dem Unternehmerthum überlegen zu werden. Nach alledem steht aber auch außer allem Zweifel, daß die Einführung des Achtstundentages eine Beschränkung des Unternehmerprofits bewußter Weise herbeiführen muß und soll. Der Achtstundentag ist nicht Zweck der Arbeiterbewegung, sondern ein Mittel der Propaganda, den Zweck zu erreichen. Der Achtstundentag ist eine Etappe, auf der die Arbeiterbataillone sich sammeln und vorbereiten, in die sozialistische Gesellschaft zu marschiren.

Der erste Mai ist das Familienzeichen der proletarischen Bewegung, welches andeutet daß das Proletariat aller Länder praktisch auf sein Ziel lossteuert. Die Kinderschuhe der Utopisterei muß die proletarische Bewegung abstreifen. Vorsichtig aber sicher und siegesfroh marschirt das klassenbewußte Proletariat von Etappe zu Etappe voran.

Hoch der erste Mai!

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Constitution for Building Trades Council.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of the lodge attached shall be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this society shall consist of a chairman, vice-chairman and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall any chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance of wages or an abridgement in the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trade society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade or society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions, and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing, with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the Business Agents of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on the job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any Business Agent or Agents of any society ordering a strike without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent an Agent from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other when on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1 Two-thirds of all the trade represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks' notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

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100. MUSKEGON—Harley W. Starke, 11 Marshall
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 503 Ward st., E. S.
334. " Jacob Spindler, 1323 MacKinaw st.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell, 282 Portage av.
226. TRAVERSE CITY—John J. Tisdale, 318 7th st.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—John Knox, Box 283, W Duluth.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—Henning Stubee, 2303 E. 22d
266. RED LAKE FALLS—N. Holberg.
87. ST. PAUL—Nels Johnson, 707 Martin st.

MISSOURI.

4. KANSAS CITY—H. Thayer, 205 W. 29th st.
110. ST. JOSEPH—Wm. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
5. (Ger.) Wm. Lammert, 1910 Lami st.
45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 1416 Montgomery st.
47. (Ger.) A. Hoffmann, 2121 Victor st.
73. Geo. C. Newman. 703 N. 15th st.
257. J. A. Steininger, 3635 Lucky st.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) Edw. Bruggemann, 2624 Madison st.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W Starr, Box 238.
256. BELT—Andrue Eckerson.
112. BUTTE CITY—C. F. Nugent, Box 623.
286 GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
153 HELENA—H F. Smith, 1119 5th ave.
28. MISSOULA—M. C. Pepple.

NEBRASKA.

427. OMAHA—J. H. Maus, 851 S. 28th st.
279. S. OMAHA—P. M. Connell, 511 N. 17th st.

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750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.
486. BAYONNE—P. A. Miller, 13 E. 53d st.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 430 Walnut st.
217. E. ORANGE—L. P. Sherrer, 34 Bedford st.
167. ELIZABETH—H Zimmerman 240 South st.
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath. 312 Union st.
391. HOBOKEN—A. Crothers, 131 Jackson st.
467. " (Ger.) H Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
57. IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert.
139. JERSEY CITY—Jos G. Hunt, 440 Communipaw ave.
282. " Jno. Johnson 131 Broadway
282. " (Framers) Herman Paap, 90 Willow ave., Hoboken.
482. " L. F. Ryan, 181 Ninth st.
564. (J. C. Heights) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
232. MILBURN—J H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal. 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—Jas. McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats. Lock Box 163
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, W. M. Shaw, 415 Plane st.
119. H. G. Long, 10 Davis st., E. Newark.
120. (Ger.) Fred. Tebe, 639 S. 18th st.
148. Herm. Henri, 287 Waverly st.
306. A. L. Beegle, 120 N. 2d st.
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 584 Springfield ave.
349. ORANGE—M. Morlock, 17 Parkinson Ter.
325. PATERSON—P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th st.
490. PASSAIC—Geo. A. Quimby, 326 Montgomery
65. PERTH AMBOY—W. H. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette st.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield
31. TRENTON—J. J. Rourke, 25 Market st.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
299. WEST HOBOKEN—

NEW MEXICO.

298. ALAMOGORDO—

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " (Ger.) Wm. J. Franklin, 450 Elk st.
6 AMSTERDAM—Lester Covey, 20 Milton st.
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
24. BATAVIA—F. S. Booth, 142 Harvester ave.
233 BINGHAMPTON—F. W Sicklor. 23 High st.
BRONX—Secretary of District Council, A. F. Roth, 18½ South st., Mt Vernon.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, E. P. Mossein, 372 12th st.
12. Otto Zeibig, 1432 De Kalb ave.
32. (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Abraham Baumgartner, 157 Hamburg ave.
109. Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave., Sub-Sta. 43.
126. M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
147. C. E. Brown, 272 Howard ave.
175. W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st.
247. Chas. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 342 Madison st Brooklyn.
291. (Ger) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.
381. S. E Elliott, 1295 St. Mark's ave.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. H. S. Thurber, 318a 15th st.
639. Jos. Mitchell, 311 53d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, Miles Little, 17 Pooley st.
9. W. H. Wreggitt, 78 Edward st.
355. (Ger.) Jno. Groele, 536 Doat st.
374 E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. J. H. Myers, 83 Landon st.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam. 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave and 11th st.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—Robt. Mulvey, Box 236.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—W. W. Rowe, Box 215.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
187. GENEVA—G. W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLENS FALLS—E. J. White, 10 Gage ave.
68. HEMPSTEAD—S. B. Chester, Box 82.
149. IRVINGTON—Robert Brown, Hastings-on-Hudson.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
66. JAMESTOWN—O. D. Smith, 794 E. Second st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—John E. Forshay, 864 Union ave., New York City.
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, 207 Smith ave
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe.
289. LOCKPORT, N. Y.—
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—W. Furman, 531 Jamaica ave.
212. MT. VERNON—A. H. Parker, 273 W. Lincoln avenue.
493. " Jas. Beardsley, 133 N. 9th ave.
301. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—J. V. Gahan, 30 Birch st
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—Peter A. Anderson, Box 13, Corona, N. Y.
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56. (Floor Layers) J. Hefner, 411 Steinway ave., L. I. City.
64. Thos. P. J. Coleman, 788 6th ave. Care Molle.
200 (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 84 E. 113th st
309 (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st av.
349. D. Vanderbeek, 138 W 133d st.
375. (Ger.) F. W. Mueller. 537 E. 152d st.
382. H. Seymour. 166 E. 67th.
457. (Scan.) O. Wallin, 24 W 118th st.
464. (Ger.) Vincent Sauter, 677 Courtland ave.
468. Jas. Maguire, 223 Delancey st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 358 W. 48th st.
476. Wm. E. P. Schwartz, 2 Brown's Point, Astoria, L. I.
478. J. J. Plaeger, 3417 3d ave.
497. (Ger.) Geo. Berthold, 321 E. 12th st.
509. John McGrail, 174 E. 82nd st.
513. (Ger.) Jno. H. Borrs, 1571 ave. A.
707. (Fr Canadian) Geo. Menard, 218 E. 74th st.
715. Chas. Camp, 223 W. 148th st.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
474. NYACK—R F. Wool, Box 493.
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163. PEEKSKILL—C. T. Powell, 306 Simpson pl.
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231. " John Buehrle, 30 Buchan Park.
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606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.
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15. (Ger.) J. R. Ryan, 125 Gebhardt ave
26. E. E Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
192. Chas. Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
78 TROY—David King. Box 65.
125 UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—W. J. Mullen, 121 A. Main st.
278 " Robt. Parham.
172. WESTCHESTER—Frank Vanderpool, Blondell ave.
128. WHITESTONE—Geo. Belton, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, White Plains ave, bet. 1st and 2nd sts.
273 YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " F. M. Tallmadge. 216 Elm st.

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384. ASHEVILLE—G. C. Lumley, 51 Blanton st.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—A. H. Bates, Flowers' Court.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D Glenn, Box 41.
140. BUCYRUS—Wm. Rein, 622 E Rensselaer st.
245 CAMBRIDGE—V. C. Ferguson, 937 E. Stubenville ave.
143. CANTON—Chas. A. Rimmel, 525 N. McKinley ave.
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2. J. E. Overbecke, 2622 Hackberry st., Walnut Hills.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 969 Gest st.
327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
628. A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st.
667. D. J. Jones. 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. Jos. Lang, Box 301, Carthage.
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
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39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Welhrich 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) Albert Karp. 953 Clark ave.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 1127 Highland st.
104 DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 132 S. La Belle st E. B Gregg, *pro tem.*. 34 Herman ave
346. " (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—R. M. Newell, 5th st.
294. E. PALESTINE—
637. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 529 Heaton st.
182. LIMA—D. E Speer, 114 E. Second st.
703. LOCKLAND—Charles E. Hertel, Box 182.
356. MARIETTA—J. W. Forester, 2 Woster lane.
650 POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—C. Thoman, 110 Campbell ave.
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adams.
243. TIFFIN—R. S Dysinger, Hedges st.
25. TOLEDO—Martin Terwilliger, 526 Norwood ave.
168. " (Ger.) P. Goetz, 236 Palmer st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—W. S. Stoyer, 715 Augusta st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

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237. (Ger.) A. Weizman. 66 Troy Hill road.
135. ALLENTOWN—A. M. Moyer, 136 N 5th st.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—I. M. Swinker 412 Broadway, S. Bethlehem.
124. BRADFORD—W. H. McQuown, 3 Charlotte ave.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
462. GREENSBURG—J H. B. Rowe. 236 Concord.
287. HARRISBURG—W. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129. HAZLETON—Chas. Slover. 407 W. Oak st.
288. HOMESTEAD—Edwin Rowe. Jr., L. Box 527.
208. LANCASTER—Jos. Smith, 229 Chester st
206. NEW CASTLE—C. C. Norris, 382½ W. Washington st.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—C. S. Aulenbach.
262. PECKVILLE—W. J. McKelvy.
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8. W. C. Hall, 1433 S. Nineteenth st.
227. (Kensington) John Watson, 2618 Jasper st. Station K.
238. (Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth st.
359. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr.. 1909 E. Huntingdon.
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142. H. G. Schomaker. 126 Sherman ave., Alleg.
164. (Ger.) P. Geck, 9 Lookout Alley.
165. (E. End) H. Robertson, 322 Princeton pl.
202. G. W. McCausland, 130 Lambert st., E. E.
230. W. J. Richey, 1601 Carson st.
254. J. M. Richard. 159 Mayflower st.
402. (Ger.) Louis Pauker, 184 Industry st., 31st Ward.
150. PLYMOUTH—G. H. Edwards, Box 1040.
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563. SCRANTON—H. C. Scott, 737 Lee Court.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) T. Straub, 608 Alder st.
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L Smink, 510 E. Cameron.
268. SHARON—S B. Craig.
757. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45
93. WILKES-BARRE—D A. Post, 17 Cinderella st.
102. " A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
191. YORK—C. Snydeman, 301 N. West st.

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176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 18 Levin st
342. PAWTUCKET—J. B. Parquet, Box 183, Valley Falls.
94. PROVIDENCE—P. Dolan. 9 Lawn st.
117. WOONSOCKET—J. A. Praray, 84 Orchard st.

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52 CHARLESTON—(Col) John Pinckney, 36 H st.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 E. Taylor st.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197. LEAD CITY—W. E. McGimans, Box 794.

TENNESSEE.

259. JACKSON—D. E. Holland, 303 Long st.
225 KNOXVILLE—W. W. Ramsey, 310 Fousha st.
152. MEMPHIS—(Col.) D H. Harris, cor. Laras and Austin ave.
219. " Chas. Miller, 148 Daine st.
394. " J E Wright, 82 Manassas st.

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300. AUSTIN—J. B. Webb, 505 W. 11th st.
185. CLEBURNE—J. C. Green, L. Box 300.
198. DALLAS—Wm. Watkins, Box 299
371. DENISON—W. W. Neighbour, 1315 W. Gandy st.
GALVESTON—Secretary of District Council, H. L. Weinberg, 1221 Ave. A.
526. J. E Proctor, 1414 19th st.
611. (Ger.) Charles L. Walter 2116 Ave. M
114. HOUSTON—E Shoop, 710 Capitol ave.
53. ORANGE—C. B. Payne.
460 SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) Aug. Ries, 302 Plum.
717. " " A G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
622 WACO—A. E. Widmer, Labor Hall.

UTAH.

184. SALT LAKE CITY—A. Tracy, 976 Liberty ave

VERMONT

263. ST. ALBANS—Geo. W. Bromson, 12 Lower Welden st.

WASHINGTON.

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98. SPOKANE—J. A. Anderberg, 1929 Gardner ave

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236. CLARKSBURG—J. W. Stealey.
428. FAIRMOUNT—W. R. Hickman, 428 Benoir. ave.
3. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

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588. GREEN BAY—H. Meister, 1128 Cherry st.
161. KENOSHA—H. C Goseline, 7 Park Court.
290. LAKE GENEVA—Ed. Rowland.
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30. (Ger.) John Dettman. 1069 Maiden Lane.
71. (Millwrs.) W. Trautmann, 1221 Vliet st.
188. Aug. J. Hagen, 781 34th st.
292. SOUTH MILWAUKEE—(Ger.) Harry Von Hatten.
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228. (Ger.) R. Meyers, 622 Union st
522 (Ger.) Chas. Runge, 1219 Garfield Ave.
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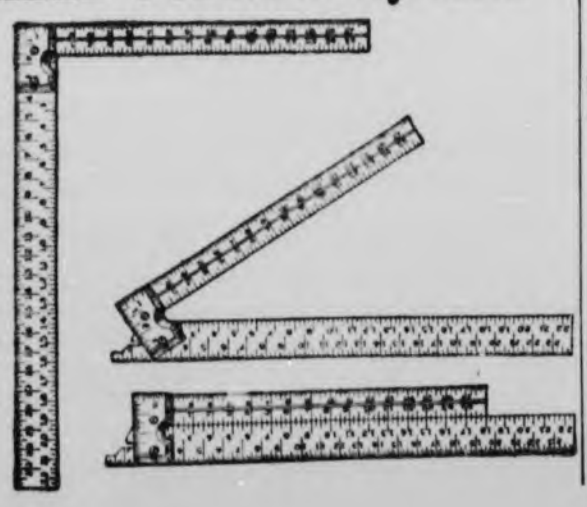

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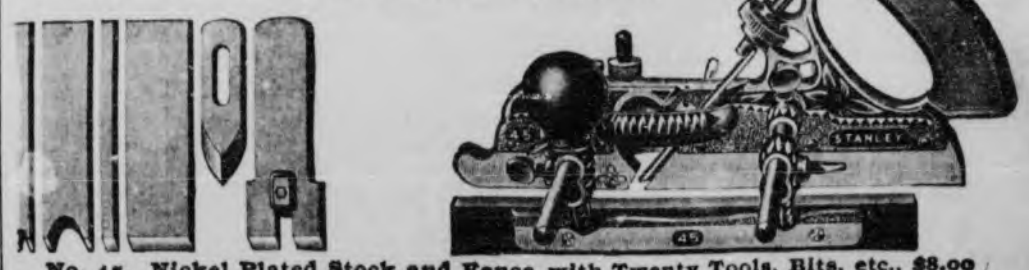

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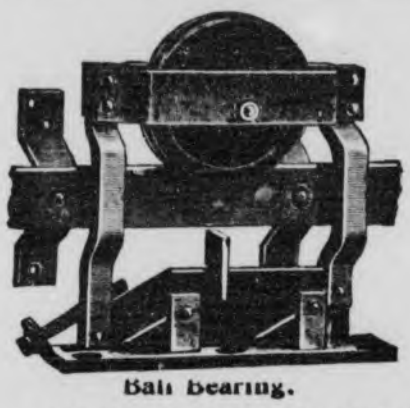

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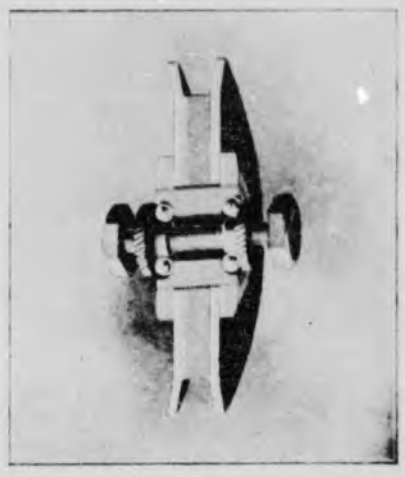

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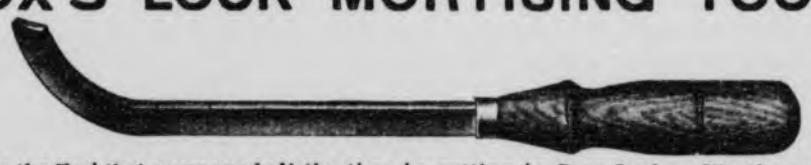

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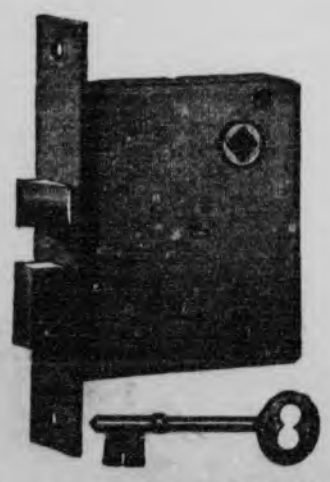

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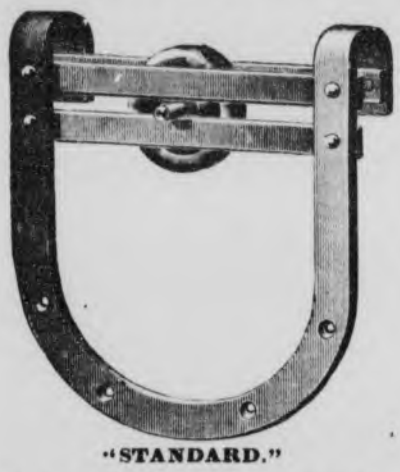

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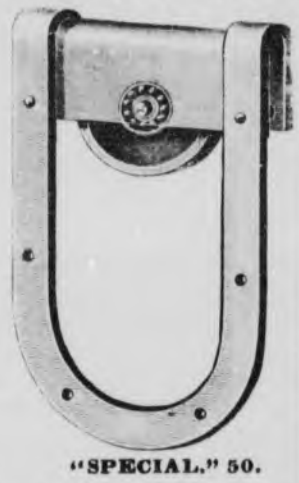

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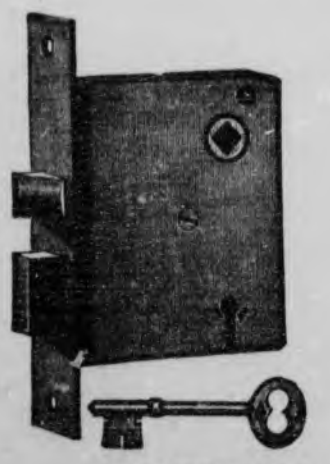

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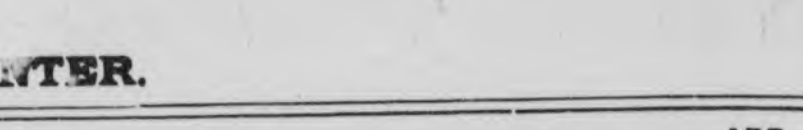

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

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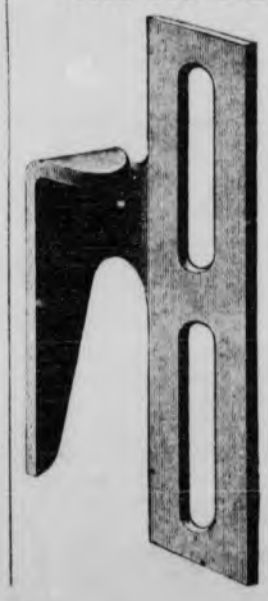

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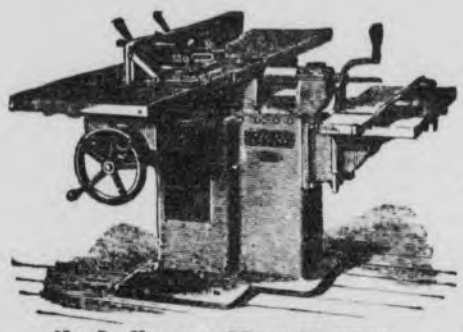

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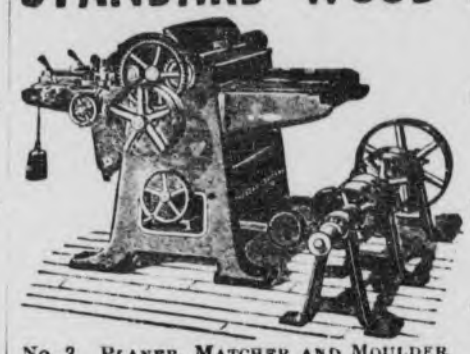

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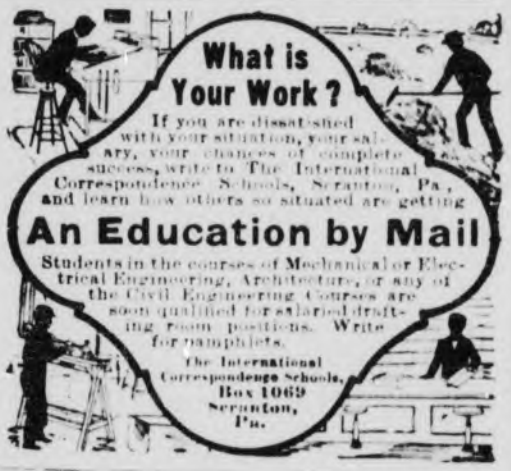

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is given all around when the house is trimmed with Sargent's Hardware. The Architect is pleased because he specified it; the owner is pleased each time he looks at the trimmings because they add so much to the beauty of the home, and everybody is pleased with the working of Sargent's Easy Spring Locks.

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In June.

See glorious summer stand
In all her loveliness,
Wild flowers in her hand,
Embroidered on her dress;
Her radiant forehead crowned
With wreath of roses sweet,
And yellow king-cups nodding round
Her soft, grass-sandalled feet!

See, as she turns her face,
The smile upon her lips;
See with what gentle grace
Besides the stream she trips.
Lets fall from her full hand
Wild flowers here and there,
To make an unfrequented land
With her own beauty fair!

What songs are sung to her
To make her heart rejoice.
Warm praise of worshipper
In linnet's tender voice!
She has come forth to see
Our earth at wooing-tide,
And blushes now to find that she
Is greeted as the bride.

ISAAC BASSETT CHOATE.

Certainly a Good Showing.

In the past three months we chartered 46 new unions, and since February 1st gained 6,485 members in good standing. On February 1st last we had 30,660 beneficial members and on June 1st the membership increased to 37,145 beneficial members. In April our gain was 2,663 members, and in May 3,205. The prospects are still better for a larger increase this month.

Successful Trade Movements Among Carpenters This Season.

On April 1st, Union 182, Lima, O., established the nine-hour day. Union 31, Trenton, N J., secured the eight-hour day Saturdays, with nine hours per day the other five days of the week, making fifty-three hours per week. Union 185, Cleburne, Tex., got the nine-hour day and Union 259, Jackson, Tenn., made an advance of five cents per hour, and inaugurated the nine-hour rule.

Union 716, Zanesville, O., on April 1st, established an excellent code of trade rules and the nine-hour day in the planing mills of that city, as it had been the rule on outside carpenter work several years.

In E. St. Louis, Ill., Union 169 declared a strike, April 1st, for the eight-hour day and enforcement of trade rules and won in less than two days.

Boulder, Colo., carpenters instituted the eight-hour day without opposition. Union 55, Denver, Colo., secured a standard rate of $3 per day and eight hours, May 1st, and had no trouble to get it by thorough organization.

On May 1st, by decisive stands made by our carpenters' unions in Pittsburg, Pa.; Springfield, Mass; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Cleveland, O., Chicago, Springfield, Ill.; Muncie, Ind.; Passaic, N. J.; Torrington, Conn.; Perth Amboy, N. J., and Peckville, Pa., wages have been advanced and union trade rules enforced for the protection of the craft.

Marion, Ind., carpenters went out May 16th and were four weeks on strike, to establish trade rules and nine hours a day, and finally were victorious.

Union carpenters in Belleville, Ill.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Jersey City, N. J.; Hoboken, N. J; Bayonne, N. J., and New Rochelle, N. Y., were successful in winning the eight-hour day last month with very little trouble, and all through the power of unionism.

On June 1st, Union 189, Quincy, Ill., ordered a strike to establish trade rules and the contractors capitulated the third day.

Strikes of Carpenters Now in Progress.

The members of Carpenters Union 78, Troy, N. Y., have been out on strike since April 1st for a restoration of the old scale of wages and the observance of trade rules. For over ten weeks the ranks have remained unbroken. All the building trades are out together in this fight.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Members of the U. B. are on strike against the Cole Manufacturing Company.

OUR members are on strike in Scranton, Pa., and Winnipeg, Manitoba. In Scranton the fight is for the eight-hour day and trade rules, and the men have been out since June 1st. In Winnipeg the men are on strike since May 1st for the nine-hour day and a standard of 30 cents per hour.

THE Carpenters Unions of Wilkesbarre, Pa., established the nine-hour day, May 1st, without any difficulty, but now the Builders Exchange refuses to concede the minimum wage asked for by the unions and a strike is imminent this month.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—All the members of Union 146 were locked out on 17th inst., and the contractors demand severance of our connection with the Building Trades Council of this city. We declined to withdraw from the Council and propose to fight it out.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Members of Union 163 are on strike against Hopkins & Co., and a few other firms, which refuse to comply with union terms.

Success of the Eight-hour Movement.

THE eight-hour law went into effect in British Columbia on the 12th inst.

THE Filipino and American Peace Commissioners hold eight-hour sessions.

THE Union Painters of Denver, Colorado, have won their demand, $2.80, and the eight-hour day.

THE New Haven Railroad has issued an order making eight hours a full working day for its employees.

UNION No. 714 of Flushing, N. Y., has succeeded in securing the eight-hour day and $3.00 scale of wages.

AT New Rochelle, N. Y., Local Union No. 42, has been successful since May 1st, in securing the eight-hour day.

A DISPATCH from Centerville, Iowa, states that the miners' and operators' joint conference has agreed to an eight-hour day.

THE bricklayers of Syracuse, N. Y., have been conceded forty-five cents an hour instead of forty, and the eight-hour day.

THE eight-hour day has been adopted by the City Council of Memphis, Tenn., for all laborers and mechanics working for the municipality.

THE carpenters' strike in Cleveland, O., is ended. The men have been conceded twenty-seven and one-half cents an hour with an eight-hour day.

THE International Miners' Congress, which is sitting at Brussels, has voted by an immense majority in favor of the enforcement of a legal eight-hour day.

PRACTICALLY all the Des Moines, Iowa, mines have conceded the demands of the miners for an eight-hour day, and the continuation of the winter scale all the year round.

THE demands of the Jersey City bricklayers and masons for an eight-hour day and compensation at the rate of forty-five cents an hour, have been conceded by the employers.

A STRONG local of the Brotherhood was installed in Hershberger's Hall, Pittsburg, Pa., last week. The charter will be kept open until July 1st, when it is expected to have a membership of fully 200.

THE sewer laborers and contractors of Detroit, Mich., have compromised their differences on the basis of eight hours instead of ten, $1.30 for men above ground, $1.50 for men below and $2.80 for bricklayers.

THE eight-hour situation at Ward, Colo., has been settled. Three dollars per day will be paid by the big mines for eight hours' work. The Boulder County mines are all busy and promise a good output.

UNION No. 167 of Elizabeth, N. J., have gained the eight-hour day and everything is moving along smoothly. The membership is rapidly increasing. The plumbers and tinners have been organized.

IN New York State, Factory Inspector John Williams has made a decision to the effect that the employees of the Street Cleaning Department come under the provisions of the eight-hour law. P. J. McNulty, the walking delegate of the Hostlers and Drivers Union, which takes in the street cleaners, has been instructed by the union to ask the Mayor to see that the provisions of the law are strictly enforced.

THE Mason Builders' Association has conceded the demands of the Laborers' Union of New York and Brooklyn for thirty-three cents an hour (an increase of three cents), the eight-hour work day and the Saturday half holiday. An agreement for a year embodying these terms has been signed. The agreement also provides that the laborers are to receive double wages when they work overtime, and at the rate of time and half when they work on holidays.

(*Continued on page 8*)

A Question of Economics.

BY SAM. L. LEFFINGWELL.

SOMETHING of an object lesson came under my observation, a few mornings ago as illustrating an utter ignorance if not total indifference as to the use and application of a vote in the exercise of sovereignty in the franchise. One of my neighbors is a carpenter. He does not belong to the union as he considers himself a sort of contractor —that is, he takes plans already prepared, the copying, dimensions, lumber, etc., and puts the material together till it assumes the altitude and conditions of a house or dwelling place. Upon inquiry he complained that business during the winter had been only fair—nothing to brag of. "But," I suggested, "the premises are bright for a lively season in the building line, from the number of permits announced in the dailies—even more so than at this period last year."

"It may appear so" said he, "but the fact is lumber is too high, and is still going up in price. Now it has gone up about two dollars a thousand in the last month. Why the fact is it is affecting men of large means and men of small means, and working people who might have any notion of venturing into projects to build themselves homes are utterly discouraged. They fear to tackle the increased expense."

"Did you ever give any thought," said I, "to the cause or reason for this advance in the price of lumber?"

"No," said he, "unless it is that several of the larger lumber companies have joined together to raise the price."

"What enables them to do this, John?" said I.

"I don't know, unless it is because they have all the money on their side; can afford to buy largely and let the lumber lie in their yards if no one wants to buy at their prices."

"John," said I, "don't you know that there is a government tax upon every inch of lumber that is brought into the country from foreign fields? Don't you know that all the lumber thus brought in—imported—has to pay a tax of one dollar or two dollars —it has been as high as two dollars—upon every thousand feet before it can be considered as entered?"

"But that is to protect our own lumber, the lumber produced in this country," said John.

"Yes, I know that is the theory, John; but how does it protect it? Who gets the benefit of the protection?"

"Why, I suppose the producers of lumber in this country who are thus protected against foreign competition."

"Is that all, John? Does the government, which imposes this tax, receive no benefit?"

"I suppose the government gets the benefit of what tax is paid on the lumber brought in as revenue."

"But how are the producers of lumber in our own country benefited?"

"Why, by keeping out the foreign lumber, of course."

"Then you believe that without the government tax there could be more lumber brought into the country and lumber would be cheaper?"

"Well, yes, that would be the case."

"Then our own product would cost no more than the price of foreign lumber?"

"Well, it looks that way."

"Don't you know, John, that the absence of foreign lumber is not the only advantage to be reaped by the home producer, in the imposition of two dollars per thousand tax on the foreign product? Don't you know that upon every thousand feet of lumber produced and put upon the market in our country, the two dollars—or whatever the tax upon the foreign product may be—is added to the home producing price of the lumber before it reaches the buyer or consumer?"

"I suppose that is so."

"Well, does not that make the lumber dearer to the buyer of lumber the consumer—the house builder—the man who wants the house built; the man who wants lumber for any purpose? Doesn't the higher price of lumber deter a larger number of people from investing in building improvements? Doesn't it prevent, in a large measure, the man of moderate means from venturing in the enterprise of a new homestead? Does it not decimate the uses to which lumber can be applied, cripple the efforts of the artisan and mechanic, lessen the demand for labor in all branches of the building trade and cause hundreds to remain idle and inactive who might otherwise be employed in useful avocations providing for themselves and dependents and bringing happiness and contentment to thousands otherwise desolate and despondent?"

"I never looked at it in that way."

"Well, you want to look at it in its true light. You want to investigate it and give it serious, unbiased thought. You want to remember also that there is no power under the Constitution by which Congress can pass any kind of a law that takes the money out of the pockets of one class of people and puts it into the pockets of another class. Congress has power only to levy taxes and excises as a revenue to meet the expenses of an economic government. That may look like talking politics, John, but there is nothing partisan in it. I want to impress upon your mind that the man who follows blindly the line of party politics, and in the exercise of sovereignty casts his vote in such manner as to increase the burdens which weigh upon himself and others of his class, is little fitted to express judgment upon the betterment of conditions. Politics, John, is the science of government, in its best sense, but when manipulated by bad, designing men, inspired by methods of corrupt purposes, it becomes the tool of political tricksters, and the honest, well-intending masses are most generally the victims of deception and fraud, in class legislation, benefiting only the very few, already well-to do, at the expense of the many, contending and struggling for the right to maintain what, at best, is a mere existence."

"Well," said John, "I never was much of a politician; I never gave it much thought; I seldom go the polls; I sometimes go when there is hot contest here in the city, but I don't go much on party. They're all alike to me—one is about as bad as the other."

"That's all right, John, from your standpoint," said I, "but without questioning your party affiliation, would it not be some satisfaction to you to know that, after weighing the results in your mind you had cast your vote in such manner as would bring about an improvement of your condition and better enable you to provide for the necessities of your large and growing family of dependents, than to find that you had assisted in bringing about a state of affairs which daily and hourly crippled your responsibilities, brought additional burdens upon your advancing years and caused you to conclude that life was not worth the living."

John assumed a somewhat reflective mien, and, with the compliments of a bright Sunday morning, we parted.

Now, this does not only apply to John, the carpenter, but its application is just as strong in other directions. It has peculiar significance as applying to any and every class of workingmen, and to trade unionists it should be a serious matter of thought. It is not necessary, nor is it proper to introduce the discussion of partisan politics into the business of a trade union; that would be foreign to the purposes and designs of the organization. But there is certainly nothing in trades unionism that forbids or prevents a man from entertaining belief or opinion on any subject worthy of thought—religious, political or otherwise; and as the question of economics is one in which he is immediately—vitally—interested, the quantity of dollars and cents which he may count up to his profit or loss becomes one of most essential consideration. We know it is a serious adventure to tramp on the toes of a strictly party adherent; but, to express an individual belief, the man who would coolly, calmly, almost maliciously, cast a vote to increase, by tax of any kind, a drain upon his resources, without remunerative increase in his income, should be considered as one incapable of regulating his own affairs. To conclude with a passing thought, the man who votes for the adoption of measures that will increase the cost of his necessities to $100 a year over what it was the year previous, and plods the year through without increase in his earnings over that of the previous year, is forced to a reduction of about $2 a week in his wages.

That is plain enough, and sensible and reflective men may give it what consideration they please.

Information Wanted

Concerning the whereabouts of Frank E. Thompson, of 370 West 127th street, New York city, who disappeared from his home on April 1st. He was a member of Local Union 509. Please communicate with William Nicholson, 482 Brook avenue, New York, or with P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

New Labor Saving Device.

A report from London says that the latest device in the way of labor-saving machinery is described as a "mechanical bricklayer" for use in "automatically laying, cementing and leveling bricks, slabs and stones in the construction of fortifications, piers, bridges, viaducts, warehouses, dwelling houses and buildings of every description."

Such an apparatus has been patented in Great Britain and abroad by a Birmingham consulting engineer and his son, who say that it will save two-thirds of the time occupied in laying bricks by hand.

Spinning Metal.

James H. Bevington, a Cleveland, Ohio, inventor of note, has completed a device for spinning metal which promises to work important changes in various lines of metal manufacturing. The principle upon which the discovery is based is extremely simple. The metal that is spun is in tubular form, and is placed in a lathe, which turns at the rate of 1,800 revolutions a minute. In a moment's time the metal becomes hot and softens from the friction and can then be shaped by the operator, according to his wishes. The tool, which consists of hard steel jaws, touching on either side of the revolving tube, can be readily engaged to any desired width and the softened metal may be spun down by means of pressure to any size or shape, so long as a circular form is retained.

Filipino Actors Admitted.

Mr. Powderly, the Commissioner-General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, has issued instructions to the officials of his service at San Francisco to land the company of Filipino actors who have been detained there some weeks pending a final determination of the case.

In the course of his letter Mr. Powderly says that the persons who have a contract with the Filipinos, and who were instrumental in bringing them to this country, assert that it was their intention "to procure the services of natives of the Philippine islands who would be fair types of the people of that race. That in addition they should be competent to illustrate the domestic life, habits and customs of their countrymen, and that they should be actors of such recognized ability as to enable them to faithfully portray, as actors, the scenes and incidents of life in the Philippines."

Continuing, Mr. Powderly says: "The testimony given in this case goes to show that the appellants are actors, and that their performance was witnessed by one who testified to that fact. It is true that they follow other occupations, but that is also true of many well known actors in the United States. The point raised as to their compensation is not material, since there is no recognized rule or standard by which managers of theatres are governed in paying the salaries of actors."

Cuba's Undeveloped Resources.

CUBANS are learning American ways very quickly says the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*. Although wages have been generally increased, and in no case has there been a decrease, yet a number of strikes have taken place since January 1st, including one by the railroad employees. Under Spanish rule there never was, so far as can be learned, more than one important strike on the island. The way the Spanish ended that strike discouraged further efforts by workmen in that direction.

It was a strike of longshoremen at Cienfuegos in 1891. The strikers were arrested and deported as criminals. And yet some of those same men, who returned to Cienfuegos, after having received under American rule an increase of 50 cents a day in their wages, struck for more in April last, and put the government officials to considerable trouble. There is a little too much of that kind of "gratitude" shown on the part of a certain class of Cubans to make it pleasant.

With more freedom the workmen, who already have organizations of their own, will no doubt become a power. This will be particularly true of the cigar makers in Havana. There are many thousands engaged in that trade, as there are 125 large cigar manufactories in the city and a very large number of small ones. These workmen have already shown their power in refusing to dispense with readers. It is the custom for the factories to employ persons to read aloud to the men while at work. The number of readers must be great enough so that the workmen can all be within hearing distance of a reader.

The selections are of a varied character, but principally romances. This entails a considerable expense on employers, but all attempts to break up the practice have caused so much trouble that readers are still employed.

There are many odd things to American eyes in Cuba. For one thing there are no chimneys on the houses. There is little need of ever heating the houses, and no provision is made for that purpose. The cooking is done with charcoal, hence there is no need of chimneys for any purpose. The exception is in the case of factories and large establishments using steam power.

When a Cuban motions to a person to draw nearer he opens the palms of his hands and makes a movement exactly the opposite from that used in the United States—in other words, an American, unless aware of this peculiarity, thinks the Cuban is beckoning to go away from him. When trying to arrest the attention of a person the Cuban utters a hiss. The American is liable to mistake this for an insult.

While sea bathing ought to be popular here it is done under difficulties. The harbor water is so dirty that only urchins bathe in it. At Playa de Mariano, a suburb on the ocean front, the water is so clear that the bottom can be seen at a depth of twenty feet. But in Havana harbor the bottom cannot be seen at a greater depth than two feet. The presence of sharks makes bathers cautious.

But the coral rock bottom is a still greater objection. At several points the coral bottom has been hollowed out and fenced in, so as to make bathing safe. A charge is made for bathing at such places.

The clearness of the water about the island is remarkable. Around Batabano, the port south of Havana, where sponge "fishing" is carried on wholly by naked divers, the water is exceedingly clear. Going eastward on the Menendez line of steamers for Santiago for a distance of 100 miles the white coral bottom of the sea can be distinctly seen. The fishes and marine plants, including occasional sharks and other large fish, make the voyage a peculiarly interesting one. This shoal water, however, does not prevail for only a part of the distance to Santiago.

The numerous species of fish, over 600, found in the waters of the island, make that along the coast a very general article of food. Crustaceans, such as lobsters, shrimps and crabs, are numerous. Oysters can be found in great quantities on the mangrove bushes and other vegetation growing along the water's edge, but while numerous they are too small to be used much in any way excepting raw. Two dozen of them are generally served at one time. The repulsive-looking land crabs are used by the natives for food. They are numerous along the eastern coast, and cross in armies of millions from one shore to the other. They grow to over eight inches in diameter, and are very pugnacious. The marching of this army of crabs is accompanied with a very disagreeable noise. They will climb vertical walls and dig tunnels and thus overcome obstructions.

Excepting on high ground, swept by the trade winds, Cuba, in the matter of mosquitoes, is worse than New Jersey. Flies are another similar nuisance. Ants, "jiggers," scorpions, lizards, centipedes, tarantulas and other such animals are plentiful, but the bites of the poisonous ones are rarely fatal.

The same thing is true of snakes, of which, however, there are few varieties on the island. There are no rattlesnakes, copperheads and other snakes common in the United States. The largest snake found in Cuba is the "waja." It is not poisonous and never attacks human beings, though it sometimes grows to a length of eighteen feet and a diameter of eight inches. This snake lives near houses or barns, and is fond of poultry. Game is plentiful, such as rabbits, deer, wild boar, wild fowl, which come from the north in the winter season, wild turkey and guineas, and numerous birds, some of which are not found in the United States.

Humboldt long ago remarked on the strange fact that in Cuba can be found, almost side by side, the vegetation of both colder and warmer countries. On the Isle of Pines, mahogany and pine trees grow near together. The pine tree is also found on the mainland. The 16,000,000 acres or more of untouched forests may even contain timber not known to be on the island, as there are vast tracts of forest land which have never been explored.

There are thirty-five kinds of palm trees, all of which have some specific value. Ebony, lignum-vitae, Cuban cedar, mahogany, logwood and other dye woods, and numerous other woods are exported to some extent. But the lack of roads and transportation facilities retards the growth of that industry. Where there are good transportation facilities, which are rare, woodland will bring high prices. But similar land will sell for one-hundredth part as much when situated even a comparatively short distance away from the transportation routes.

In the Isle of Pines, which permanently belongs to the United States, there will be opportunity for Americans to try both the lumber business and the cultivation of the ground. That island is about sixty miles long and twenty-five miles wide. It has less than 2,000 of population. It has a large growth of pine, as well as of cedar and other woods.

A number of Americans have been to the island to look over the ground with a view to fruit culture. Catching turtles is one of the island's industries. It is really two islands connected by rocky ledges through a swamp. There are said to be valuable minerals on it, but there has been no satisfactory investigation of its capabilities, and it lacks a good harbor, while the water is too shoal for large vessels to enter any of the ports.

Intoxicated bees are one of the curious things to be seen in Cuba. Rum is a by-product of sugar-making, and the bees often desert the sugar to sip the rum. The result is amusing. Cuba is a great place for the bees. Flowers bloom all the year, while the sugar mills are attractions. The bees do not go into winter quarters, as they do in the United States, but can work every day in the year. Still there has been no attempt at systematic apiculture. The exports of wild honey and beeswax amount to nearly $75,000 worth in normal times. If systematically conducted, the production of honey should prove a very profitable industry.

The field for development in Cuba seems unlimited. There are particularly no banking facilities outside of two or three cities, and they are very limited in those cities. There is not a regular savings bank on the island. Until the United States government established the postal money order business here there were no facilities for sending small sums of money to interior towns, excepting the risky one of putting the money in a letter.

Banking as known and understood in the United States is unknown in Cuba, excepting in Havana. There are note shavers and money lenders, who, having no banks to compete with, have been in the habit of driving hard bargains. A banking system is one of the great needs of the island. As the British Foreign Office says that there is $50,000,000 of British and French capital invested in Cuba, there is hope expressed here by Cubans for further aid in capital from those nations. But capital will not be invested in Cuba to any extent until the island has a permanent government that will be satisfactory to capitalists. There will not, in this generation, be any such satisfactory government in Cuba unless it is that of the United States.

Is Civilization Really Worth While?

Why civilize the Filipinos? Is it a good thing that the Japanese and Chinese, under the touch of Western life, are awakening to "become as one of us?" Is civilization worth while? Does it not mean the jostling of these primitive folk out from their placid order into the turmoil of our contentious state? These are questions now being asked, loudly by the pessimist, timidly by the optimist. A gentleman late returned from Japan said: "It seems a pity to disturb the Arcadian simplicity of those gentle people by bringing them into our fevered social and commercial conditions."

It has always been our way, in certain moods, to contemplate with envy the content of ignorance. We sometimes covet the peace of the day laborer, as he leans back against the wall to snooze in the sun after his morning toil and his midday lunch; he has no carking worry such as ours; he is called from labor to refreshment, and his "little life is rounded with a sleep." We at times count the swine fortunate in his sty when our harassments overwhelm us. But this is all a mistake

Swine, bumpkin and child are not happier than we, with our troubles of conscience and of duty. They are not so happy as we because they are not so unhappy. The capacity for joy is measured by the capacity for sorrow. Life is no higher than it is deep. The child's laughter is as superficial as his tears. So when the Christ said He came to us that our "joy might be full," we think it is a strange statement, observing Him to be "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief," until we come to understand that it was only by showing the world how to suffer divinely, how to take the burden of all men's wretchedness within our heart, that we could be taught how to be glad divinely, how to know "the peace of God which passeth all understanding."

Japanese, Filipinos, Chinese, all heathen peoples, will find the program of Christian civilization to be no primrose path of dalliance. They will enter at once into no ideal social and governmental form, any more than have we ourselves. But the call of destiny has come to them in this nineteenth century, and, will they or nil they, there is for them only to take up their cross and go, through much struggling, to "the joy that is set before them." The larger life of to-morrow can be born only by the travail of to-day.

Salvation—civilization: both mean the rising of man from the lower to the higher life. Salvation is the Father's uplift; civilization is the upward push of mutual effort. The Father's aid comes down by the cross: the brother's aid comes up by the way of the cross. Salvation—civilization: there is neither without Calvary.

FRANK CRANE.

Trade Notes.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Every union carpenter in this city is at work, and several large jobs have been unionized during the past few weeks.

NEW YORK CITY—Brother Thomas McQueen has been elected president of Local Union 509, to succeed Brother Alexander Nichol, who has gone to Mexico.

CARPENTERS Union No. 32, of Brooklyn Borough, N. Y., has reimbursed four members for the loss of their tools in the fire in Bierschenk's shops.

NEW CASTLE, Pa.—The union is in an exceedingly healthy condition. Within a short period we initiated fifty-six new members and reinstated quite a large number.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—Local Union 499 has succeeded in obtaining the eight-hour working day for its members, and this will certainly have the effect of largely increasing their number.

KANSAS CITY, Kans.—Brother W. F. Jones has been elected Recording Secretary of Local Union 138, vice-Brother H. E Clark resigned Brother E. D Cole has been elected Vice-President to succeed Brother O. B. Fuller.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Local Union 105 held a grand mass meeting during the last week in May and another big demonstration at the beginning of the present month. They have a flourishing Union and the members are greatly encouraged.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The carpenters and joiners of Louisville, Ky., have adopted a set of resolutions for presentation to the Typographical Union of that city for the interest it took in having none but union carpenters employed on the *Courier Journal* building.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The bosses have conceded the eight-hour working day with an increase in wages. There are not many idle mechanics in this city at present. Hoboken has also been added to the list of eight-hour cities, and soon other points in New Jersey will be in line.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The work of organization both here and in Oakland is making considerable headway, and the unions are rapidly increasing in membership. The reports from all sections of the coast are gratifying and encouraging, and indicate a general interest in the movement.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. The men employed by the Cole Manufacturing Company, general wood workers, have been on strike for several weeks. The District Council did all it could to avert such action, but owing to the general dissatisfaction among the men because of frequent reduction of wages, and the unwillingness of the firm to listen to reason, a strike was ordered. The men are confident of success.

PATERSON, N. J.—Work is plentiful here and wages are from 22½ to 28 cents an hour, as against 20 and 25 cents the prices paid during the past two years. Within twelve months ninety new members have been initiated in Local Union 325, and there is a forward movement for the union scale of wages and better conditions.

BUTTE, Mont.—The union has won a big victory here. The Anaconda Company put up one of their scab carpenters for alderman in the fifth ward which is composed of a very undesirable class of citizens. The union had a committee at work night and day for two weeks, and on election day the unsavory candidate was completely snowed under.

CITY OF MEXICO.—Many improvements are in progress in Tampico. One of the most important is the erection of a large custom house. American bricklayers are in great demand there, the rate of wages for a first-class man being $8 00 per day. The government will begin the construction of new wharves there as soon as the custom house is completed. These will probably be constructed of stone.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb.—Trade rules, eight hours and 30 cents per hour have been adopted here and the contractors are willing to concede the demands, provided the men go easy with them on jobs now in course of erection. No trouble is anticipated. This will soon be one of the best union towns in the West. Work is plentiful and there is a demand for first class carpenters. The work of organization is being pushed ahead.

AN ACTIVE building season has set in. The increase in New York for March over March of last year was 75 per cent; Brooklyn, 29 per cent. In Chicago general neglect to build fire escapes is complained of, and over a thousand notices have been sent to owners. At Cleveland 3000 carpenters were granted the eight-hour day and 27½ cents an hour. Denver is to have a $400,000 auditorium. A building boom is on in Hartford, Conn.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The union is getting the scale and hours demanded. Only seven scab firms in the city, and these are classed as small contractors. The Building Trades Council has sixteen different trades affiliated with it and a B. T. C. working card has been adopted. This has resulted in putting all of the building trades, including the carpenters, squarely on their feet. The wood workers of the city number nearly 600 and as they are also affiliated with the B T. C. they are allowed to work side by side with carpenters. All cabinetmakers and stairbuilders belong to the wood workers.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y. The members of Union 163 are making a determined stand against the firm of Hopkins & Co. The men are well organized, and have decided that all their grievances must be thoroughly and speedily adjusted.

New Law Affecting Public Works in New York.

The following is the text of the new bill signed by Governor Roosevelt. The labor unions of the state will see to it that the provisions are faithfully complied with:

"An act to amend Chapter 415 of the Laws of 1897, entitled 'An Act in Relation to Labor, constituting Chapter 32 of the general laws' relative to the hours of labor and the prevailing rate of wages.

"Section 1. Section third of Chapter 415 of the laws of 1897, entitled 'An Act in relation to labor, constituting Chapter 32 of the general laws,' is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work for all classes of employees in this state except those engaged in farm and domestic service unless otherwise provided by law. This section does not prevent an agreement for overwork at an increased compensation except upon work by or for the state or a municipal corporation or by contractors or sub-contractors therewith.

"Each contract to which the state or a municipal corporation is a party which may involve the employment of laborers, workmen or mechanics shall contain a stipulation that no laborer, workman or mechanic in the employ of the contractor, sub contractor or other person doing or contracting to do the whole or a part of the work contemplated by the contract, shall be permitted or required to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency caused by fire, flood or danger to life or property.

"The wages to be paid for a legal day's work as hereinbefore defined to all classes of such laborers, workmen or mechanics upon all such public work or upon any material to be used upon or in connection therewith shall not be less than the prevailing rate for a day's work in the same trade or occupation in the locality within the state where such public work on, about or in connection with which such labor is performed in its final or completed form is to be situated, erected or used.

"Each such contract hereafter made shall contain a stipulation that each such laborer, workman or mechanic employed by such contractor, sub-contractor or other person, on, about or upon such public work, shall receive such wages herein provided for.

"Each contract for such public work hereafter made shall contain a provision that the same shall be void and of no effect unless the person or corporation making or performing the same shall comply with the provisions of this section; and no such person or corporation shall be entitled to receive any sum, nor shall any officer, agent or employee of the state or of a municipal corporation pay the same or authorize its payment from the funds under his charge or control to any such person or corporation for work done upon any contract which in its form or manner of performance violates the provisions of this section, but nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to persons regularly employed in state institutions.

"Section 4 of chapter 415 of the laws of 1897, article 1, entitled 'An act in relation to labor constituting chapter 32 of the general laws,' is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Any officer, agent or employee of this state or of a municipal corporation therein having a duty to act in the premises, who violates, evades or knowingly permits the violation or evasion of any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of malfeasance in office and shall be suspended or removed by the authority having power to appoint or remove such officer, agent or employee, otherwise by the Governor.

"Any citizen of this state may maintain proceedings for the suspension or removal of such officer, agent or employee or may maintain an action for the purpose of securing the cancellation or avoidance of any contract which, by its terms or manner of performance, violates this act, or for the purpose of preventing any officer, agent or employee of such municipal corporation from paying or authorizing the payment of any public money for work done thereupon.

"All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, in so far as they are inconsistent, are hereby repealed. But nothing in this act shall apply to any existing contract for public work.

"This act shall take effect immediately."

When Papa's Sick.

When papa's sick, my goodness sakes!
Such awful, awful times it makes,
He speaks in oh! such lonesome tones,
And gives such ghastly kind of groans,
And rolls his eyes and holds his head,
And makes ma help him up to bed
While Sis and Bridget run to heat
Hot water bags to warm his feet,
And I must get the doctor quick—
We have to jump when papa's sick.

When papa's sick ma has to stand
Right side the bed and hold his hand,
While Sis she has to fan an' fan,
For he says he's "a dyin' man,"
And wants the children round him to
Be there when "sufferin' pa gets through,"
And kiss us all and then he'll die;
Then moans and says his breathin's thick—
It's awful sad when papa's sick.

When papa's sick he acts that way
Until he hears the doctor say,
"You've only got a cold, you know,
You'll be all right'n a day or so."
And then—well, say! you ought to see,
He's different as a man can be,
And growls and scolds from noon to night
Just 'cause his dinner ain't cooked right,
And all he does is fuss and kick—
We've all used up when papa's sick.

JOE LINCOLN.

The Poor Man's Burden.

Pile on the poor man's burden—
Drive out the beastly breed;
Go bind his sons in exile
To serve your pride and greed;
To wait, in heavy harness,
Upon your rich and grand;
The common working peoples,
The serfs of every land.

Pile on the poor man's burden—
His patience will abide;
He'll veil the threat of terror
And check the show of pride;
By pious cant and humbug
You'll show his pathway plain,
To work for another's profit,
And suffer on in pain.

Pile on the poor man's burden—
Your savage wars increase.
Give him his full of famine,
Nor bid his sickness cease.
And when your goal is nearest
Your glory s dearly bought,
For the poor man in his fury
May bring your pride to naught.

Pile on the poor man's burden—
Your monopolistic rings
Shall crush the serfs and sweeper
Like iron rule of kings.
Your joys he shall not enter,
Nor pleasant roads shall tread;
He will make them with his living,
And mar them with his dead.

Pile on the poor man's burden—
The day of reckoning's near—
He will call aloud on freedom,
And freedom's God shall hear.
He will try you in the balance;
He will deal out justice true;
For the poor man with his burden
Weighs more with God than you.

Lift off the poor man's burden—
My country, grand and great—
The orient has no treasures
To buy a Christian state.
Our souls brook not oppression,
Our needs—if read aright—
Call not for wide possession,
But freedom's sacred light.

GEO. E. MCNEILL.

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending March 31, 1899.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$156 60	102	$ 8 60	215	$18 60	400	$ 2 20
2	24 00	103	12 40	216	16 50	402	7 60
3	12 40	104	7 20	218	20 80	406	4 60
4	6 60	105	8 20	219	10 00	407	10 00
5	40 00	106	24 15	221	4 95	409	2 20
6	9 95	109	49 20	223	9 10	416	33 20
7	101 10	110	24 00	224	27 35	419	42 00
8	38 80	111	8 35	225	3 80	424	10 40
9	13 80	112	56 90	226	13 25	427	53 20
10	171 90	114	13 50	228	12 20	428	6 00
11	39 80	115	34 80	229	4 40	429	11 40
12	113 80	116	4 05	230	6 60	433	14 55
13	39 40	119	25 60	231	11 40	434	4 50
15	16 00	120	6 00	232	2 40	437	4 60
16	19 00	121	13 55	233	22 10	440	11 80
17	5 00	122	1 00	234	4 80	442	3 20
18	3 40	124	6 05	236	3 20	444	8 20
20	7 60	125	44 80	238	10 80	448	14 40
21	20 80	127	13 00	239	14 00	449	13 80
22	147 40	129	9 00	240	16 75	451	18 80
23	1 50	130	5 60	241	30 70	453	37 70
24	22 80	131	23 60	242	5 00	460	8 20
25	17 60	133	4 80	243	3 20	464	30 60
27	11 10	134	7 40	244	3 10	467	4 10
28	16 80	135	16 80	245	15 40	468	54 20
29	61 25	136	1 80	246	3 20	471	37 00
30	11 60	137	9 20	247	20 95	473	40 40
31	17 40	138	24 20	248	2 80	474	4 20
32	32 00	139	50	249	7 80	476	58 50
33	190 20	140	2 00	250	9 45	478	19 00
34	11 90	141	39 60	251	8 20	482	14 20
35	10 60	142	24 42	252	9 00	483	52 60
36	9 10	143	3 60	253	10 00	484	15 80
37	3 10	144	6 30	254	14 00	486	10 80
38	6 00	145	2 75	255	8 45	490	29 40
39	8 00	146	45 10	256	6 00	493	17 00
40	9 00	148	19 20	257	41 40	495	10 00
41	6 60	149	5 60	258	16 60	497	40 20
42	8 60	150	5 00	259	10 00	499	8 40
43	45 00	151	39 20	260	6 80	507	8 60
44	9 90	152	3 40	262	6 80	509	46 20
45	12 60	155	4 80	263	13 80	513	33 80
46	8 20	159	2 40	264	9 20	515	13 60
47	24 20	160	32 20	266	4 23	521	13 80
49	5 00	161	11 40	267	13 00	522	12 60
50	6 30	163	6 10	269	10 00	526	36 00
51	90 00	164	7 00	270	10 00	534	7 20
52	27 20	165	7 20	271	10 00	547	20 00
54	26 10	166	6 40	273	13 00	554	9 90
55	71 70	167	44 20	274	29 70	564	11 00
56	11 80	168	13 00	275	9 60	567	24 90
57	5 25	169	20 40	281	55 40	578	2 80
58	190 00	170	3 60	286	13 60	580	2 80
59	7 40	171	7 80	287	3 00	584	18 20
60	14 55	172	10 00	288	6 10	591	11 20
61	19 60	173	2 90	291	16 20	592	17 30
62	86 60	174	26 50	300	18 20	593	8 00
64	75 00	175	16 15	301	29 90	603	5 60
65	17 80	176	16 20	304	11 40	605	4 40
66	4 60	178	5 50	306	126 00	606	10 85
67	7 60	179	24 50	309	192 00	611	8 60
68	5 40	180	2 60	315	7 60	612	3 20
69	9 00	181	98 40	316	3 20	617	4 20
70	9 00	182	8 80	323	2 40	622	17 60
71	3 60	183	7 00	325	11 20	628	3 80
72	37 40	184	13 10	327	4 80	637	8 00
73	61 50	185	4 60	328	14 60	638	8 40
75	16 60	186	1 00	332	5 40	639	12 80
76	4 00	187	8 80	333	9 80	640	9 80
77	7 60	188	9 50	334	3 10	650	5 30
78	35 60	189	28 20	340	80 00	652	14 20
79	3 60	190	9 10	342	4 25	658	3 55
80	16 00	191	6 90	343	12 80	659	15 50
81	7 20	193	15 50	346	3 40	676	4 80
82	2 00	194	3 35	349	8 05	678	9 60
83	17 00	195	3 60	352	11 90	687	9 95
84	4 80	196	2 20	355	9 40	692	2 80
85	6 60	198	6 60	356	3 40	696	5 40
86	10 40	199	46 80	359	31 00	703	7 55
87	73 60	200	16 00	360	7 20	704	8 80
88	11 10	201	3 25	361	22 80	707	5 00
89	60	202	20 20	365	30 60	712	2 60
90	17 40	203	16 20	370	4 80	714	8 60
91	22 20	204	2 60	371	2 20	715	36 00
92	7 20	205	1 50	374	23 50	716	19 60
93	31 20	206	4 50	375	137 80	723	13 20
94	2 20	207	10 90	381	16 60	726	15 40
95	2 50	208	3 40	382	67 60	739	6 00
96	31 00	209	15 40	384	2 60	746	2 50
97	6 40	210	15 10	391	18 95	750	11 20
98	48 70	211	34 40	393	5 70	757	3 80
99	2 20	213	7 40	394	16 00	785	2 20
101	4 20	214	5 20	399	6 00	786	4 00

Total $7,165 75

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending April 30, 1899.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G.S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$157 60	106	$22 20	221	$11 00	393	$7 70
2	22 80	109	47 20	225	3 80	394	17 50
3	9 00	110	44 55	228	9 20	399	7 00
5	32 80	111	6 80	229	4 10	400	2 00
6	11 80	112	62 20	230	6 80	402	7 60
7	127 15	114	22 70	231	12 70	406	4 80
9	14 00	115	38 60	232	2 40	416	33 40
10	169 40	116	6 80	233	27 45	419	51 60
11	41 60	119	25 00	235	8 60	424	10 20
13	80 40	120	5 20	236	3 40	427	53 40
15	14 60	121	9 60	237	9 60	428	5 60
16	22 80	122	10 00	238	14 40	429	11 20
18	5 00	124	2 40	239	14 60	433	16 25
19	29 40	125	42 00	240	9 30	434	4 00
20	7 40	126	6 80	242	15 50	437	4 80
21	20 20	128	2 00	243	3 00	439	5 70
22	93 40	129	9 00	244	9 08	440	12 40
23	39 40	130	6 20	245	8 20	442	3 20
24	23 00	131	36 00	246	4 45	444	8 00
25	17 20	134	8 40	247	19 60	448	7 90
26	58 80	135	16 40	248	3 00	449	15 00
27	10 40	136	1 80	249	9 40	451	17 60
28	8 00	137	6 80	251	8 20	453	49 90
29	32 20	138	14 90	252	10 20	457	81 70
30	12 95	139	21 10	253	2 25	460	3 10
31	16 60	140	3 00	255	3 00	462	11 60
32	27 00	141	20 00	257	57 20	464	30 00
33	83 10	142	24 62	258	15 80	467	4 90
34	9 80	143	2 00	259	8 20	468	23 80
35	7 40	144	1 80	260	5 80	471	37 20
36	8 60	145	14 58	261	17 20	473	38 60
37	3 40	146	1 00	262	10 80	474	4 20
38	6 00	147	13 40	263	22 85	476	56 00
39	9 00	148	20 00	264	12 00	478	26 55
40	9 70	149	4 60	266	2 20	482	10 60
42	9 85	150	5 40	267	1 75	483	30 00
43	81 40	152	4 30	268	7 60	484	11 00
44	9 70	153	5 75	272	10 00	486	21 00
45	14 80	154	1 70	273	10 80	490	24 40
46	9 10	155	4 60	274	17 00	493	19 80
47	34 10	158	8 80	276	9 90	497	39 60
50	3 10	159	2 40	278	10 00	499	13 40
51	16 00	160	31 80	279	10 00	500	41 80
52	27 35	161	9 60	280	14 00	513	32 80
53	7 20	163	10 50	281	52 80	515	13 20
54	25 80	164	2 20	282	11 00	521	14 60
55	72 20	165	6 70	283	10 00	522	11 00
56	12 20	166	6 90	284	10 00	526	32 00
57	4 20	167	26 60	285	10 00	534	3 40
58	131 00	168	13 80	286	12 20	547	32 20
59	8 05	169	20 80	287	4 00	554	8 20
60	12 20	170	3 60	288	9 30	563	170 80
61	1 15	171	7 20	289	10 00	564	15 20
62	87 80	172	10 50	290	10 00	578	3 25
64	37 60	173	2 20	291	15 20	580	7 20
65	11 00	174	22 40	292	10 00	584	18 20
66	9 40	175	12 00	293	10 00	588	14 00
67	7 45	176	15 00	294	10 00	591	8 00
68	2 20	177	14 60	295	4 80	592	17 90
69	9 50	178	5 40	296	10 00	593	6 40
70	9 00	179	16 60	300	11 60	606	5 05
71	3 60	181	102 20	301	28 80	611	8 80
72	37 20	182	19 10	304	9 75	612	3 00
73	69 80	183	17 90	305	5 00	617	5 60
74	10 00	185	16 60	306	57 80	622	17 60
75	16 60	186	4 90	309	192 00	628	3 80
76	3 20	187	6 60	315	8 50	638	8 40
77	50	189	57 00	316	3 00	639	12 20
78	41 80	190	7 00	323	2 10	650	4 00
79	3 10	191	6 60	325	12 90	652	16 90
80	16 20	192	10 00	327	3 00	658	3 00
81	8 30	193	30 10	328	13 80	659	13 60
82	2 00	194	1 60	332	5 20	667	4 40
83	12 00	196	7 00	333	9 20	676	5 20
84	3 80	197	4 55	334	3 10	678	8 20
85	6 60	198	6 60	340	78 20	687	6 20
86	8 80	199	23 90	342	2 10	692	2 80
87	16 20	200	16 40	343	13 80	696	6 20
88	7 20	201	6 80	346	4 40	698	3 00
89	3 65	202	19 20	349	5 80	703	3 50
90	17 80	203	16 20	352	8 30	707	11 40
91	19 60	205	7 50	355	8 80	712	3 10
92	7 45	206	17 50	356	3 20	714	8 00
93	25 00	208	2 80	359	6 00	715	35 20
94	2 80	209	13 60	360	7 60	716	19 80
95	10 60	210	11 10	361	22 70	717	4 00
96	30 15	211	37 40	365	15 60	723	13 70
97	6 20	212	15 20	370	7 65	726	11 20
98	35 90	214	3 40	371	3 45	739	6 00
99	2 05	216	12 60	375	138 20	746	3 12
100	7 25	218	12 35	376	4 00	750	14 20
101	4 00	219	7 00	381	16 00	757	5 05
102	9 00	221	4 20	384	5 80	767	5 80
103	20 90	223	12 70	391	8 80	785	3 45
104	3 20						

Total $6,818 32

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS, MARCH, 1899.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	$7,169 85
" Subscribers	3 00
" Clearances	2 20
" Miscellaneous and D. C.	75
" Rent	20 00
Balance, March 1, 1899	20,309 36
Total	$27,505 16
Total expenses	5,345 33
Cash balance, April, 1899	$22 159 83

DETAILED EXPENSES, MARCH, 1899.

Printing 1000 stamped envelopes	$ 1 25
" ½ ream wrapping paper	8 75
" 6,000 German Constitutions	60 00
" 500 postal receipts	1 50
" 5,000 letter heads	20 00
" 2,000 F. S. blanks	8 00
" 5,000 applications	7 50
" 25 20-page day books	22 75
" 100 F. S. receipt books	25 00
" 2,000 treasury remit. blanks	5 00
" 500 password circulars	3 25
" 10,000 English Constitutions	135 00
" 19,250 copies March CARPENTER	291 88
Expressage on March CARPENTER	75
Printing 500 circulars	1 25
Postage on March CARPENTER	17 05
Engravings for March "	25 60
Special writers for " "	47 00
Press Clipping Bureau	5 00
Eleven telegrams	3 54
Expressage on supplies, etc.	26 12
Postage " "	26 18
1,000 stamped envelopes	21 20
500 postals	5 00
Office rent for March	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	381 66
Tax to A. F. of L.	66 67
Rubber seals and daters	8 20
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	27 45
Geo. R. Edsall, in Kenney law suit	8 50
R. E. Weaver, org. Traverse City, Mich.	3 00
John Williams, General President	31 25
" " "	20 38
Advertising commissions	131 20
Incidentals	1 60
Janitor, cleaning office	3 00
A. Kalisch, attorney	40 00
Sturdevant and Sturdevant, attorneys	20 00
Judgment and costs in the Mrs. S. Loesch claim, E. St. Louis	79 35
Union 332, Los Angeles, org.	54 00
Benefits Nos. 4470 to 4501	3,675 00
Total	$5,345 33

RECEIPTS, APRIL, 1899.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	$6,818 32
" Advertisers	12 50
" Subscribers	3 00
" Miscellaneous sources	4 60
Balance, April 1, 1899	$22,159 88
Total	$28,998 25
Total expenses	7,649 54
Cash balance, May 1, 1899	$21,348 71

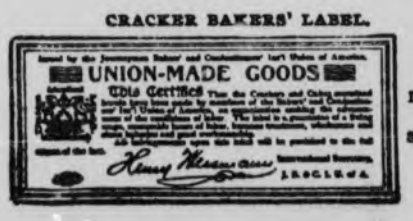
DETAILED EXPENSES—APRIL, 1899.

Printing 500 postals	$1 50
" 1,000 stamped envelopes	1 25
" 10 label books	7 50
" 500 advertising contracts	2 50
" 100 Treasurers' cash books	36 00
" 1,000 organizing circulars	2 50
" 5,000 membership cards	12 50
" 5,000 application blanks	7 50
" 3,000 letter heads	12 00
Special writers for THE CARPENTER.	$44 60
Press Clipping Bureau	5 00
18 telegrams	7 26
Expressage on supplies, etc.	31 06
Postage on supplies, etc.	21 81
1 000 stamped envelopes and 1,000 postals	26 20
Quarterly rent P. O. Box	3 00
Office rent for April	50 00
Judgment in the Loesch claim. E. St. Louis, Ill.	79 35
Hamill and Borders, attorneys	50 00
Fire Insurance Premium	15 30
Judgment in the Caldwell claim, Springfield, Ill.	82 45
Salary and clerk hire	304 66
Tax to A. F. of L. (March).	66 67
Magistrate Eisenbrown, warrant	3 50
Abner Kalisch attorney	25 00
P. J. McGuire, travelling expenses	47 85
T. K. Heath, organizing Danville Ill.	5 00
S. J. Kent, visit to Omaha, Neb.	5 55
W. G. Gredig, organizing Augusta, Ga.	6 00
F. P. Mayfield, organizing Argentine, Kansas	7 50
J. Thomas, organizing work	80 00
Advertising Commissions	100 00
John Williams, General President, visits to Scranton, Philadelphia Pa., and Troy, N. Y.	113 21
John Williams, attending G. E. B.	62 75
James M. Lane, " "	61 45
F. C. Wal', " "	63 10
A. C. Cattermull " "	118 00
J. R. Miller, " "	129 75
J. R. Miller (investigating Schneider case)	8 25
W. J. Williams, attending G. E. B.	129 65
Advertising in Philadelphia papers	2 30
Stationery and incidentals	2 77
Removing office fixtures, supplies and carpenter work	59 49
Removing office safe	12 00
Changing safe combination	1 00
Sign boards, lettering, etc.	35 00
Office furniture	19 75
Office fixtures	1 00
Hardware for office fixtures	2 05
" " " "	2 64
Staining and varnishing fixtures	19 80
Carpets, etc., for general offices	61 02
Carpet sweeper and rugs	3 50
Office desk and chairs	58 25
Incidentals in moving office	4 40
Benefits Nos. 4502 to 4544	5,525 00
Total	$7,649 54

Claims Approved in April, 1899.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
4502.	Mrs. Anna Gehrig	1	$ 50 00
4503.	Thomas J. Heyward	1	200 00
4504.	Lucius Judd	7	200 00
4505.	John McCambly	8	200 00
4506.	Mrs. Selma Homann	10	50 00
4507.	Frank Einhorn	10	200 00
4508.	John Garthe	12	200 00
4509.	Mrs. Maria Franz	30	50 00
4510.	Mrs. Sarah McGoey	42	50 00
4511.	Phillip H Karsh	61	200 00
4512.	G. A. Hitzner	62	200 00
4513.	Mrs. Elizabeth Sutcliffe	64	50 00
4514.	Mrs. Josephine B. Limberg	76	50 00
4515.	Olie I. Graven	87	200 00
4516.	Francois Gibean	96	50 00
4517.	Mrs. Mellisa C. Patterson	109	50 00
4518.	James D. Johnston	109	400 00
4519.	T. A. Wilson	114	50 00
4520.	Mrs. Katherine I. Bowser	124	50 00
4521.	Theodore Boon	125	200 00
4522.	Mrs. Anna Dolphin	125	50 00
4523.	R. T. Cullen	133	100 00
4524.	Wm. W. Waters	167	200 00
4525.	Chas. A. Lundborg	174	100 00
4526.	David Scobie	178	200 00
4527.	Mrs. F. E. Reinecke	191	50 00
4528.	Mrs. Flora F. Widenbeck	198	50 00
4529.	Jacob M. Stewart	230	200 00
4530.	Margaret E. McMillen	288	50 00
4531.	August Butzky	309	200 00
4532.	Friedrich Pfaff	309	200 00
4533.	Rudolph Hansing	309	200 00
4534.	Alex. Pathoczy	309	100 00
4535.	Wm. J. Towey	340	200 00
4536.	Mrs. Amanda Dunlap	352	25 00
4537.	Andrew Hoffmann	375	200 00
4538.	John Friedel	375	200 00
4539	Mrs. Elizabeth Wood	382	50 00
4540.	Daniel Clayton	382	200 00
4541	Mrs. Georgiana L. Seymour	382	50 00
4542.	Wm. Reid	427	100 00
4543.	Mrs. Elise Kautz	464	50 00
4544.	Mrs. Emma Graf	476	50 00
			$5,525 00

CRACKER BAKERS' LABEL.



When Men are Strongest.

The muscles, in common with all the organs of the body, have their stages of development and decline. Our physical strength increases up to a certain age and then decreases. Tests of the strength of several thousands of people have been made by means of a dynamometer (strength measurer), and the following are given as the average figures for the white race:

The "lifting power" of a youth of seventeen years is 280 pounds, in his twentieth year this increases to 320 pounds, and in the thirtieth and thirty-first year it reaches its height, 356 pounds. At the end of the thirty-first year the strength begins to decline, very slowly at first. By the fortieth year it has decreased 8 pounds, and this diminution continues at a slightly increasing rate until the fiftieth year is reached, when the figure is 330 pounds.

After this period the strength fails more and more rapidly until the weakness of old age is reached. It is not possible to give statistics of the decline of strength after the fiftieth year, as it varies to a large extent in different individuals.—*Philadelphia Times.*

FRANK MORRISON, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in a public communication writes: "The organizers of the American Federation of Labor have been forming unions as they have never done before. During March, April and May we have issued over double the number of charters that we did during the years of 1897 and 1898.

A Vigorous Veteran.

Brother Samuel S. Fawcett, of Local Union No. 3, living in New Alexander, Columbiana Co., Ohio, is eighty-six years and seven months old. He has worked as a carpenter for sixty-eight years, and is anxious to learn if there is an older member of the craft alive to day. Brother Fawcett is in excellent health. He has been a member of the union for nearly eleven years, and is still active enough to do a good day's work.

New Unions Chartered during the Past Three Months.

Union 48, Kirksville, Mo.
Union 63, Bloomington, Ill.
Union 75, Birmingham, Ala.
Union 107, Pensacola, Fla. (Col.)
Union 113, Lincoln, Neb.
Union 118, Jersey City, N. J. (mill men).
Union 132, Buffalo, N. Y. (mill men).
Union 145, Sayre, Pa.
Union 153, Helena, Mont.
Union 201, Wichita, Kan.
Union 204, Coffeen, Ill.
Union 205, Terre Haute, Ind.
Union 219, Memphis, Tenn.
Union 226, Traverse City, Mich.
Union 240, Augusta, Ga.
Union 253, Argentine, Kan.
Union 254, Pittsburg, Pa. (stair builders).
Union 267, Diamondville, Wyo.
Union 269, Danville, Ill.
Union 270, Madison, Ill.
Union 271, Bay City, Mich.
Union 272, Wallace, Idaho.
Union 276, Oklahoma, Ok. Ter.
Union 278, Watertown, N. Y.
Union 279, South Omaha, Neb.
Union 280, Mount Olive, Ill.
Union 282, Jersey City, N. J.
Union 283, Augusta, Ga.
Union 284, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
Union 285, Bath, Me. (ship carpenters).
Union 289, Lockport, N. Y.
Union 290, Lake Geneva, Wis.
Union 292, Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger)
Union 293, Canton, Ill.
Union 294, East Palestine, O.
Union 296, Ensley, Ala.
Union 297, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Union 298, Alamagordo, New Mex.
Union 299, West Hoboken, N. J.
Union 302, Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger)
Union 303, Detroit, Mich. (Ger.)
Union 307, So. Framingham, Mass.
Union 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Union 385, Pittsburg, Pa.
Union 495, Streator, Ill.
Union 629, South Bend, Ind.

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Alta Loma, Tex.	Newark, N. J.
Ashland, Wis.	New Brighton, N. Y.
Austin, Ill.	Newtown, N. Y.
Bakersfield, Cal.	New York, N. Y.
Bedford Park, N. Y.	Oakland, Cal.
Berkeley, Cal.	Oak Park, Ill.
Bessemer, Col.	Omaha, Neb.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Orange, N. J.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Ouray, Col.
Carondelet, Mo.	Pasadena, Cal.
Chicago, Ill.	Port Richmond, N. Y.
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Pueblo, Col.
Cleveland, O.	Randsburg, Cal.
Corona, N. Y.	Rochester, N. Y.
Cripple Creek, Col.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Denver, Col.	Sacramento, Cal.
Detroit, Mich.	Salt Lake, Utah.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Antonio, Tex.
El Dora, Col.	San Francisco, Cal.
Elmhurst, Ill.	San Luis Obispo, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Eureka, Cal.	San Rafael, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Flushing, N. Y.	Seattle, Wash.
Fremont, Col.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Fresno, Cal.	South Chicago, Ill.
Galveston, Tex.	South Denver, Col.
Gilette, Col.	South Evanston, Ill.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Englewood, Ill.
Haughville, Ind.	South Omaha, Neb.
Hauford, Cal.	Spokane, Wash.
Highland Park, Ill.	Springfield, Ill.
Hitchcock, Tex.	St. Louis, Mo.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Stapleton, N. Y.
Independence, Col.	Stockton, Cal.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Swampscott, Mass.
Irvington, N. J.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Kansas City, Mo.	
Kensington, Ill.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.	Tremont, N. Y.
La Junta, Col.	Unionport, N. Y.
Lake Forest, Ill.	Van Nest, N. Y.
Leadville, Col.	Venice, Ill.
Long Island City, N. Y.	Victor, Col.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Waco, Tex.
Lynn, Mass.	Washington, D. C.
Maywood, Ill.	Westchester, N. Y.
Memphis, Tenn.	Whatcom, Wash.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Mooreland, Ill.	Woodlawn, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Yonkers, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.	
Boulder, Colo.	Hoboken, N. J.
Duluth, Minn.	Jersey City, N. J.

Total, 108 cities.

Germany's Anti-Strike Bill.

A dispatch from Berlin states that the Reichstag has received the anti-strike bill and will consider it at an early date. The provisions of the bill are now less stringent than the Emperor at first intended.

The measure provides that whoever threatens to forcibly prevent persons from going to work will be sentenced to a maximum of a year's imprisonment. Where there are extenuating circumstances a fine of 1,000 marks will be imposed

The same punishment will be meted out to those who threaten a boycott to compel employers or employees to desist from work, or who, during a lockout, try to force employers or employees to yield to their demands, or whoever threatens to maltreat or otherwise molest non-strikers.

The bill is not likely to pass before the adjournment of the Reichstag. and it is not likely to pass at all in its present shape.

Mail Sign Order.

Upon complaint of the labor organizations that street car companies, against which there was a labor strike, were illegally using the words "U. S. Mail" to insure the running of their cars, the Postmaster-General some time ago prepared an order on the subject. This order was made public last week in the official bulletin, and reads:

"Order No. 225.

"Hereafter no street car company having a contract for the transportation of United States mail shall display the words 'U. S. Mail,' or their equivalent, upon any cars except those in which the mail is actually carried. Such companies must provide portable signs bearing the words 'U. S. Mail,' which shall be displayed on cars only when the United States mail is being transported therein.

"The sign 'U. S. Mail' must not be painted on or displayed from cars having street letter boxes attached thereto, the boxes themselves being a sufficient indication that United States mail is carried on the cars. This order does not in any way affect street cars used exclusively for the transportation of United States mail.

"CHARLES EMORY SMITH,
"Postmaster General."

Iron Smoke-Pipe Through Roof.

From "Hurry Up," St. Louis.

SIR—Please send me the sizes and outline of this hole: For iron boiler pipe 16 inches in diameter; pitch of roof, 60 degrees.

Coal Production of Last Year.

THE "Statistics of the Production of Coal in the United States During 1898" have just been completed by Edward W. Parker statistician of the United States Geological Survey. The compilation shows that the total production of all kinds of coal in 1898 reached the enormous figure of 219,835,993 short tons, an increase of nearly 10 per cent. over the output in 1897, which amounted in round figures to 200,220,000 tons, and was, up to that time, the largest tonnage ever obtained in the United States.

Great Britain's product in 1898 was 226,287,312 short tons, a slight decrease from 1897. Practically all of the increase in production in the United States was in bituminous coal, the output of anthracite coal in 1898 being 45 515,943 long tons, an increase of only a little over 700,000 tons over 1897. Of this increase 470,000 tons were in the amount of coal consumed at the collieries themselves, so the total increase in the amount of coal actually marketed was only 230,000 tons. There was a decrease in the selling value of anthracite coal of $3,872,000, while the bituminous product increased in value $8,010,000.

There were only three states in the Union whose coal product in 1898 was less than that of 1897. These were Illinois, whose production fell off 1,473,459 tons, credited entirely to labor troubles, and Montana and Oregon, whose decrease was comparatively unimportant. Among the bituminous coal producing states the largest increase was in Pennsylvania, where 10,557,953 tons were added to the 1897 bituminous product, the total amount mined reaching 65,155 844 tons.

West Virginia's product increased 2,437,000 tons, reaching a total of 16,835,019 short tons. Ohio, with a total of 14,476,500 short tons, increased 2,280,000 tons. The next state in importance is Alabama, with a total output of 6,553,000 tons in 1898; an increase of 659 000 short tons. Indiana increased 870,000 tons, reaching a total of a little over 5 000,000 tons.

Arkansas showed a 40 per cent. increase. Statistician Parker thus comments on the showing made: "The large increase in the production of bituminous coal and the comparative stationary condition of anthracite industry calls attention to the increased competition of bituminous coal and its products of gas and coke for domestic consumption with that of anthracite coal. For a number of years the anthracite producers have experienced a great deal of difficulty in keeping the production within the market demands and incidentally restricting the product necessarily increased the cost of mining and correspondingly necessitates higher selling prices for the coal. Each advance in the selling price of this fuel makes customers for the coke and gas products of bituminous coal.

"The increasing use of mechanical methods of mining bituminous coal has materially reduced the cost of mining, and while the anthracite producers are faced with a continually increasing cost of their own product, they are also obliged to meet a competitor whose cost of production has been steadily decreasing. It appears from the general condition of the anthracite and bituminous coal mining industries that anthracite coal is becoming more and more of a luxury and it will finally be restricted to markets where the price is merely incidental."

Words of the Wise.

NOTHING that is unjust can hope to continue in this world —*Carlyle.*

WHEN labor is employed, labor consumes; when it is not employed, it cannot consume —*Daniel Webster.*

INEQUALITY is the source of all revolutions, for no compensation can make up for inequality —*Aristotle.*

NO INDIVIDUAL life can be truly prosperous passed in the midst of those who suffer. To the noble soul it cannot be happy; to the ignoble it cannot be secure —*Matthew Arnold.*

EVERY man ought to stand in primary relations with the work of the world, ought to do it himself, and not suffer the accident of his having a purse in his pocket, or his having been bred to some dishonorable craft, to sever him from those duties—and for this reason that labor is God's education.—*Ruskin.*

Folk Lore.

If a peahen calls, a donkey brays, pigs carry straw, geese flap their wings, a pot boils dry or the clouds move northward it will rain.

If a silver coin or fresh-laid egg is placed in the hand of a new-born babe long life and prosperity will be assured to it.

If the sun goes down behind a bank of clouds on Friday it will rain on Sunday.

While peacock feathers are kept in the house sickness will never be out of it.

If a person's two front teeth are wide enough apart to place a gold coin between them he will always be rich.

If one mends a garment while wearing it every stitch taken represents an enemy which will be made.

If a pen drops and sticks in the floor the owner's lover lives in the direction toward which it inclines.

A ring around the moon indicates bad weather, which will last as many days as there are stars inclosed in the circle.

If a hairpin sticks out but does not fall the wearer will have a disappointment, if it falls her lover is thinking of her.

If a spider is found on one of your garments it signifies that you will soon have a new one of the same sort.

Be sure that for every fog you get in March you will have a frost in May.

If the thread knots while sewing the sewer will live to see the garment worn out.

The Price of a Million.

EVERY now and then you see in the newspapers an interview with some millionaire describing his struggles and successes. If these confessions are to be believed, there are two methods of acquiring great wealth. One is genius. Jay Gould, who never saved a penny in his life, had this sort of genius. The other method, alone worth discussing, may be fairly described as "keeping your eye on the main chance."

A dozen millionaires have explained their systems of money-getting, and one and all may be summed up in the one work: "Application." If you wish to make money you must give your whole mind to it. "It is not what you make, but the proportion you save that makes you rich," Mr. Sage says. "Accumulate," says Mr. Huntington. "I never spent one cent on luxury or pleasure until I was past fifty."

Any young man not absolutely an imbecile can amass vast sums of money by applying his energies solely to that end. The beggar of one-and-twenty who sets himself resolutely to make as much and spend as little as he can is pretty sure to be a tolerably rich man, if he live threescore years. Sagacity is a good thing to have; education is useful; but the main thing is self denial. Mr. Sage, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Huntington and a dozen others all bear witness that self denial is the road to great wealth.

Nothing could be plainer. The young man who wishes to be rich has merely to learn the art of "doing without." He must learn to strip himself of the unnecessary. He must deny himself wife, children, friends—deny himself social pleasures and personal luxuries—deny himself everything that does not aid him in his struggle to be rich. A dollar saved is much more than a mere dollar—it is the potentiality of wealth. A dollar saved and sent out to work for its master is the beginning of wealth.

Unquestionably, the man who "sets his heart" on making money must deny himself a great deal. He reaches his goal only by dropping on the way almost all that is worth living for. His life is robbed of many hours of happiness that should be in it. In that hard, self-centered game of getting money he loses the faculty of enjoyment. Friends are luxuries far too costly for the struggling millionaire. When he has succeeded, when he is "past fifty," he may, to be sure, buy a friend or two—but such friends are as unsatisfactory as artificial flowers. It is too late for the pleasures of social sympathy; too late for the pleasures of art.

He may shut himself up in his library, with Shelley's "Skylark," and say, "Now I will entertain thoughts too deep for tears"; but it will be only to find his appreciations atrophied. The millionaire, according to his confessions, pays dearly for his millions. His life is negative, barren, gray—except in so far as the accumulation of wealth repays him for giving up all that men love best.

Fifty years of exacting labor and rigid self-denial in this country of abundant opportunity will make any man of average intelligence rich. Upon the truth of this statement the rich men are agreed.

But is it worth while?

To decry wealth is as vulgar as to worship it. No man is willingly poor. Indeed, the poor man is only a man who wants to be rich. And that is well and good. He is but a fool who does not plant seeds of trees in his youth that he may have fruit and shade in old age. But on the road that leads to great wealth there seems to be far too many occasions for sacrifice. You must deny yourself the pleasure of helping your friends, of enjoying the costly luxuries of good society and good books and good music; you must deny yourself all those things that are worth living for, and that, as well, teach you how to live.

And then—"after fifty"—when life has cooled and hardened into habit, it is too late to bring yourself into touch with the ways of men who do not practice self-denial, but spend and are spent in the service of humanity.

On the whole, after hearing the evidence of the millionaires, I am inclined to believe that the game of making millions is not worth the candle. There are not enough dollars in a million to repay one for denying himself wife and children, friends and books, and the pleasure—reckless though it be—of giving a dinner to the tramp at the door or the beggar in the street.—*Vance Thompson in Philadelphia Evening Post.*

Our Porto Rican Farm.

If you "want something to do," don't go to Porto Rico. It is a pleasant place for an outing, but that is all. There is little enough to interest the capitalist and investor, but for the clerk, the workman, the position-hunter there is absolutely nothing.

In time there may be something, but it will be at the least, many months before such opportunities are open, and even then they will be few. Until then the case is hopeless, and those who go will but do as their predecessors have done—come home again poorer and wiser men.

This seems to be the gist of Albert Gardner Robinson's "The Porto Rico of To-Day" (The Century Company, New York)—a book as sensible as it is entertaining.

The native name of Porto Rico is Boriquen—the Land of the Valiant Lord. The area of the is is about 3600 square miles—half that of New Jersey. The leading cities are San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez, all seacoast towns, and, as the highways are primitive and rough, the interior is almost cut off from the outside world.

This island of the blue sea is covered with eternal summer. The average temperature is about eighty degrees. There is not an overcoat to be found on the island. Our fellow-countrymen go clad in thin cotton the year round, while the youngsters under ten wear no more clothes than an angle-worm.

It is a lazy world. The Porto Rican heat saps the energies, both physical and mental. It is the sort of a place where one likes to lie in a hammock and dream of the things one is too indolent to do. The population is a trifle over 800,000, and only 14 per cent. know how to read and write. About half the population is "white." In Porto Rico "white" means those in whom there is at most only a touch of negro blood.

Mr. Robinson thinks the natives had little reason to complain of Spanish rule. The system of government was admirable. Its laws were adequate and in the main just and equitable. The Spanish did not "work the island for all it was worth." Considering the richness of the soil, the populous districts and the well to do little cities, the taxation was by no means excessive. On the whole, the people seem to have been happy and prosperous. Many of the natives are rich, though the majority—as the majority are everywhere—are poor. But in a land where life is easy and wants are few, poverty is a condition rather than an evil. Porto Rico is a farm and not a workshop. Its resources are almost exclusively agricultural. The main products are coffee, sugar and tobacco, while rum and molasses are important by-products. Among the possibilities are canning and exporting fruit and vegetables and cattle raising.

A Brief Romance.

When the Santa Fe Railroad found it necessary to cut down expenses Will Werden was one of the men discharged. There is always material for a tragedy around when works shut down or great corporations begin to retrench on one side that dividends may pile up on the other. It looks a simple enough thing from the company's standpoint to let one man do the work of two. "If expenses are too great cut them down" is the logical reasoning. It is plain business here; on the other side alone are seen the colors of tragedy.

Will Werden was a good worker. He was one of the billing clerks in the freight department. But he was comparatively a new man, and it was considered an act of special justice to keep the old employees if any of the force must be discharged. But Werden had an invalid wife and a half dozen little children dependent upon him. Lines appeared in his face as his term of service drew to a close. His eyes were hollow and full of despair. He knew what it was to be out of a job, and his wife's lips trembled as she tried to cheer him.

Then it was that dean Waters came to the rescue, like a good comrade on life's hard-fought field. He was a fellow-workman, and his manly heart had ached for Will ever since he heard the agent's instructions. He had nothing but his salary, but he was on the road to promotion, and the company had promised to advance him right along. But he went to the head man yesterday and said:

"Mr. Blank, if I resign my position, can you keep Werden?"

"Yes." The head of the department looked at the boyish face wonderingly as he answered. "But you don't want to resign. You have good prospects here."

"Will you keep Werden in my place?" continued Dean, earnestly.

"Yes, if you want to go."

"All right, sir; here is my resignation."

It was a little late when Will got home to Mary last night. But his face was full of light again, and she knew that something good had happened. He ran over to her couch with the step of a boy.

"I'm going to stay, dear," he said. "The company will keep me in Dean Waters' place."

Then he told her all about the generous act of the young man, and she whispered from a full heart: "God bless him," over and over again, while Will patted the thin hand that lay within his own and sighed happily:

"Ah, mother, not all the heroes were at Santiago."—*Chicago Journal.*

When Girls Wore Calico.

There was a time, betwixt the days
Of linsey woolsey, straight and prim,
And these when mode, with despot ways,
Leads women captive at its whim,
Yet not a hundred years ago,
When girls wore simple calico.

Within the barn, by lantern light,
Through many a reel, with flying feet,
The boys and maidens danced at night
To fiddled measures, shrilly sweet;
And merry revels were they, though
The girls were gowned in calico.

Across the flooring rough and gray
The gold of scattered chaff was spread,
And long festoons of clover hay,
That straggled from the loft o'erhead,
Swung scented fringes to and fro
O'er pretty girls in calico.

They used to go a-Maying then,
The blossoms of the Spring to seek
In sunny glade and sheltered glen,
Unweighed by fashion's latest freak
And Robin fell in love, I know,
With Phyllis in her calico.

A tuck, a frill, a bias fold,
A hat curved over gypsy-wise,
And beads of coral and of gold,
And rosy cheeks and merry eyes,
Made lassies in that long ago
Look charming in their calico.

The modern knight who loves a maid
Of gracious air and gentle grace,
And finds her oftentimes arrayed
In shining silk and priceless lace,
Would love her just as well, I know,
In pink and lilac calico.

—*Hattie Whitney, in Munsey's Magazine.*

"W'en a Feller is Out of a Job."

"All nature is sick from her heels to her hair
W'en a feller is out of a job;
She is all out of kilter an' out of repair
W'en a feller is out of a job.
Ain't no juice in the earth an' no salt in the sea,
Ain't no ginger in life in this land of the free,
An' the universe ain't what it's cracked up to be
W'en a feller is out of a job.

"W'at's the good of blue skies an' of blossomin trees
W'en a feller is out of a job,
W'en yer boy, hez large patches on both of his knees
An' a feller is out of a job?
Them patches, I say, look so big to your eye
That they shut out lan'scape an' cover the sky,
An' the sun can't shine through 'em the best it can try
W'en a feller is out of a job.

"W'en a man has no part in the work of the earth,
W'en a feller is out of a job,
He feels the whole blund'rin' mistake of his birth
W'en a feller is out of a job;
He feels he's no share in the whole of the plan,
That he's got the mitten from natur's own hand,
That he a rejected and left-over man,
W'en a feller is out of a job.

"For you've jest lost yer holt with the rest of the crowd
W'en a feller is out of a job;
An' you feel like a dead man with many a shroud,
W'en a feller is out of a job.
You are crawlin' aroun', but yer out of the game;
You may bustle about, but yer dead just the same—
Yer dead with no tombstone to puff up yer name,
W'en a feller is out of a job."

—SAM WALTER FOSS.

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An Important Law Decision.

An important decision has just been handed down by Justice Giegerick in the New York Supreme Court, on an application by the New York City Carpenters Union for an injunction against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to prevent the latter ordering strikes against the members of the former union. This decision settles the right of an organization to strike against the employment of men not members of the union.

The court said:

"The principles of the decision in the quite recent case of Davis *vs*, United Engineers seems to me to be decisive of the present application. The complaint alleges that the members of the defendant District Council, Manhattan Borough, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, are carpenters and joiners banded together chiefly to secure employment in said trade or work for their members and to prevent other members of the same trade not members of said association, from procuring or retaining such employment, and that persons employing members of the plaintiff's association were coerced into discharging them in order to avoid a general strike.

"Mr. Thomas H. McCracken, a member and one of the official representatives of the plaintiff, in his affidavit, states that owing to the persistent and wanton interference by the defendants and their representative associations with the business of plaintiff association the members thereof have found it, and are daily finding it, more and more difficult to obtain and retain employment in their trade in New York City and elsewhere. The plaintiff's further affidavits are substantially to the same effect.

"These acts, according to the rules laid down in the case last cited, do not entitle the plaintiff to the relief sought. Justice Patterson, speaking for a majority of the court, then said: 'There can be no doubt that members of trades unions, as well as other individuals, have a right to say that they will not work with persons who do not belong to their organization; and whether they say it themselves or through their organized societies can make no difference. They have the right by that method to secure employment for their own members. * * * It was necessary for the plaintiff to prove under the averments of his complaint * * * that he was the subject of a persecution based upon a determination to exclude him from working at his trade for anybody or under any circumstances.'

"Applying the foregoing principle to the case at bar, it is clear that the means used by the defendants were lawful, and, hence, the motion for an injunction pendente lite must be denied, with $10 costs.

Some Eight-Hour History.

Prior to 1889 in England there was little demand for universal legislation on the subject of eight hours a day. Parliament had already legislated for a twelve and ten-hour day in certain industries, and for the protection of women and children in factories and workshops, but upon the question of the universal application of the eight-hour principle the old trade unionism and the new parted company. Upon the latter the work of carrying on the agitation developed. It was at first proposed for all men employed by Government, by municipalities and by other governing bodies; next, the adhesion of the National Federation of Miners was secured, and finally the Trade Union Congress of 1890 proposed "that steps should be taken to reduce the working hours in all trades to eight per day, or a maximum of forty-eight per week; and while recognizing the power and influence of trade organizations it is of opinion that the speediest and best method to obtain this reduction for the workers generally is by Parliamentary enactments."

An eight-hour bill was drafted in 1892 for the benefit of the English colliers, but three out of five of the members for coal mining electorates declined to support it, and it was abandoned. From 1892 to 1894 a Parliamentary Commission examined into the question. Its investigations were thorough. All the difficulties attendant upon its universal adoption were examined into. While it was asserted that there were difficulties in applying the principle to every branch of trade, it was also admitted that the legal reduction of the excessively long hours of work of the previous generation had improved the quality of the work effected, without reducing its quantity. Nothing can emphasize this admission better than a recent statement of Mr. Arnold F. Hills, managing director of the Thames Iron Works.

What makes this testimony the more valuable is that when the British government was placing its contracts for warships in 1893–4 not one of the contracts was given to his firm—the contract price sent in being higher than those of the Tyne and Clyde shipbuilding companies, chiefly owing, it was said at the time, to the higher wages paid in London as compared with other places. The managing director of the Thames Iron Works testifies that "in 1892 he decided that everybody should have an interest in the work that he did, by means of a goodfellowship dividend, which should depend upon the realized profits of the firm. In 1892 the amount distributed was £4,084, and in 1898 it was £15,390. During the seven years, 1892–98, it amounted to £42,519. This was in addition to the highest wages in the trade in this or any other country for an eight-hour day. In 1894 he decided to introduce an eight-hour day. In 1893 the wages paid were £99,066, and in 1898 they were £242,336. In seven years there had been an increase of wages paid of 145 per cent., which was a very remarkable testimony to the working of the eight-hour day, and showed that the work done was becoming more profitable.

"He had taken out the net cash per ton of five vessels built for the government before the eight-hour day had been introduced, and the cost for the two Japanese battleships and a cruiser for the British Government after, and he found that the latter were built at a cost per ton of 17 or 18 per cent, less than the former. And during the past two months the Thames Iron Works had, in open competition, secured work at a price which was the lowest put in by any firm. So greatly had their business increased that they had taken a yard over the river, to which they intended to transfer the eight-hour flag, which had brought nothing but blessing on them since it had been adopted. It had proved good for the men, good for the work and gook for the shareholders.''— *Brisbane (Queensland) Worker.*

Sent Back to Europe.

Last week thirty Austro-Hungarians were sent by train from Philadelphia to New York, where they were placed on board the Red Star steamship Friesland, which sailed for Antwerp.

The thirty are the immigrants brought to Philadelphia by the Red Star steamship Aragonia from Antwerp on June 2nd, and detained by United States Commissioner of Immigration Rodgers on suspicion of having been brought to the United States in violation of the alien contract labor law. An investigation started by Commissioner Rodgers developed sufficient proof of the fact that the men had arranged to go to work for the Illinois Steel Company at Chicago immediately upon their arrival in that city to warrant him in debarring them from landing.

From Springfield, Ill.

On May 1st, Union 16, Springfield, Ill., after a short decisive contest, enforced its code of union rules of eight hours a day on house carpenter work and nine hours in planing mills, with $2 25 per day as the minimum pay for house work and 28 cents per hour the minimum in the mills. The card system and steward system also are adopted.

CINCINNATI, O. The Carpenters District Council has issued a spirited protest against the unfair discrimination of the management of the Saengerfest, and has declared a strike on the building. The management began the preparations for the "fest" with the evident determination to ignore all organized labor, and if their present puny policy is persevered in the Saengerfest will be a flat financial failure.

A NOVEL "strike" met success in Pittsburg last week. The pupils of the Twenty seventh Ward School insisted upon half-day sessions until the end of the school year and the directors sat up until 1 o'clock in the morning before they decided to accede to the demand.

Eight-hour Movement—Continued.

THE City Law Department of Columbus, Ohio, has just discovered that all city employees must be placed on an eight-hour work day basis in the future. It is probable that many employes will sue the city for overtime pay under this ruling.

THE members of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union of Milwaukee, Wis., have been successful in securing the eight-hour day which they demanded on June 1st, and have been granted an increase of 10 per cent. in wages.

THE Smelter Mills at Florence, Colo., have adopted the eight-hour day and no difference exists there between employers and employees. The men are being paid $2 for an eight-hour shift, the same wages as were paid for a twelve-hour shift. The eight-hour system has been adopted by the El Paso Reduction Company with the men working in the roasting room and barrel house, with a 10 per cent. increase in wages. The eight-hour system was inaugurated by the coal mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company on the first of the month, and everything has worked quite satisfactorily.

Piracy.

We have had several occasions of late to write and publish articles concerning the unfair methods resorted to by some manufacturers in wrongfully appropriating devices of others and foisting upon the market goods made in imitation of others and selling the same as genuine articles. A case in point has recently been brought to the attention of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, in a suit brought by Mrs. Sarah C. Morrill, the successor in business of the late Mr. Charles Morrill.

The saw sets manufactured by Mr. Morrill have for many years past been well known to the trade and owing to the perfect manner of their construction and the excellence of the material employed, have well deserved the reputation which they have earned. One of Mr. Morrill's patents expired some months ago and the saw set manufactured under the said patent, became common property, and several manufacturers proceeded to make saw sets on the same pattern covered by the expired patent. This of course they had the legal right to do and had they sold them openly without any device thereon or under their own names, Mrs. Morrill would have had no legal nor other ground for complaint. In order, however, to deceive the public and to make them believe that the goods manufactured by them were genuine Morrill saw sets some of these manufacturers stamped on the saw set itself the words "Morrill Pattern No. 1" and packed the saw sets in boxes of the identical size and make of Mrs. Morrill's boxes with practically the same inscription stencilled on the same, so that the purchasers who saw the boxes or the saw sets would naturally believe that they were buying the genuine saw sets. Mrs. Morrill was compelled to begin suit and we are glad to be able to report that Mr. Justice Lacombe issued an injunction on February 27th, 1899, enjoining the manufacture and sale of saw sets bearing upon the same or upon any boxes or packages containing the same the name Morrill or any colorable imitation of her name, device or trade-mark; or from advertising or exposing for sale goods which in any way or manner would lead the purchasing public to believe that they were purchasing genuine Morrill saw sets. We think that this decision of Mr. Justice Lacombe will have a good effect upon the hardware trade and congratulate Mrs. Morrill upon her success in putting a stop to this unfair competition.

THERE were fifty-three labor strikes in England last year, involving 13,827 work-people. The wages of 329,900 persons were advanced an average of 10 cents per week. During the first three months 133 strikes occurred, involving 23,253 persons; loss of time, 503,300 labor days.

The Application of Geometrical Principles in Handrail Construction.

I.

BY MORRIS WILLIAMS.

WE PROPOSE in these articles to explain the few geometrical principles which are absolutely necessary to an intelligent understanding of the science of handrailing, believing as we do that to propound certain methods to obtain the face mould and bevels, while ignoring the principles whereon such methods are founded, is worse than useless.

There are hundreds of excellent mechanics in the country whose extent of scientific knowledge is limited to a few examples of curved rails; when facing any other example they are at a loss to know how to proceed, owing to their want of knowledge of the few geometrical problems necessary to meet the specific conditions of such examples. If properly posted in the knowledge of these principles they would have in their possession the *power* to overcome all difficulties.

In these days and especially in this country where the educational system in our public schools is considered almost perfect, it seems inexcusable in any mechanic to be ignorant of the theory of his trade; and in viewing the handrailer as standing at the very top of all branches in the building trade, it becomes doubly inexcusable in him not to strive to be worthy of his exalted craft.

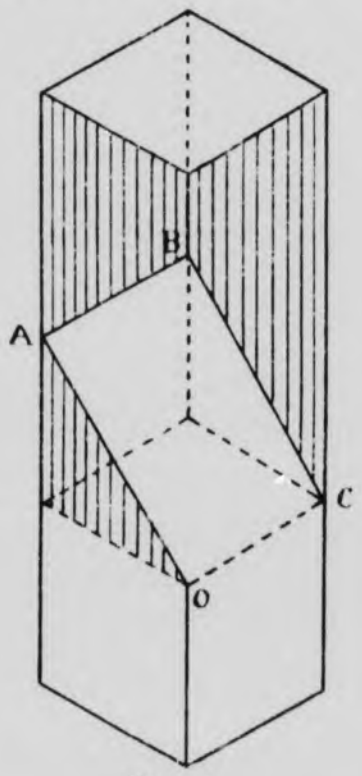


FIG. 1.

We promise all our readers who will follow us intelligently to lead them from the *A*, *B*, *C*, to the most complex examples of handrail construction, and we urgently request, especially the younger members of our readers, not to leave a single line from the beginning to the end without knowing thoroughly the full meaning of the same.

The science of handrailing is founded on that special branch of geometry which is used to unfold sections of solids, primary the prism and cylinder. But before entering on this phase of this subject we will in this article confine our treatment to a few perspective views as object lessons.

Fig. 1 is a right-angle prism revealing a sectional cut made *oblique* to two of its sides at *o*, *a*, *b*, *c*, and *square* to the other two sides.

Fig. 2 is a similar prism, but the sectional cut in this figure is oblique to its four sides. To have a practical knowledge of these sections we advise the preparation of a piece of wood, say, 1″ + 1″ + 4″ and a saw cut made through its sides, following

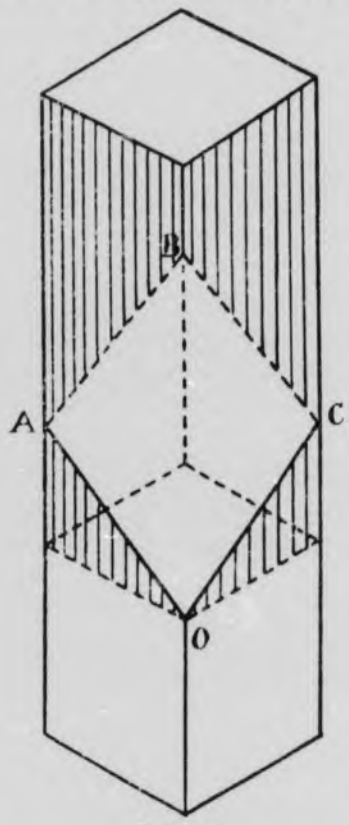
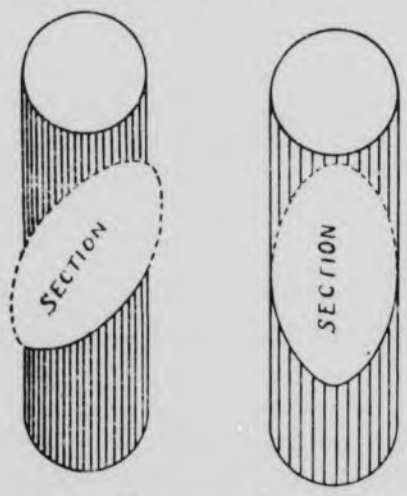


FIG. 2.

the lines marked in these figures. The end of the wood after the cut is made, will reveal the correct form of the section, and the angles of the outlines of the section will be the correct angles, which in handrail construction are known as the angles between the tangents and are made use of to square the joints.



FIGS. 3 and 4.

Figs. 3 and 4 illustrate two cylinders. Fig. 3 revealing a sectional cut of the same nature as the one made through the prism shown in Fig. 2. It is oblique to the axis of the cylinder from all points in the circumference of the same.

Fig. 4 shows a sectional cut oblique to the axis of the cylinder in one direction and is of the same nature as the cut made through the prism shown in Fig 1. If a saw cut is made oblique through a turned spindle the section will reveal the form of an ellipse as is shown in the sections of Figs. 3 and 4 and in hand-railing, the contour of such elliptical sections will form the *face mold*.

Fig 5 is introduced to illustrate the co-ordinate planes and their line of intersection, usually defined as the *ground line*, and also, the line XY. In this figure we have three different planes, *a*, *b*, *c*, *o*, the horizontal; *b b′ c′ c*, the vertical; and the dotted lines *b′ a* and *c′ o*, forming the oblique plane. The ground line or the XY is shown intersecting the vertical, and the horizontal planes, which are known as the co-ordinate planes.

Fig. 6 is similar to Fig. 5 with an addition of a quarter circle inscribed

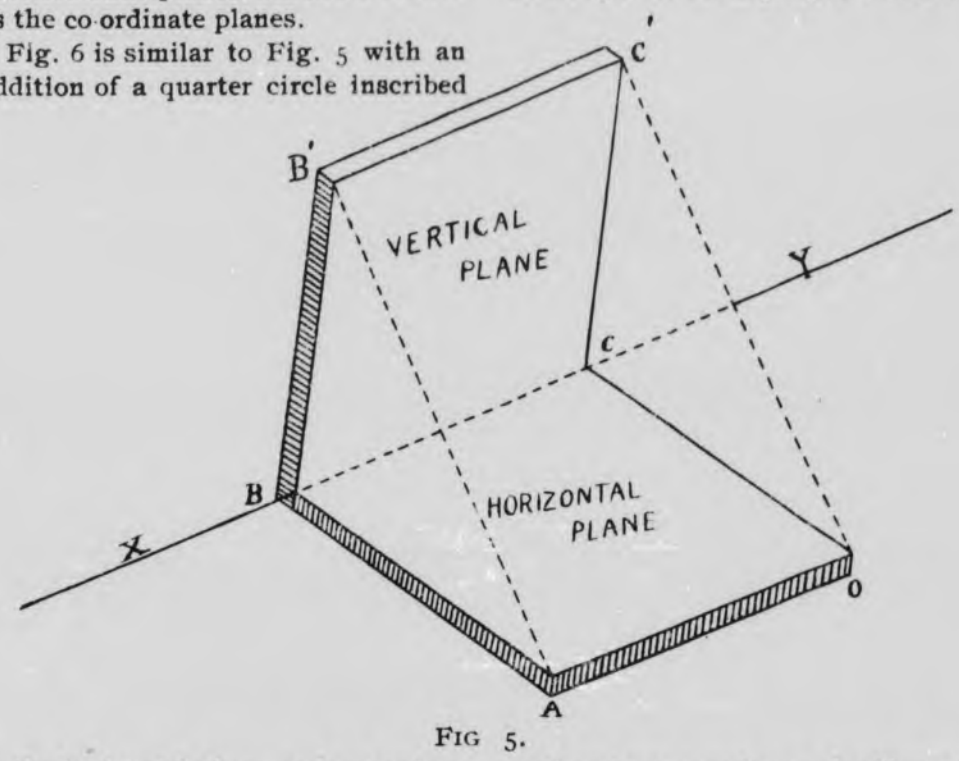


FIG 5.

on the horizontal plane, and an equivalent portion of an ellipse drawn on the oblique plane.

By assuming the quarter circle to be the plan of a centre line of a handrail, the portion of the ellipse standing right above it will be the center line of the curved rail when in position on the oblique plane *o*, *a*, *b′*, *c′*.

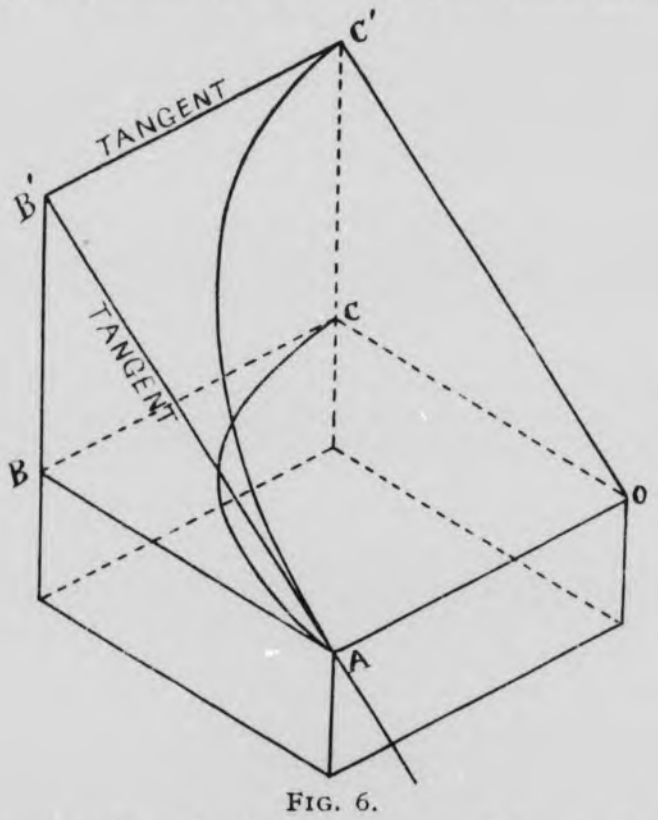


FIG. 6.

The relation of this compound figure to handrail construction is clearly shown in Fig. 7, which is another reproduction of the same figure with the addition of a complete curved handrail winding in the oblique plane and connecting to a newel on a landing of a stairway.

We trust and hope that the reader through the means of these perspective figures, will have a clear view of the utility of making use of unfolding

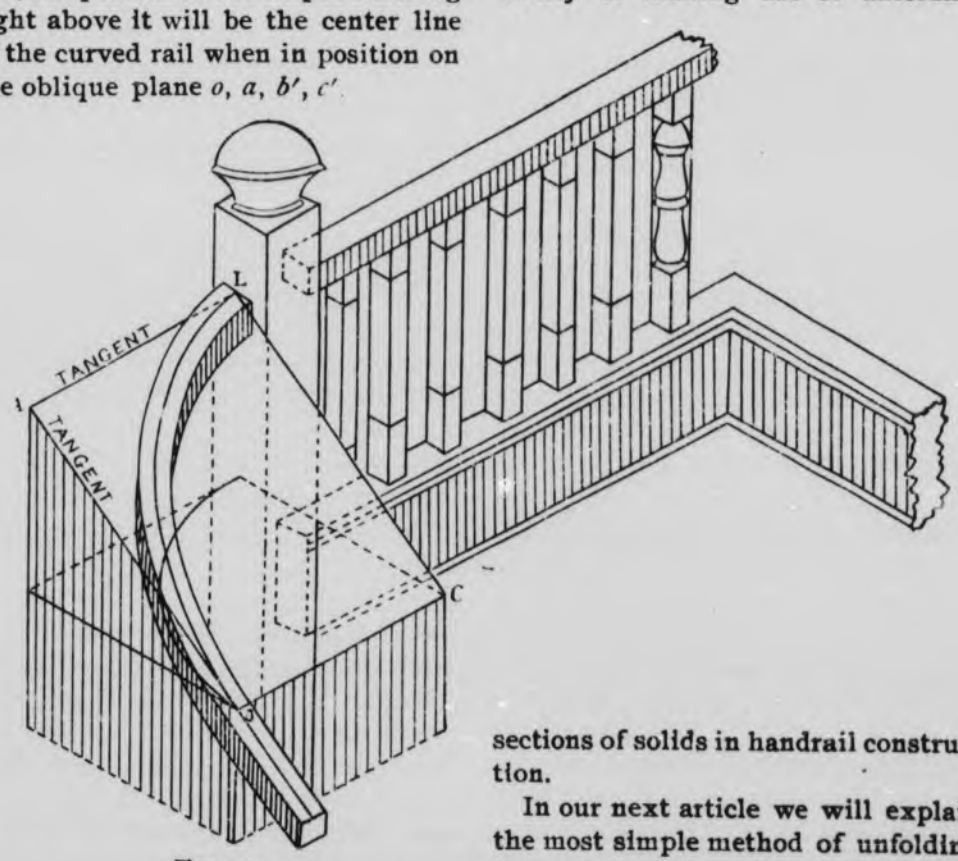


FIG 7.

sections of solids in handrail construction.

In our next article we will explain the most simple method of unfolding these sections geometrically, and produce a face mold and bevels, for the rail shown in Fig. 7.

London Letter.

BY THOMAS REECE.

BRO. CHANDLER, the general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners is of the opinion that the most conclusive evidence of the efficacy of a trade union is the extent to which it is able to improve the material welfare of its members. Judged by this standard the efficacy of his own society is beyond all doubt. During 1898 the wages of its British members were increased in no fewer than 124 districts, some of these districts being as wide as Liverpool and the vicinity. In thirty-seven instances the increase in wages was coupled with a decrease in hours. The wage-increases varied from $1.15 down to six cents per week, the latter figures being only reached in a couple of cases. The average increase was about fifty cents per week.

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Great Yarmouth and St. Alban's were the towns where the biggest decreases in hours were achieved, each having eight and one-half hours per week knocked off the winter working week. Both of these towns now work only forty-eight hours per week in winter and fifty-six and one-half in summer.

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Not a single set back in wages is to be announced for the whole of 1898, and only two towns, Blackburn in England and Grangemouth in Scotland, were compelled to increase their winter working hours—the former, one hour per week, and the latter, three hours.

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Small wonder is it that such a strenuous society ended the year with 56,634 members in 744 branches, and with a cash balance of $863,560. These figures show a *net* increase for the year of nine branches 3,577 members and $182,020. Never before has the union saved so much cash in one year, although 1890, 1896 and 1897 were rather more fruitful in new members.

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During the thirty-nine years of the union's vigorous existence it has paid to its members in out-of-work pay, $2,799,355; in sick pay, $2,314,530; in superannuation, $568,830; in funeral grants, $416,975; in accident insurance, $222,350; in tool insurance, $221,250 and in general trade protective support, $884,605. Besides these huge sums the A. S. C. J. has paid away under special circumstances in grants to its own members or other trade unions $259,430.

—

Such of the above benefits as are of the nature of insurance against calculable risks, (tool, sickness, funeral and superannuation insurance,) increase year by year as the membership grows and the area of protection expands. The unemployed pay varies tremendously. The two heaviest years in this section of benefit, taking into account the membership of the societyat the time, were 1879 and 1886, in which years the benefit amounted to $8 per member. The largest total in this benefit ever paid in one year was in 1894,—$205,425, an average of $5 per head of that year's membership. General trade benefit, covering as it does strike and lock-out pay, also greatly fluctuates. The relatively worst year was 1877 when it worked out at $3 75 per member; 1891 and 1893 were the next worst years, over seventy-five thousand dollars going in each twelve months.

At the end of 1860, when the A. S. C. J. had completed its first year it had a roll of only twenty branches and 618 members. Since then it has gone on increasing year by year, making its biggest jump in 1890, when it added 5,023 members in one year. Very slight backwashes occurred in '71, '78, '86 and '88, but the decreases were only of a few hundred members. There are 1,686 members of the A. S. C. J. in the United States and Canada; 530 in South Africa (mainly in Johannesburg), and 1,099 in Australia and New Zealand.

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Coming to current news the most pregnant fact is the relation of the Carpenters and Joiners Unions to the proposed General Federation of Trade Unions. All unions are balloting upon the question of affiliation. The A. S C. J. completed its vote in April. Only 16,133 members took the trouble to vote (thus leaving a huge total of over 40,000 indifferentists), and the proposal was negatived by a plurality of 3,871. This is the third scheme that members of this union have rejected, although in October a majority of some thousands pronounced in favor of the idea of national trades federation.

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The action of the Master Builders' Association in sending out a circular, in connection with the plasterer's lock-out, to all the unions in the building trades, asking them for a pledge to abstain from supporting the plasterers, has been rightly reprobated on all sides. The fact is that the employers have found the lock-out a failure. The plasterers have obtained work elsewhere in large numbers and those who are still out are no excessive burden to their union. With regard to the foolish circular all the unions written to have refused to give the required assurance and in return the employers threaten a general lock-out of all branches of the trade. The outlook is not in the least feared by the unions.

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Amongst small recent local trade disputes are the following: At Grimsby, eighty six carpenters and joiners struck for five days for an advance of 1 cent per hour (from 15 to 16 cents). The advance was conceded.

At Merthyr Tydvil, in Wales, sixty-two carpenters have concluded a seventeen days' strike advantageously. Wages have been advanced from 15 to 16 cents per hour and the working week has been reduced from fifty-four to fifty-three hours in summer and from fifty and one-half to forty-eight hours in winter. The Arbroath (Scotland) unionists have also gained, after a nine days' strike, an advance from 15 to 16 cents per hour. The carpenters of Bishop Auckland, a northern town, after being on strike since last June have received 1 cent per hour rise and a new code of working rules.

The Manchester carpenters and joiners, to the number of 3,500, have gained an increase from 18 to 19 cents per hour. This means an increase of about 50 cents per week per man, exclusive of any overtime. In Accrington, Altrincham, Ashton under Lyne, Burnsley, Barrow-in-Furness, Sheffield, Stockport, Wigan, Burton-on-Trent, Glossop, the Potteries, and many other places during the last month wages have been advanced, usually 1 cent per hour, and between four and five thousand carpenters and joiners participated in this upward movement. In three of the above districts decreased hours are also to be credited to the men's agitation.

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The strike at Edinburgh, Scotland, which began on April 15th, for an advance from 18 to 19 cents per hour and other benefits, is still unsettled; 1,320 men are affected.

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Should the master builders carry out their threat to inaugurate a general retaliatory lock-out through the building trade it will probably start with a lock-out of 25 per cent. of their employees after the end of this week.

The Law and the Laborer.

The people who have spasms over the passage of the Moore eight hour law are respectfully referred to the action of a similar law in Utah, which is eminently successful and has not operated to impose a hardship upon either the mine operator or employes. These restrictive laws have been placed in operation through the influence of organized labor, in almost every locality throughout the United States and have been beneficial to both employer and employed. They give employment to 25 per cent. more men than under the ten-hour system, and, no matter how the question of wages adjusts itself, the eight-hour system is certainly consistent with conditions existing in every part of the world. Eight hours for labor, eight hours for recreation and eight hours for sleep is seemingly a correct and sensible division of time; and since the United States has become a nation of hired men, there is every reason why the law should regulate these matters.

From the stand-point of utility most of the large mining companies have adopted the eight-hour system long since.

In Montana the same practice is in vogue in all mines employing over fifteen men and operates beneficially. This exception was made in the interest of the small leasers.

In the social system every man unemployed is a threat, either to his fellow workmen or to society, and a law that is framed for the purpose of taking up 25 per cent. more labor is beneficial alike to employer, employee and society at large.

—*Leadville Miner.*

What the United Brotherhood Has Done.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only twelve local unions and 2,142 members. Now, in seventeen years, it has grown to number 428 local Unions in 406 cities, and has over 45,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botchwork; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means; it pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from $25 to $50; a Members Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200; and a Disability Benefit, $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $85,000 have been expended the past two years, and $528,706 since the year 1883, while $683.644 more were spent in that period for Sick Benefits by the local Unions. This is fully One and a Quarter Millions of Dollars expended for benevolent and charitable purposes. Such an organization is worth the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in hundreds of cities, and placed fully Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 105 cities, and 9 hours a day in four hundred and twenty-six cities, not to speak of many cities which have established the 8 and 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 15 130 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this card is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters Union in your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood, its dues are small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held August 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

APRIL 10, 1899.—The G. E. B. met at 8 o'clock A. M. All the members were present.

Appeal, Union 33, Boston, Mass., in J. Jones claim. Decision of G. S.-T. sustained.

Appeal, Union 247, Brooklyn, N. Y, to General Convention from the decision of D. C. Case referred to next Convention.

Appeal of D. C., Galveston, Tex., *vs.* decision of G. S.-T. *re* Clearance Card, sustained.

Decision of G. S.-T. in claims for funeral benefits of C. Buckley & L. McKenna, St. Louis, Mo., sustained.

Appeal of R. J. Findlay, Union 119, Manchester, N. H., considered and decision of January 13th sustained.

Appeal of J. Steinbach *et al vs.* Chicago, D. C., sustained, but fines should be reduced to ten dollars in each case.

Appeal, O. Carlson *vs.* Chicago, D. C. Appeal not within limit prescribed by Sec. 80 of Constitution and consequently dismissed.

APRIL 11TH.—Appeal Union 434, Kensington, Ill., *vs.* decision of Chicago, D. C. *re* three members Union 434 fined, not sustained, as Sec. 80 of Constitution has not been complied with in filing copy of appeal before the D. C. See decision *re* Carlson *vs.* Chicago, D. C,

Audit of books begun and occupied remainder of session.

Appeal of J. Ramming *vs.* a decision of G. P. Action of G. P. sustained. (On Appeal *vs.* Chicago, D. C.)

Appeal, Union 306, Newark, N. J. *vs.* G. S.-T. Action of G. S.-T. sustained in his decision to enforce the provisions of the law. G. P. instructed to visit Union 306 and find what would be necessary to aid Union 306, and to report immediately to G. E.-B.

APRIL 12TH.—Appeal, Union 125, Utica, N.Y. *vs.* decision of G. P. Action deferred until Union 125 shows that it had complied with Sec. 80 of Constitution.

Appeal, Union 27, Toronto *vs.* decision of G S.-T. to extend charge of $5 initiation fee to May 1, 1899. Union 27 wants it extended to May 1, 1900. Request refused.

D. C. of Philadelphia appointed a Committee to visit G.E.B. at their meeting. Decided that Committee be heard but that requests by the Committee should be placed before the Board in writing.

Appeal, P. Kerr *vs.* decision of Cleveland Convention, dismissed. Sec. 71 of Constitution covers ground fully and the law must be carried out.

Report of G. P. on various matters in his hands for investigation and settlement, read and carefully examined by G. E. B.

Decision of G. P. asking Union 375, New York, to return at once the $200.00 death benefit paid in claim of J. Hirschbill, proved invalid, was sustained by G. E. B.

Decision of G. P. asking Union 375, New York, to return at once the $200.00 in claim death benefit of F. Hanf, proved invalid, was sustained by G. E. B.

Balance of Session taken up in discussing that part of G. P.'s report relating to trouble existing between the U. B. and the New York City carpenters.

APRIL 13TH.—*Re* succession of Union 108, Lynn, Mass., it was decided to send a representative to New England States to counteract the work done by the representatives of the secession movement.

Appeal, of H. Meyer, Union 22, San Francisco. *vs.* Union 22 sustained, and Union 22 instructed to pay sick benefit as J. B. Anders, the beneficiary had not lost his benefit on account of working outside of the jurisdiction of Union 22.

Re controversy between New York D. C. and Batavia and N. Y. Wood Working Co. Unions of N. Y. should handle the product of said firm, no information furnished to change former decision of G. E. B.

Re controversy U. B. *vs.* N. Y. city carpenters, the settlement is left in the hands of the G. P. and G. S.-T.

Appeal, of D. C. Union, of New York, to initiate on night of application dismissed. Sec. 74 of Constitution must be sustained.

Application, for sanction of strike of Union 78, Troy, N. Y., approved, financial aid to be decided on after report of deputy to be appointed had been received.

Balance of session taken up in reading notices of trade-movements, and applications for assistance from different parts of the country.

APRIL 14TH.—Communications were read pertaining to the refusal of Union 464, of New York, to comply with the law in regard to being represented in the D. C. of the Borough of Bronx. G. E. B. decides that Union 464 must send delegates to the Council of the Borough of Bronx as Sec. 47a of the Constitution requires it.

Request to sustain demand made by D. C. Pittsburg for half-holiday on Saturday and maintaining nine-hour day during rest of week not agreed to. Pittsburg District should first exact the eight-hour day. Financial aid to be decided later.

Nine-hour day asked for by Union 216, Torrington, Conn. Union advised to stand firm for their demand for reduction of hours.

Request for financial aid from Unions 177 and 96, Springfield, Mass. Financial aid not deemed necessary, and they should first secure the eight-hour day.

Application, for financial aid, Union 262, Pecksville, Pa., refused. Sec. 132 of Constitution makes it impossible. Trust the Union will succeed without aid.

Re R. J. Finley in disability claim, former decision of G. E. B. sustained.

Financial aid for Union 42, New Rochelle, granted to inaugurate eight-hour day. Report from Deputy to be basis for aid. Movement sanctioned by G. E. B.

Financial aid for demand for eight-hour day and increase in wages, Union, Scranton, promised after report from Deputy. Movement approved by G. E. B.

Application for $500 from Union 490, Passaic, N. J., laid over, data incomplete.

Financial aid promised if necessary to D. C. of Chicago, for movement for new wage scale and for half-holiday on Saturday. Deputy to be appointed if necessary by G. S.-T.

Aid for nine-hour day, Union 102, Wilkesbarre, Pa., promised. Report from Deputy to be basis for aid.

Aid for Unions in Jersey City and Hoboken promised, same as in Union 42 of New Rochelle.

Application from D. C. of Syracuse, N. Y., for financial assistance. G. E. B. directs attention to Sec. of Constitution pages 20, 21 and 22, and appeal not favored.

Aid to Union 189, Quincy, Ill., promised, same as Union 42, of New Rochelle.

Application for aid from Union 6, Amsterdam, N. Y., not being complete, action was deferred.

Report from Sec. D. C., Cleveland. Referred to G. S.-T. to procure further information.

Aid for Union 433, Belleville, Ill., promised, same as Union 42.

Sanction and financial aid to Union 167, Elizabeth, N. J., held over until later. Most contractors have signed agreement.

Support in the demand of Union 65, Perth Amboy, deemed unadvised; recommended to modify demand, action deferred.

Action on application of Union 91, Racine, Wis., deferred for further information.

APRIL 15TH.—Additional Report by the G. P. on matters referred to him and G. S.-T. at the January meeting.

First. Plan for securing funds for better organization of the trade. Deferred for consultation with G. E. B.

Second. Warrant for arrest of H. C. Schneider obtained. Action of G. P. and G. S.-T. approved and ordered to proceed with prosecution.

Application, D. C. of Philadelphia for reduction of initiation fee to $1.00. D. C. referred to G. S.-T.

Quarterly audit was taken up during the latter part of the session.

Discussion of plans for putting organizers in the field in all sections of the country took up balance of session.

APRIL 17TH.—Application for Organizer, Union 427, Omaha, Neb., D. C. of Milwaukee and Stapleton, S. I. G. P. and G. S.-T. instructed to appoint organizers. A sum not to exceed $5,000 to be set aside for organizers, all over the country.

Applications New York D. C. *re* Stairbuilders to be taken into the U. B. not sustained, information asked for not having been furnished as to Sec. 4 of proposed agreement, which applies to conditions on which members will be taken into the U. B.

Action of G. P and G. S.-T. in taking offices in Lippincott Building endorsed.

Appeal, Mary Maus claim taken from last meeting, the decision of G. S.-T. disapproving claim not sustained.

Report *re* Schneider. Schneider could not be found at present. G. E. B. accepted the report as progress.

Union 122 asked to prefer charges against Schneider, Sec. 163 and 164 of Constitution, and expel him in accordance with last paragraph of Sec. 170.

Fitzgerald *vs.* Chicago, D. C., his appeal not sustained.

Balance of session taken up with Quarterly Audit.

APRIL 18TH.—Audit of books was taken up and concluded.

SUMMARY FOR JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1899.

Balance on hand, Jan. 1st	$19,450 37
Receipts:	
January	7,635 98
February	6,359 55
March	7,195 80
	$40,641 70
Expenses	
January	$6,490 10
February	6,646 44
March	5,345 33
	$18,481 87
Balance on hand April 1, 1899	$22,159 83

Re N. Y. D. C. and Stairbuilders of New York, letter received dated April 16th. G. S.-T. instructed to submit matter by mail to all members of the Board for a vote, two members having gone home.

Also, communication from Brooklyn D C. to enforce trade rules, May 1st, to be submitted to Board by mail.

Adjourned to meet July 10, 1899.

J. R. MILLER,
Sec. G. E B.

Attest:
P. J. MCGUIRE,
General Sec.-Treas.

Demands of American Federation of Labor.

1. Compulsory education.

2. Direct legislation through the initiative and referendum.

3. A legal workday of not more than eight hours.

4. Sanitary inspection of workshop, mine and home.

5. Liability of employers for injury to health, body and life.

6. The abolition of the contract system in all public work.

7. The abolition of the sweating system.

8. The municipal ownership of street cars, water works and gas and electric plants for public distribution of light, heat and power.

9. The nationalization of telegraph, telephone, railroads and mines.

10. The abolition of the monopoly system of land holding, and substituting therefor a title of occupancy and use only.

11. Repeal all conspiracy and penal laws affecting seamen and other workmen incorporated in the Federal and state laws of the United States.

12. The abolition of the monopoly privilege of issuing money and substituting therefor a system of direct issuance to and by the people.

English Pluck.

Maybe it was at Isandula, with Lord Chelmsford's army, or it may have been elsewhere in Africa, but, at any rate, during the Zulu War, says *Collier's Weekly*, after an engagement in which the British troops were defeated by Cetewayo's black warriors, and were compelled to fly for their lives, an English cavalryman, whose scraggy little pony limped from an assegai slash, detached himself from the retreat and galloped back upon the charging Zulus. A glance over his shoulder had shown him a dismounted comrade, stumbling painfully along trying to jam some cartridges into his clogged revolver. When the trooper's pony trotted up the Zulus were almost upon the two soldiers; fortunately they had discarded their spears and were mishandling captured carbines. Now, in a melodrama, or in a realistic novel edifying to schoolgirls, the language of these two gallant soldiers, one to the other, there amid the squealing Zulu bullets, would have been noble, lofty, inspiring and godlike. This is what they really said:

"Get out o' this, Bill, ye bloomin' ijit—the black beggars'll skewer you!" gasped the wounded man.

"You climb up on this 'orse or I'll punch your d—n head off!" was the reply from the trooper.

And it is delightful to be able to say that he did climb up, and they both escaped from the "black beggars," and the trooper got the Victoria Cross.

OBITUARY

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

UNION 158, TOPEKA, KANS.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Builder of this great Universe, to remove from our midst BROTHER WILLIAM H. TRUMP.

WHEREAS, The members of Local Union No. 158 feel the loss of a faithful Brother and an earnest promoter of unionism, therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days, and express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our deceased brother. Also be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be presented to the family, and that they be sent for publication in the official paper.

M. J. EASLER,
WILLIAM FRY,
S. B. WEAVER. } *Committee.*

UNION 490, PASSAIC, N. J.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our Brotherhood, our esteemed Brother, LINFORD VAN WINKLE, who departed this life May 5, 1899. Therefore,

Be it Resolved, That we drape our Charter for Thirty days, and that we express our sympathy to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother. Also be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minute of our meeting, also a copy be presented to the family, also a copy be published in our official Journal, THE CARPENTER, also a copy be published in a local paper.

JOHN QUADLAND,
H. W. BODINE,
D. J. MORRISON } *Committee.*

UNION 7, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder of the universe to remove from our midst our late respected Brother ANDREW CHRISTENSON, therefore be it

Resolved, That the brothers of L. U. No. 7, of Minneapolis, mourn the loss of Brother ANDREW CHRISTENSON, and extend its sympathy to the bereaved widow and children in their hour of affliction, and we trust that the severity of the blow may be mitigated by the remembrance that we will all meet again in the Celestial Home above, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, a copy presented to the widow and children, and also published in our official organ, THE CARPENTER.

THOS. SETNAN,
JOHN WALQUIST,
CHAS. SETTGAST, } *Committee.*

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to call away from earth the wife of our Brother, GUST. LARSON. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, members of Carpenters Union No. 7, of Minneapolis, tender our sincere sympathy to the bereaved husband and children. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the husband, and also published in our official paper, THE CARPENTER.

Signed,
THOMAS SETNAN,
JOHN WALQUIST,
CHARLES SETTGAST. } *Committee.*

THE consumption of beer per head of population is as follows: Bavaria, 55 gallons; German Empire, 25½ gallons; Belgium, 44 gallons; United Kingdom, 31; Western Australia, 25; Denmark, 20; Switzerland, 14; the United States, Austria, Queensland Victoria, 12 gallons; Sweden, 9 gallons.

WE have been reliably informed that the trade on Lane's steel jack has been steadily increasing and it is now generally recognized as standard. The new size known as No. 0, we are told is available for a great amount of light work. It can be sold at such a price that it is believed it will find a large sale where previously cheap wooden affairs have been used or no jack at all. All sizes are now also offered galvanized. The makers are Lane Brothers Company, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Advertisement in another column.

Bevels, Splays and Hopper Cuts.—1.

BY FRED. T. HODGSON.

IN taking up the above subjects, it is my intention to deal with them pretty thoroughly, and to tell my readers pretty much all that is to be found in the various works on construction about them. In doing so I will be obliged to quote from many authors and from many fugitive writings, but in every case where I borrow from others, I will, when possible, give due credit for same. Indeed, the subjects have been so profusely discussed during the last century, that very little is left for me, or any one else to add much that can properly be called original. The same may be said of the alphabet, for while it can not be called original, in a true sense, yet, it is original or new to the mind of every child that wrestles with it So with bevels, splays and hopper cuts; each generation as it falls into line as a worker and world improver must wrestle with these subjects, and to its members the problems and their solutions are as new and original as though they had never been heard or spoken of before the day the new workers require to know of them. In all trades the beginner must start at the lowest rung of the ladder—there is no commencing where our fathers left off—the a, b, c, of carpentry and joinery must be learned by the would be workman just as surely as the a, b, c, of scholarship must be learned by the literary student before any headway can be made in expert workmanship or in literary science; and, in the noble art of wood construction, success can only be won by continual effort and a thorough mastering of the intricate problems that are sure to beset the path of the aspiring craftsman.

While, as stated above, it is almost impossible to present anything that will be entirely new, it may be possible to present the old old problems and their solutions in such a dress as to make their recognition much easier and the work of digesting them, a source of pleasure rather than one of painful labor and effort.

In order to make myself clear on the various subjects under discussion, I think it meet to first give such definitions of the subjects that anything I may say hereafter will not conflict with any preconceived ideas the reader may have imbibed from custom or false phraseology.

Bevel is described by Century Dictionary as "The obliquity or inclination of a particular surface of a solid body to another surface of the same body; the angle curtained by two adjacent sides of anything, as of a timber used in shipbuilding. When this angle is acute it is called an *under bevel* (*or beveling*), and when obtuse a *standing bevel*."

Knight says "a bevel is any angle except of 90°." The words slope and chamfer are synonymous with bevel in many of their applications.

Splay: spread, flare. In building a sloped surface, or a surface which makes an oblique angle with another, as when the opening through a wall for a door or a window widens from the position of the door or window proper toward the face of the wall. A large chamfer is called a splay. The term *splay cut* is often used by bricklayers for cutting off the angles of bricks in making beveled work in bricks. To splay, means to spread out as the sides of a hopper or the back of a pew seat and similar work. A splay is always a bevel, but a bevel is not always a splay. Sometimes the word *flare* is used for splay. Flare in this sense actually means a spreading out, an expansion. Flaring out, means any figure having less area at the bottom than at the top, as an inverted pyramid, or an upright flower pot. A box with flared sides means that the box has all its sides inclined outward, no matter how many sides the box may have A box with splayed sides may have one or more of its sides splayed. Flare, while being almost synonymous with splay, when used in this sense, has its differences. In my opinion, it is much better to make use of the word *splay*, than of *flare*. A better understanding may be gleaned of what is required by the expression of "a hopper with all sides splayed," or "with three," or "two sides" splayed, than to say a "hopper with all sides flared," etc., etc. I shall not make use of the word *flare* in what follows in these papers.

HOPPER CUTS,

while not being either a correct geometrical expression, or classical English, has, or should have, a distinct meaning for the carpenter. The term includes all the angles and lines necessary to form an inverted or regular pyramid, by the use of boards, planks or timber. The term hopper-cut, is perhaps rather an unhappy one, as it conveys the impression that the term means "doing the work of cutting," instead of laying out or finding out the lines of guidance for the cutting; but the term has become such a fixture in technical phraseology that we must accept it just as we find it. In the formation of a hopper, nearly all the lines employed, except possibly base lines, are bevels. The angle points are not usually mitres, and with the exception of base lines, there are no right angles obtainable on horizontal or perpendicular lines. Right angles are only obtainable from lines of inclination; true mitres, or angles of 45°, can only be obtained from a horizontal plane taken from some fixed point in the pyramid.

Hoppers may have one side or all sides splayed. Hip and valley roofs are in whole or in part, inverted hoppers, and saddle roofs are inverted hoppers with two splayed and two perpendicular sides.

Having explained this much, I think the reader will fully understand, if he keeps these explanations in mind, all that I purpose saying and showing in these papers.

As a first example I offer a very interesting study of a pyramid having a square base, and which will help the young student very much to understand the principles that underlie the proper construction of hoppers in general:—Let 2 in the diagram shown at Fig. 1 represent the base of a pyramid; erect on one of its sides the triangle A, B, V, draw from A, and B, through V, the perpendicular dotted line V, L, then from V, and parallel with A, B, draw V, F, then continue B, V, to S. Make F, S, same length as A, F, or F, V. Continue A, V, to H, join S, H, and the four sides of the pyramid are spread out, and these, when bent over into position, inclose and terminate in point V, as may be clearly shown by having the drawing made on cardboard and cut. Before this is done, however, some important points should be made manifest to the reader; namely, the slant or splay and the perpendicular height of sides; these are found by squaring up from B to E; then take L as a centre and V as radius, make the curve cutting B, E, at E; draw from it through L; then E, L, is the splay or inclination of the sides, and B, E, their perpendicular heights. Now suppose the sides are to be mitred at each angle; this will require a bevel, which is found by making B, C, equal to B, L, take B, as a centre and for radius a line touching L, E, cutting at D; join this to C, and you have the bevel for mitring as shown.

If the corners are not to be mitred but finished with butt joints for which a bevel must be found, we simply square up from L, to K, from the line L, E The bevel is then obtained by taking any point, say R, in line A, B, and square down from it cutting the line E, L, at P. Take R, as a centre, and for radius a circle touching L, K, cutting A, B, at J: join J, P, and this line will be the bevel desired.

If this figure be drawn on cardboard and the three sides X, X, X, of the square base be cut away and a slight cut made on A, B, so as to form a hinge and then cut clear through B, V, H, and all outer lines from H, down to A, the sides of the pyramid will be ready to place in position. To accomplish this, make slight cuts on the lines V, S, V, F, and V, A. These cuts form hinges; lift the piece and fold the sides in the base, and the result is a complete model of a pyramid, having a square base, with its sides slanting, and terminating in a point V.

Examples of this sort, that may be set up before the student's eyes and explained as this one may be, form object lessons that are readily understood, and that can be grasped by the ordinary mind with very little effort.

These diagrams are left large so that they may be easily copied and transferred to card board for practical instruction.

This method of developing the pyramid, though old as the hills, is now presented in a somewhat different manner than ever before, and, I believe, in a way that will be easily understood.

(To be continued)

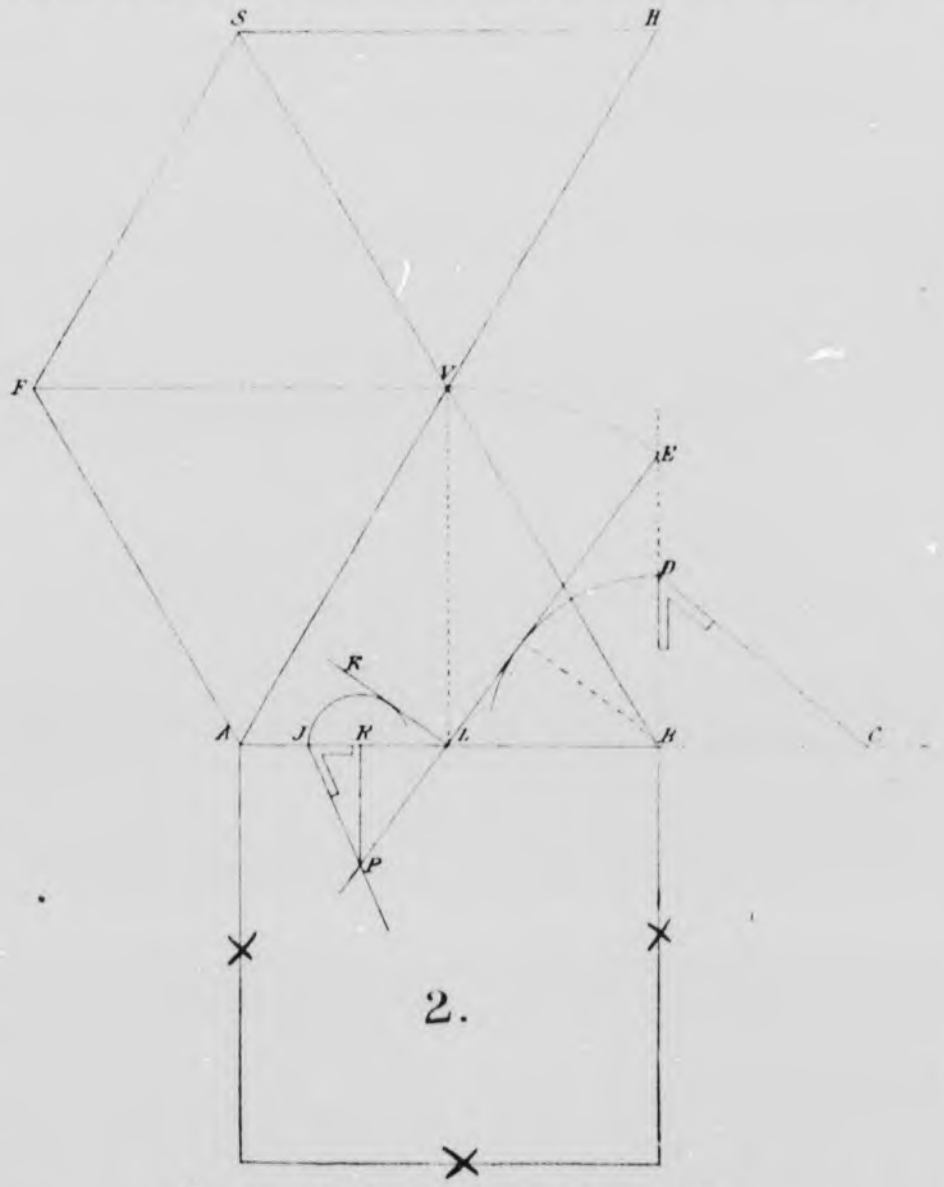

FIG. 1.—DEVELOPMENT OF THE PYRAMID.

A COMBINATION of the engineering trades of Great Britain is in progress on a basis of $50,000,000.

AN OSCILLOGRAPH, for tracing alternate current wave forms of potential difference, gives results which are extremely interesting and records the extremely short periodic time of 1-10,000th of a second.

A DOUBLE rope tramway is being built in San Francisco for Alaska.

THE tendency and the necessities of the hour call for still heavier rails—80 pound sections are now common. The heavier the rail the less the effect of stress of the train. At present 105 and 107-pound rails are the heaviest used in this country, but 120-pound rails are coming in.

The Lively Goat.

ABOUT 2 o'clock the other morning Colonel Winkler, who resides in West End, was awakened by his wife, says the Atlanta *Constitution*.

He turned over, rubbed his eyes, yawned and inquired:

"What's matter, wife? What's matter?"

"Matter enough!" replied the lady who was wide awake. "That cow, man! She's just eating up all my rose bushes—the yard—don't you hear her? Get up, man, and run her out—quick? Winkler—now, please do go at once!"

The Colonel arose languidly, and slipping on his slippers made his immediate exit at the front entrance in his night robe. Picking his way cautiously upon the lawn and peering into the darkness, he heard a peculiar sniffle.

And the next moment the dim outlines of a large white male goat appeared before him. Without the slightest hesitation the goat reared on his hind legs and made a lunge at the Colonel, who just had time to throw up both hands and grab the animal by the horns.

The goat pulled back, swayed forward, threw his body in the air, sniffled and snorted, and finally began a series of jerks which made Winkler dance around with intense alacrity. The unhappy Colonel tightened his grip at every jerk, which made his hands tingle and burn as though clasping a live wire.

"Ye gods!" muttered Winkler beneath his teeth, "but ain't this the devil of a fix? I'm afraid to turn him loose. He'd stab me in the back with his horns before I could make the door. Guess I'll have to hold him."

At times the animal would become quiet. He then reared back and jumped forward in such a rough and reckless way that Winkler kicked his slippers off in the effort to hold him down and was finally landed in his bare feet on the gravelled walk, puffing and blowing, while the goat stood at bay, his horns still firmly clutched.

Just then the voice of his wife called from the house:

"Why, man, haven't you driven that cow out yet?"

"Cow, the very devil! It's no cow at all! It's an infernal goat, and we are having a —— of a time out here—but I'll conquer him yet—see if I don't!"

Here the goat landed his hind legs in mid air and tried to stand on his head on the Colonel's bosom.

"Conquer him!" responded his wife in high soprano. "why don't you run him into the street?"

"Shucks, woman!" yelled Winkler, "you must be wild! Run him into the street, the devil! Just come out here and look at us!"

Mrs. Winkler at this time poked her head out of the window, and, holding a lamp to the front, looked.

"Well!" she cried," if that don't beat the—Eh! eh! Why don't you let the brute go and kick him out of the gate?"

"I say it, woman! Do you think I want to be murdered in my own yard?"

Here the goat bellowed and shoved Winkler about ten feet over the sharp gravels.

"But you can outrun the old rascal!" suggested the lady.

"I tell you I can't. I wouldn't risk turning him loose for a million dollars! Dress quick and come out here and throw something over me. I'm about to freeze to death, and besides it will soon be daylight, and people will be passing."

Mrs. Winkler said "All right." She spent a little lifetime adjusting her apparel, and meantime Winkler had his hands full, for as day began to break the goat, sniffing the fresh morning air, became friskier than ever, and in addition to pulling and pushing the old man up and down the gravel walk, began to bellow.

This attracted the attention of a policeman, who walked leisurely up to the fence, and, after spitting on the sidewalk, looked over.

"You see my position?" said Winkler.

"Yis, I see it--but posishun, old mon, is iverything, an' I guess you'll have ter hole yer base, ez yer can't make er home run? Good mownin," and the policeman walked off.

Presently a tall man riding a pony came up. He stopped.

"My friend," said Winkler, 'can't you give me a litt?"

"I guess not," replied the tall man; "the goat will do that. Besides, I'm a temperance man, and cannot take a horn!" and he rode on.

Then three boys rode up in a milk wagon. They stopped.

"What, oh, what shall I do?" whined Winkler.

One of them yelled:

"Go in the house and get a gun and shoot the white-whiskered old rascal!"

Another suggested:

"Butt him square between the eyes and kill him!"

The third boy advised the Colonel to throw the goat on his back and skin him alive.

"If that don't go—"

"Lynch 'im!" screamed the trio in chorus, and drove off laughing.

After a while, when poor Winkler was on the point of losing his mind, and likewise his grip, an awkward negro man ambled up to the fence and exclaimed:

"Dah he now! Dah dat goat! Kum here. Billy, Willy, Billy! Whut you doin' wid my goat, white man? Whut make you does dat good goat dat way—dat's whut I say."

"Oh, I'm just playing with him," said Winkler with deep irony. "But I'm tired now, and you can have him."

"Ya as, an' what's more, um gwinter hab 'im. Here, Billy, Willy, Billy!" and with this the negro reached over the fence with a long fishing pole and tickled the end of the goat's tail.

The animal sprang high in the air and as he came down gave a supreme twist, wrenching his horns from Winkler's hand, and throwing him sprawling upon the graveled ground, cleared the fence at a bound and followed the negro out Gordon street as if nothing unusual had happened.

Just as Winkler arose painfully from the walk and slowly pulled himself together his wife, who was now dressed appeared upon the scene.

And as they walked back into the house she was begging the Colonel to tell her how he had got rid of the goat, and he was swearing that he would not gratify her curiosity for 200,000 goats of solid gold.

Interesting Items.

A GERMAN iron and steel trust is in process of formation against American competition.

LAST year 500 000 serpents were killed in India, on which a bounty of $100,000 was paid.

TWO new lines of freight steamers are to be established between Norfolk, Va., and European ports.

THE better industrial conditions in Europe have created a heavier demand for fine American leather.

SOLID mail trains of six to eight cars now run from New York to Chicago in twenty-four hours.

THE Strache patent, for making hydrogen light, threatens to be a new competitor with gas and electricity.

THERE is twice as much timber in Canada as in the United States. Russia is next to Canada, with 500,000,000 acres.

THE Cascade Tunnel Railway, which will be 13,000 feet long when completed, will be finished in eighteen months.

PROVISION is now being made by railroad managers to equip portions of the road to allow of a speed of 100 miles an hour.

SWITZERLAND built forty-seven of its 105 miles of electric road last year and waterfalls furnish the power of one half the mileage.

IN 1891 there were 541 coal cutting machines in the United States; in 1897 there were 1198 machines with an output of 22,649,000.

M. DUCRETET is erecting poles at Nancy and Maxeville, France, from which to experiment on wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic.

THE temperature of the soil one foot below the surface is slightly higher than that of air in Summer and about the same in winter.

THE fact that 264 persons were killed in one year and 667 persons injured on the Prussian railways, has led to a movement to use automatic couplers.

THE upward rush of prices for manufactured products in England has scared many consumers and merchants out of the markets of England, except for absolutely necessary purchases.

RAILWAY improvements in Syria promise great results in the development of trade. In two years Damascus will have a standard gauge road, which will tap the Hauran wheat fields.

SIXTY-thousand-pound capacity freight cars are being supplanted by 80 000 pound cars as fast as they can be turned out. Those roads that are using 100,000-pound cars are forcing other roads to adopt this standard. There is a steady increase of static wheel loads and speed of trains.

THE world's wine production in 1897 (latest report), 2,363,393 000, of which France produced the largest percentage, viz., 29.64; Italy followed with 23 68 per cent.; Spain is third with 17.60; the United States comes seventeenth in the list, producing only 1.05 per cent. Spring frosts have greatly reduced the French vintage this year.

THE great serviceability of gas engines over steam engines is shown in the conduct of a 65 horse power engine in a New York company's power house. In four and a half months it ran 3 058 hours out of a possible 3,288 hours, or an average of 22½ hours per day. The average consumption of gas is from 10½ to 12 cubic feet of natural gas per brake horse power hour.

ALCOHOLIC beverages in Great Britain contribute about 36 per cent. of the net imperial revenue. The same percentage is realized in Germany; in the United States 28 per cent. comes from this source; England makes none of the wine consumed, but France produces 80 per cent.; Germany manufactures 78 per cent. of her alcoholic beverages and the United States 88 per cent.

A NEW scheme is being evolved in some London shipyards aiming at greater harmony between employers and workmen, and is based on a division of extra pay for extra good work in proportion to the wages paid each workman. Each trade elects one representative from each twenty workmen, and these, with their foreman, constitute a trade committee from which one is selected for the general council. It is an experiment.

SO POPULAR have become American electrical equipments and appliances in Great Britain that a company made up of Americans has been established with a capital of $1,000 000 to make American equipment. Eleven acres of ground have been purchased at Preston. The main machine shop will be 900 feet long by 120 feet wide; foundry, 500 feet by 80 feet. It will, of course, be operated by electricity, and orders for $200 000 worth of machinery has been placed on this side. The present capacity will be 1,200 car equipments per annum and 1,000 men will be employed.

SPIRIT OF THE LABOR PRESS.

Think and Act Too.

Increasing poverty of opportunity demands the eight-hour day. The wealth of the country is increasing at a marvelous rate, but the income of the poor is increased or held stationary only where good organization is maintained. In these centers of industry where organizations have shortened hours, wages are at the highest point and idleness less prevalent than where long hours are in vogue.

A delicate half-fed body is no match for disease. Strengthen up your union, nourish it as you would a true friend, and it will repay you many times.

Just think of it, you Americans, the conditions in this glorious country have come to a point where women are obliged to seek employment in iron mills.—*The Toiler.*

Don't Be Killed Outright.

Should the scaffold you had worked upon fall, be careful not to die instantly. For if you do your dependents will get no more damages than a ten-dollar bill. Die slow; let your agony be excruciating and long drawn out.

Ten dollars represents the value of a laborer's life, destroyed through the negligence of his employer, when death comes with merciful quickness. When death is not instantaneous the sum is to be increased according to the intensity and length of the agony suffered.

This is in substance the decision of Judge Robinson of the Connecticut Superior Court. An employee had been killed by a train upon the Consolidated Railroad. It seemed that he died instantly. The heirs sued for $5,000 damages, the limit allowed by Connecticut law.

The plea of contributory negligence was not resorted to, strange to say. The counsel for the railway company raised the novel point that the man killed had not been made to suffer. He was killed instantly and therefore his heirs could not legally claim substantial damages. "Unless," he argued, "it could be proved that death was not instantaneous, no more than nominal damages could be recovered."

The lawyer who appeared for the heirs urged that the mangled condition of the body made suffering presumptive. The judge invited him to prove that death was not instantaneous, but this was necessarily impossible. So he fixed the damages at ten dollars!

What a travesty upon justice! What an outrage upon humanity! It costs less to kill a laborer in Connecticut than it does to kill your neighbor's dog! Orders may now be issued to engineers when running through a fog in the vicinity of track gangs to put on all steam and kill outright. Then the victim will suffer no pain, and that factor determinative of damages in the event of a suit, shall have been precluded.

That such men can reach the bench is a sad commentary upon political preferment as it obtains in this country.

The people of Connecticut should hold mass meetings condemnatory of this violent decision. Humanity cries out against it. It ravages every sense of decency. It must be reversed! The stain it places upon the fair name of the state must be removed. To allow it to remain would be to deserve the reproach of all lovers of justice. Political judges and juries must be made impossibilities, or soon shall we see justice writhing in their coils—a Laocoon.

The wanton sacrifice of life, and the comparative immunity from punishment enjoyed by corporations will never end till the day that witnesses

"The freeman casting with unpurchased hand
The vote that shakes the turrets of the land."—Bricklayer and Mason.

THE Journeymen Stonecutters' Association, of New York, is over seventy-two years old. At its meeting rooms at Brevoort Hall, is a banner which was carried in parades in 1832. It was the first trades union in this country to make a fight for the eight-hour work day in 1869, which it won after being on strike seventeen weeks. It has maintained it ever since.

British Labor Notes.

Editor CARPENTER.

The eight-hour question is being discussed by many influential trades councils in Scotland, and there seems to be a growing determination to push it vigorously to a definite issue.

Signs are not wanting to convince the most casual observer that another of those disastrous struggles that are so very injurious to the building trades commenced on the 6th inst., when the plasterers were locked out. The exact number of men affected cannot be ascertained for several days, as the returns from distant branches have not yet come to hand. The struggle will surely be a fight to the bitter end, as both sides are well organized and determined not to give in. The affiliated trades will contributed to the support of the plasterers by means of a general levy. Some of the trades union leaders are confident that the men can beat the bosses hands down. I am not so sure that they will, for this reason: The employers in the different branches of the building trades are forming a federation on similar lines to that of the employers in the engineering trade. I would feel more sanguine as to the outcome of the strike if the much talked of federation of trades unions had been an accomplished fact, but I greatly fear that the prejudices and petty jealousies existing will not speedily conduce to that desirable end.

The relative strength and wealth of the trades unions in the building trades in England, according to the last annual report, has been made known, but it would take up too much space to particularize. The number of members is given as 176,329, and the amount of funds is $1,691,025.

A strike in the cotton trade is likely to take place at an early date. Notice has been given by the Operatives' Associations for an advance of 7½ per cent., and it appears to be more than probable that the demand will be resisted by the employers

Horwich, England. JUSTITIA.

Blind Broom Makers Strike.

The blind broom makers who were locked out of the workshop at the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, Philadelphia, last week, because they demanded an increase of 10 cents per hundred brooms sized, have made the following statement:

"We, the employees of the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, desire to submit the following:

"In the history of the institution, which extends over a period of more than twenty-four years, it has never before been necessary to close the home, although frequently from 12,000 to 15,000 dozen brooms have been in stock. Therefore the statement made by Superintendent H. L. Hall, that he was obliged to close the shop on account of there being a large stock on hand, consisting of 6000 dozen brooms, is erroneous.

"The true source of the trouble is that division of broom manufacturing known as 'sizing.' For years the sizers have been meagerly paid, and the superintendent has taken to himself the right to draft men from the winding and sewing dapartments, where the wages are much higher, into the sizing department, any time he thought fit. This we objected to, and at the same time we demanded higher pay for sizers. At present not more than $3 a week can be made by the best sizers, and this is not living wages.

"It may be interesting to the public to know that the increase was refused, despite the fact that the institution purchased its corn at half the present market price. It may also be interesting to know that, notwithstanding the claim that the institution has been obliged to close down on account of surplus stock, it has frequently been obliged in years past, with twice the amount of the present stock on hand, to refuse orders when the trade opened.

"It is to be remembered that there are 150 men, forty of whom are married and have families dependent upon them, depending on the home for employment.

Stay Away From.

HELENA, Montana.—The city is crowded with unemployed. Give no heed to advertisements calling for carpenters and joiners.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Carpenters are urged to keep away from this section, as it is overrun with idle men representing all branches of the building trades.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—Carpenters and joiners are requested to stay away from this territory as it is crowded with idle men. The wages paid are small and the hours of labor are long.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Carpenters are requested to stay away from this city. Do not be misled by boom articles in the newspapers. Very little building being done and plenty of idle men around.

SCRANTON, Pa.—Work has stopped on all building operations in this city, except on those where the contractors have granted the demands of the union men. Carpenters are advised to stay away from Scranton. There is a general strike on at present.

Wo liegt die Rettung?

Die Verarmung der Massen macht grauenhafte Fortschritte. Die Rückwirkung der weiteren Entwickelung der privatkapitalistischen Produktion erfaßt und rüttelt gewaltig an den Reihen des Mittelstandes. Die steigernde Arbeitslosigkeit lastet auch schwer auf dem Kleingewerbetreibenden. Wohin man hört und blickt, tönen einem auch aus diesen Reihen die Klagen über den allgemeinen schlechten Geschäftsgang entgegen. Kein Kleingeschäft will mehr gehen, auch die raffinirteste Reklame zieht nicht mehr, die Groß-Geschäfte vertreiben immer mehr die kleinen. Angesichts der sich vollziehenden Thatsachen müssen wir es als eine Dreistigkeit bezeichnen, wenn Leute, die sogar Anspruch erheben, als Sozialpolitiker zu gelten, die Entwickelungsgesetze der privatkapitalistischen Produktion zu leugnen wagen, sie ignoriren, als garnicht vorhanden ansehen.

Wer doch nur sehen will, den kann man mit der Phrase, die bürgerliche Gesellschaftsordnung sei die beste, die vollkommenste, die unübertroffenste, nicht mehr ködern. Schon im regelmäßigen Verlauf der kapitalischen Entwickelung wird die Lage der Arbeiter eine immer unsicherere, eine verzweifeltere, und fortan werden Konflikte zwischen Arbeitern und Arbeitgebern gemeldet; gedenken wir der großen Streikes der letzten Jahren, und besonders was sich jetzt im Westen, in Warden, Idaho, abspielt. Da sehen wir schnell das Militär den Kapitalisten zur Seite stehen. Dann den Ukas. den General Merriam, dem Führer der Bundessoldateske und dem Beauftragten des amerikanischen Kapitalismus at large. Für die amerikanischen Arbeiter liegt die Mahnung in diesen Vorfällen mit aller ihnen zur Verfügung stehenden Energie an die Eroberung der politischen Macht für sich selbst, für die klassenbewußte Arbeiterschaft des Landes zu gehen. Denn nur darin, darin allein liegt für sie die Möglichkeit, diesem schroff-herrischen Gebahren der Ausbeuterklasse eine Parole zu bieten.

Wenn in Zeiten so großer Prosperität, wie wir uns derselben angeblich jetzt erfreuen, geschieht, was sich in diesem Augenblick im Westen abspielt—was soll erst werden, wenn die rückfluthende Welle des wirthschaftlichen Niederganges, die früher oder später fällig ist, sich über unser Land ergießen wird?!

Die privatkapitalistische Produktion kann und will nicht stehen bleiben. Sie drängt und jagt nach immer größerem Profit, sie ist unersättlich in der Reichthumshäufung. Die Jagd nach Profit, die Gier nach Reichthum kann nur befriedigt werden durch das Niederstampfen zahlreicher bis dahin gesicherter Existenzen. Die Betroffenen, die Geschädigten sind die Arbeiter und Kleingewerbetreibenden. Dem Arbeiter hat die privatkapitalistische Produktion die Arbeitsmittel, Werkzeuge, Rohmaterialien, u. s. w., schon aus der Hand geschlagen, desgleichen auch schon einer großen Anzahl selbstständiger Handwerker, und diejenigen derselben, die noch glauben, festhalten zu können, erhalten so empfindliche Schläge, daß sie sich darunter krümmen und winden, daß man versucht werden könnte, Mitleid mit den armen Tröpfen zu empfinden, gerirten sie sich nicht gerade als die bornirtesten Arbeiterfeinde. Seitdem der menschliche Geist sich die Naturkräfte dienstbar gemacht hat, steht die Entwickelung der Gesellschaft unter dem Zeichen der Massenproduktion. An die Stelle des Werkzeuges ist die Maschine getreten. Der Industrialismus beherrscht unbestritten schon die meisten Arbeitsgebiete. Lange wird es nicht mehr dauern, so kann sich kein Arbeitsgebiet mehr seiner Oberherrschaft entziehen.

Die nie der Rast bedürftigen, die nie erlahmende Maschine hat den Arbeiter ersetzt, hat ihn zum besitzlosen Proletarier gemacht und schlägt auch dem letzten Besitzer von Werkzeug selbiges aus der Hand, drückt ihn in die Reihen der Besitzlosen hinab. Der Arbeiter ist zum Knecht der Maschine geworden, er ist von derselben abhängig und unbarmherzig läßt sie ihn ihr Uebergewicht

fühlen. Instinktiv erkannten die Arbeiter bei Einführung der Maschine in demselben ihren Feind. Sie fühlten, daß sie überflüssig wurden, daß sie von den eisernen, nie erlahmenden Armen erdrückt würden. Noch hatten die Arbeiter den inneren Zusammenhang des verwickelten Produktionsprozesses nicht erkannt und deshalb richtete sich ihr Zorn gegen den erstandenen Konkurrenten und äußerte sich vielfach in der Zerstörung der Maschine.

Die Bethörten haben ihre Unklugheit schwer büßen müssen. War ihre Unklugheit aber nicht eine verzeihliche, eine entschuldbare? Das was die Arbeiter bei Einführung des Industrialismus nur instinktiv fühlten, dunkel ahnten, ist in vollstem, überreichem Maße eingetreten. Sie sind überflüssig geworden in erschreckendem Maße und mit Zittern und Zagen vernehmen sie heute die Zeitungsnachricht, welche die Kunde von einer neuen Maschine oder der verbesserten Konstruktion einer funktionirenden bringt. Wissen sie doch, daß jede solche neue Kunde dem Todesurtheil tausender fleißiger, arbeitswilliger Arbeiter gleich ist.

Trotz dieser Massenkaltstellung richtet sich der Zorn und die Empörung der Arbeiter nicht mehr gegen den sichtbar vermeintlichen Feind, die Maschine. Nirgends kommt mehr eine Zerstörung derselben, wie solche vor einem halben Jahrhundert an der Tagesordnung war, mehr vor. Die Arbeiter haben zum Theil den unsichtbaren Feind, welcher die Maschine erst gegen sie ins Treffen führt, erkannt, und ihn aus seinem Schlupfwinkel hervorgezogen und vor alle Welt bloßgestellt.

Die Arbeiter müssen aber erkennen, und sich klar werden daß es nur die privatkapitalistische Wirthschaftsform ist, der Privatbesitz an den Produktionsmitteln, welche die Thätigkeit der Maschine nicht zum Segen aller Menschen gereichen läßt, sondern die Reichthumsaufhäufung der Wenigen gestattet, während die große Mehrzahl des Volkes allgemeiner Noth und Verleumdung entgegengeführt wird.

Ein Unterkommen finden die Aermsten fast nirgends, denn in jeder anderen Branche vollzieht sich fast der gleiche Prozeß, das Alles weiß der denkfähige Arbeiter. Aber er muß auch wissen, daß, wenn die Wirkung der privatkapitalistischen Produktion aufhören sollte, diese selber von der Bildfläche verschwinden muß, da sollen die Verheerungen welche die jetzige Wirthschaftsordnung unter den Arbeitern anrichtet, aufhören, beseitigt werden, diese Wirthschaftsordnung selbst das Feld räumen, der sozialistischen Gesellschaft Platz machen muß.

Von Tag zu Tag erweitert sich das Gebiet auf dem die Maschine die menschliche Arbeit verdrängt, zusehends. Wir stehen an einem Wendepunkt. Die Entwickelung der privatkapitalistischen Produktion macht auch ihre wärmsten Verehrer schließlich stutzig. Schon sind es nicht bloß die Arbeiter, welche an die herrschenden Klassen die Frage richten: „Wo soll das hinaus?" Auch andere, der herrschenden Klasse angehörigen einsichtige Menschen erheben ihre warnende Stimme, und mahnen, den Arbeitern einen größeren Antheil am Arbeitsertrag zu gewähren.

Man sieht hieraus, daß, sobald nur Jemand den ehrlichen Willen hat, den Sitz des Uebels der Verarmung der Massen zu erkennen, er bei gründlicher Nachforschung zu dem Resultat gelangt, daß dem Arbeiter der Arbeitsertrag vorenthalten wird. So gut der Vorschlag zwar gemeint sein mag, den Arbeitern einen größeren Antheil am Arbeitsertrag, an der Waarenerzeugung zu gewähren, so ist dieser Vorschlag in der bürgerlichen Gesellschaft nicht durchführbar so lange die Vervollkommnung der Maschinentechnik dazu gebraucht wird, einen Theil und zwar einen beträchtlichen Theil, des arbeitenden Volkes von der Waarenerzeugung vollständig auszuschließen.

Hierin liegt der krankhafte Zug der privatkapitalistischen Produktion, die selber das tödtliche Gift in tausend Kanälen dem Gesellschaftskörper fortwährend einspritzt, eine Gesundung desselben nicht zu Stande kommen läßt. Die Gesundung der gesellschaftlichen Verhältnisse hängt davon ab, daß alle Menschen zur Arbeit zugelassen, Keiner davon ausgeschlossen wird, und daß Alle den Ertrag ihrer gesellschaftlich zu leistenden Arbeit unterstützt erhalten.

Darum liegt die Rettung des arbeitenden Volkes aus der ihm drohenden Verelendung einzig und allein in der sozialistischen Gesellschaft. Nur sie braucht nicht zu zittern daß zu viel produzirt würde, denn je mehr die Produktion gesteigert werden kann, umsomehr wird der Verbrauch zunehmen, der Lebensgenuß des Einzelnen in Wohlbehagen auslaufen.

Nur in der sozialistischen Gesellschaft wird und kann die Maschine die menschliche Arbeitskraft entlasten, ohne den Entlasteten zum Fluche zu gereichen. Nur in der sozialistischen Gesellschaft gehören alle Arbeitsmittel der Gesellschaft, deren höchstes Ideal darin besteht, unter der weitgehendsten Benutzung vollkommener Maschinentechnik und nur der nothwendigsten Benutzung menschlicher Arbeitskraft aller Menschen einen gleichmäßigen Genuß an den erzeugten Gütermengen zu gestatten. Nur in der sozialistischen Gesellschaft liegt die Rettung, denn sie ist nichts Anderes als die Verkörperung harmonischer Interessengemeinschaft.

H. O., Mitglied der
Lokal Union 375,
New York.

Eine wichtige Entscheidung.

Von Wichtigkeit für die Arbeiter-Organisation ist nachstehende Entscheidung, welche Richter Giegerich in der Supreme Court in der Klage der New York City Carpenters Union gegen die United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners abgab. Die New York City Carpenters (eine kleine „Split"-Organisation) hatten verlangt, der Richter solle gegen die Brotherhood einen Einhaltsbefehl erlassen, um sie daran zu verhindern, gegen Mitglieder der N. Y. C. C. U zu streiken. Der Richter sagte nun in seiner Entscheidung:

„Das der kürzlich in dem Prozeß von Davis gegen die United Engineers abgegebenen Entscheidung zu Grunde liegende Prinzip scheint mir auch auf den vorliegenden Fall anwendbar zu sein. Die Kläger behaupten, die Mitglieder des Manhattan Borough Distrikts-Councils der verklagten United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners seien Carpenters welche sich hauptsächlich zu dem Zweck verbunden haben, um für sich selbst Arbeit zu verschaffen und andere Carpenters daran zu verhindern, und daß Personen, welche Mitglieder der Association der Kläger beschäftigen, gezwungen wurden, dieselben zu entlassen, um einen allgemeinen Streik zu vermeiden.

Thomas McCracken, ein Mitglied und offizieller Vertreter der klägerischen Union, hat beschworen, daß, infolge des hartnäckigen und ungerechtfertigten Einschreitens der Angeklagten und der mit ihnen associrten Organisation gegen die Bemühungen der Kläger, sich Arbeit zu verschaffen, es den Klägern in New York und anderswo täglich schwieriger wird, Beschäftigung zu erlangen und dieselbe zu behalten. Und die Aussagen anderer Mitglieder der klägerischen Union bestätigen dies.

Das Verfahren der Verklagten berechtigt die Kläger, nach den auf Grund der angeführten Entscheidung dargelegten Regeln, zu keiner Hilfe des Gerichts. Richter Patterson, welcher seiner Entscheidung im Namen der Majorität des Gerichtes abgab, hat auch gesagt: „Es ist nicht zu bezweifeln, daß die Mitglieder der Gewerkschaften sowohl, wie Individuen, berechtigt sind, zu sagen, daß sie nicht mit Personen zusammenarbeiten wollen, die nicht zu ihrer Organisation gehören. Und, ob sie dies nun selbst sagen, oder es durch ihre Organisation sagen lassen, ist ganz einerlei. Sie haben das Recht, sich auf diese Weise Beschäftigung zu sichern. Die Kläger hätten beweisen müssen, daß sie auf Grund einer Uebereinkunft Anderer sie von der Arbeit auszuschließen, der Verfolgung ausgesetzt worden seien.

„Wenn man das Prinzip auf den vorliegenden Fall anwendet, ist es klar, daß die von den Verklagten angewandten Mitteln durchaus gesetzlich waren, und deshalb ist der Antrag auf Erlaß eines Einhaltsbefehls mit $10 Kosten abgewiesen."

Kopf und Magen.

So schmerzlich es für die Ganzidealen auch sein mag, es läßt sich nicht bestreiten, daß der Mensch einen Magen hat, daß er essen und verdauen muß. Der Idealste sogar fühlt sich mit einem leeren Magen nicht besonders stark dazu aufgelegt, den Sieg des Geistes über den Körper zu besingen. Der genialste Kopf wird schmachvollerweise in seinen Funktionen gestört, wenn der Magen allzu proletarisch, volksküchenhaft behandelt wird, oder gar wenn eine Hungerkur durchgemacht werden muß. Die bleichen Genies, die im eiskalten Mansardenstübchen, in der letzten zerrissenen Hose steckend, beim letzten Talglichtstümpfchen, an der letzten trockenen Brodkruste nagen, dabei aber die „herrlichsten Kunstwerke für ewige Zeiten schaffen," diese Existenzbedingungen des Genies müssen in das Gebiet der Fabeleien verwiesen werden. Wohin wimmelt die Geschichte der Denker, Dichter, Künstler, Erfinder und Entdecker von Hungerleidern, von bleichen Märtyrern der Idee und des Gedankens, aber man lasse sich ja nicht zu dem Glauben verleiten, daß ihr Martyrium die Vorbedingung und nicht die Folge ihres Genies war. Sie litten nicht, um Großes leisten zu können, ihr Leiden war vielmehr die Folge ihrer Ueberlegenheit über den Durchschnitt. Und viele sind darum zu Grunde gegangen und Andere hat das Elend unterworfen, sie unfähig gemacht, ihr Bestes geben zu können.

Die Philosophie von der Entbehrlichkeit des materiellen Wohlbefindens ist eine Erfindung der Satten und Wohlgefütterten. Sie ärgern sich, daß sie nach jedem ausgiebigen Fraß verdauen müssen und dann werden sie sentimental und reden von dem Problematischen der körperlichen Genüsse.

Es bleibt bestehen, daß eine zweckmäßige Ernährung und Behandlung des Körpers die nothwendige Voraussetzung für eine volle Entfaltung und Ausbildung auch der Geistesgaben ist. Aus diesem Grunde kann uns der oft erhobene Einwand gegen den Sozialismus, er pflege nur den Bauch, nicht im Geringsten imponiren. Dieser Einwand zeugt von nichts Anderem als von der Gedankenlosigkeit derer, die ihn erheben.

Auf Schritt und Tritt stoßen wir ja heute auf die Thatsache, daß die materielle Noth die Ursache der Geistesträgheit nicht nur, sondern auch der Gemüthsverwilderung ist. Viele Tausende sind in geistiger Beziehung als nichtsnutziger Ballast zu betrachten, weil sie auf die tiefste Stufe des materiellen Elends hinabgesunken sind. Ihnen kann keine ideale Weltanschauung etwas helfen, aber wenn sie aus ihren Höhlen des Jammers befreit würden, wenn ihnen die Gesellschaft gesunde Wohnungen, genügende Nahrung, Reinlichkeit, Luft und Licht gönnen würde, so höbe sich damit nicht nur ihr körperliches Wohlbefinden, auch ihr Geist würde die Stufe der Entwickelung erreichen, die seinem Wesen entspricht. Die Armuth knechtet nicht nur den Körper, sie unterjocht auch den Geist, und daher kämpfen wir keineswegs nur für die Befriedigung des Bauches, mit unserer Forderung eine vernünftige Gesellschafts-Organisation zu etabliren, die allen Gliedern der Gesellschaft die Mittel zur Befriedigung ihrer materiellen Bedürfnisse befriedigt. — „Wechsel-Blatt."

Imaginäre Freiheit und thatsächliche Knechtschaft.

Dieses Wort könnte man als Motto über eine Abhandlung über die Freiheit des modernen Lohnarbeiters setzen. Das Wort Freiheit kann nicht demagogischer angewandt werden, als wenn es in Bezug auf die soziale Stellung des Arbeiters gebraucht wird.

Da der Arbeiter nichts besitzt, auch kein Produktionsmittel, so ist er für seinen Lebensunterhalt auf den Kapitalisten angewiesen und eben dadurch geht ihm seine persönliche Freiheit verloren. Er arbeitet ja einzig und allein für den Vortheil des Besitzers der Produktionsmittel. Sein Lebenszweck in dieser sog. Weltordnung besteht darin, Profite für Andere zu schaffen. Er ist Werkzeug, sein „Brodgeber" der Herr. Ewig steht der „freie Arbeiter" vor der Alternative, entweder sich dienend zu fügen, oder zu verhungern. Es liegt ein blutiger Hohn in den „politischen Rechten und Freiheiten", die der moderne Staat auch dem Arbeiter garantirt hat. Diese Rechte und Freiheiten sind ein Spott auf die Wirklichkeit, dasselbe, als wenn die Sklavenhalter zu ihren Schwarzen cynisch gesagt hätten: Ihr seid frei, und um Euch das zu demonstriren, werde ich dem Aufseher sofort den Auftrag geben, eure Nahrungsmittel zu verringern.

Selbstbestimmungsrecht und persönliche Freiheit fallen zusammen mit wirthschaftlicher Unabhängigkeit. Diese raubt der Arbeiterklasse das bestehende Lohn- und Beutesystem. Sie wird ihr auch nicht geschenkt, durch kein Dekret kann sie ihr verliehen werden, sie muß erkämpft werden. Die Eigenthumsprivilegien einer Klasse an den Produktionsmitteln und die Lohnarbeit müssen fallen, ehe die Freiheit triumphiren kann.

Der Zweck der menschlichen Arbeit.

Der Zweck der menschlichen Arbeit, der Produktion, kann vernünftigerweise nur darin erblickt werden, den Menschen das zuzuführen, was sie zur Befriedigung ihrer Bedürfnisse brauchen. Die heutige Art der Produktion läßt diesen Zweck völlig außer Acht. Die Erzeugung von Mehrwerth ist das Ziel, dem die kapitalistischen Beherrscher der Produktion zustreben. Nach dem, was die Menschheit braucht, wie ihr die Produkte zur Erhöhung ihrer Daseinsfreude zugänglich gemacht werden sollen, wird nicht gefragt. Den Zweck des gegenwärtigen Produktions-Systems könnte man dahin definiren, daß Wenige durch dasselbe bereichert, die Vielen ausgebeutet und unterjocht werden.

Dieser Produktionsform setzen wir die genossenschaftliche entgegen. Ihr Kriterium besteht darin, daß die Herstellung der Produkte nicht mehr dem Zweck dient, Wenige zu bereichern, sondern dem, Allen die Ergebnisse der Produktion zugänglich zu machen. Erst die Entmonopolisirung der Produktion wird die Früchte echter Kultur und Humanität zur Reife bringen.—Chicagoer „Vorbote".

— Die Züricher „Arbeiterstimme" schreibt treffend zu dem Thema: „Die Bedeutung der Arbeiterpresse": „Die beste Waffe im Kampfe der Verbesserung des Daseins, zur Erhöhung der Lebenshaltung, zur Erringung einer menschenwürdigen Existenz hat die Arbeiterschaft in ihrer Presse, die rücksichtslos alle Uebelstände aufdeckt, die Enterbten und Bedrückten aufruft und sammelt, sie aufklärt und weiterbildet, und so den wirkungsvollsten Kampf gegen den Erbfeind der Menschen, das ist, gegen die Dummheit der Menschen selber."

— Cincinnati, O. Die an dem Bau der Festhalle für das kommende große Sängerfest beschäftigten Zimmerleute haben die Arbeit eingestellt, weil die Bau-Contraktoren sich weigerten, die tägliche Arbeitszeit von 10 auf 9 Stunden herabzusetzen.

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275. NEWTON—C. L. Connors, 82 West st.
193. NORTH ADAMS—G. W. Houghton, 1 Ryon's Lane.
444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
67. ROXBURY—H. M. Taylor, 116 Whitfield st., Dorchester.
307. So. FRAMINGHAM—
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Jr., Box 485, Merrick.
177. " P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
222. WESTFIELD—H. G. Pomeroy, 30 Chestnut st.
23. WORCESTER—W.A. Rossley, 5 City View ave.

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelly, 416 Tawas st.
116. BAY CITY—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
271. " Chas. A. Richter, 1811 2d st.
19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
303.
196. GRAND RAPIDS—A. Van Dyke, 64 Quimby st.
130. HANCOCK—Louis Verville, Box 116.
297. KALAMAZOO—Genet Van Eck, Burr Oak Pl.
173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
100. MUSKEGON—Harley W. Starke, 11 Marshall
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 503 Ward st., E. S.
334. " Jacob Spindler, 1323 MacKinaw st.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell, 512 Cedar St.
226. TRAVERSE CITY—John J. Tisdale, 318 7th st.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—John Knox, Box 283, W. Duluth.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—Henning Stubee, 2303 E. 22d
266. RED LAKE FALLS—N. Holberg.
87. ST. PAUL—Nels Johnson, 707 Martin st.

MISSOURI.

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48. —KIRKSVILLE—
110. ST. JOSEPH—Wm. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
5. (Ger.) Wm. Lammert, 1910 Lami st.
45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 1416 Montgomery st.
47. (Ger.) A. Hoffmann, 2121 Victor st.
73. Geo. C. Newman, 703 N. 15th st.
257. J. A. Steininger, 3635 Lucky st.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) Edw. Bruggemann, 2624 Madison st.

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112. BUTTE CITY—C. F. Nugent, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
153. HELENA—H. F. Smith, 1119 5th ave.
28. MISSOULA—M. C. Pepple.

NEBRASKA.

113. LINCOLN—
427. OMAHA—J. H. Maus, 831 S. 28th st.
279. S. OMAHA—P. M. Connell, 511 N. 17th st.

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486. BAYONNE—P. A. Miller, 13 E. 53d st.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 430 Walnut st.
217. E. ORANGE—L. P. Sherrer, 34 Bedford st.
167. ELIZABETH—H Zimmerman 240 South st.
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath. 312 Union st.
391. HOBOKEN—A. Crothers, 131 Jackson st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
57. IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert.
118. (Mill) John Hunt, 551 Grand st.
157. (Stairs).
139. JERSEY CITY—Jos. G. Hunt, 440 Communipaw ave.
282. " Jno. Johnson, 131 Broadway.
282. " (Framers) Herman Paap, 90 Willow ave., Hoboken.
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564. (J. C. Heights) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.
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305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—Jas. McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
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120. (Ger.) Fred. Tebe, 639 S. 18th st.
148. Herm. Henri, 287 Waverly st.
306. A. L. Beegle, 120 N. 2d st.
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325. PATERSON—P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th st.
490. PASSAIC—Geo. A. Quimby, 326 Montgomery
65. PERTH AMBOY—W. H. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette st.
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31. TRENTON—J. J. Rourke, 25 Market st.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
299. WEST HOBOKEN—

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298. ALAMOGORDO—G. S. Griffiths, Box 47.

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659. " (Ger.) Wm. J. Franklin, 450 Elk st.
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453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
24. BATAVIA—F. S. Booth, 142 Harvester ave.
233. BINGHAMPTON—F. W. Sicklor, 23 High st.
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32. (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Abraham Baumgartner, 157 Hamburg ave.
109. Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave., Sub-Sta. 43.
126. M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
147. C. E. Brown, 272 Howard ave.
175. W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st.
217. Chas. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 342 Madison st., Brooklyn.
291. (Ger) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.
381. S. E Elliott, 1295 St. Mark's ave.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. H. S. Thurber, 318a 15th st.
639. Jos. Mitchell, 311 53d st.
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132. (Mill.)
355. (Ger.) Jno. Groele, 536 Doat st.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
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714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
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251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, 15 Sub Station.
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289. LOCKPORT, N.Y.—Wm. Crouthers, 94 Park av
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—W. Fuhrman, 531 Jamaica ave.
212. MT. VERNON—A. H. Parker, 273 W. Lincoln avenue.
493. " Jas. Beardsley, 133 N. 9th ave.
301. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
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192. Chas. Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
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278. " Robt. Parham.
172. WESTCHESTER—Frank Vanderpool, Blondell ave.
128. WHITESTONE—Geo. Belton, Box 8.
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449. (Ger.) Albert Karp, 953 Clark ave.
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385.
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191. YORK—C. Snydeman, 301 N. West st.

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69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 E. Taylor st.

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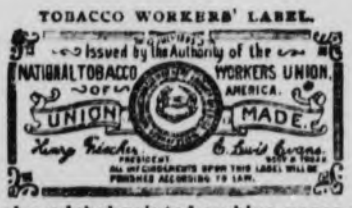

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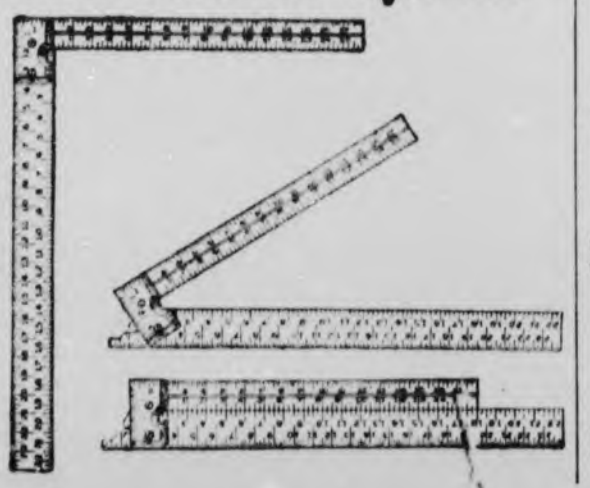

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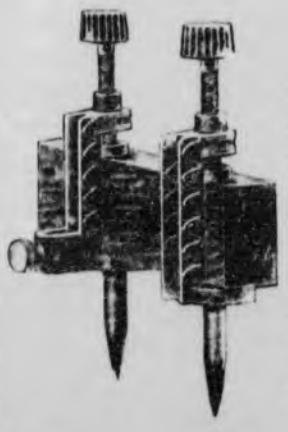

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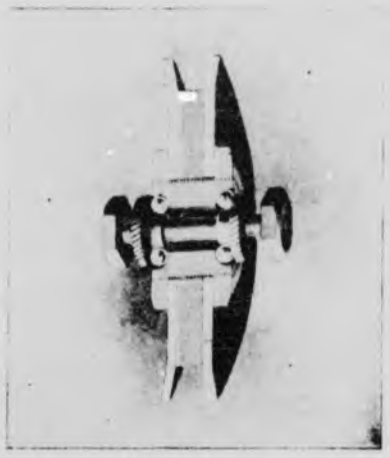

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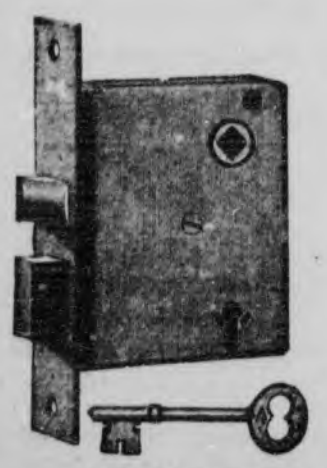

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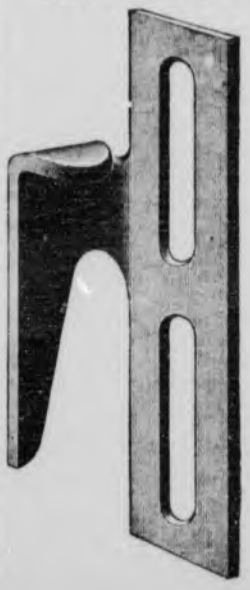

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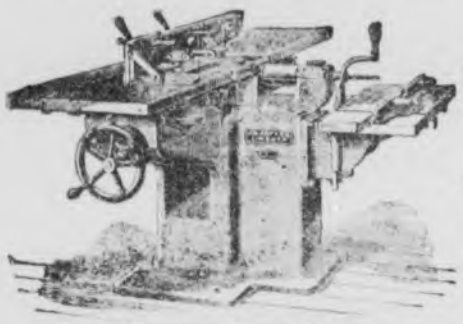

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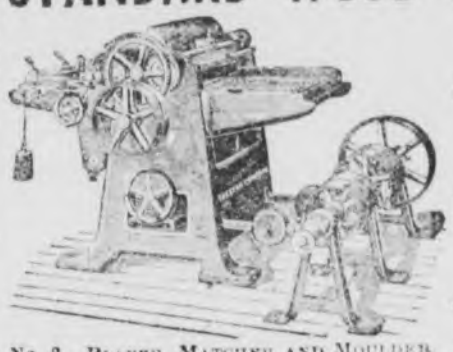

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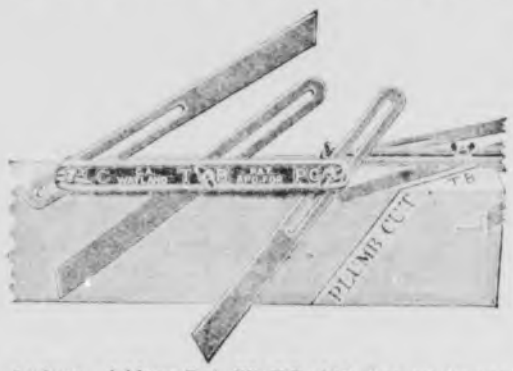

This cut shows the tool in different positions while marking off hip, valley and jack-rafter.

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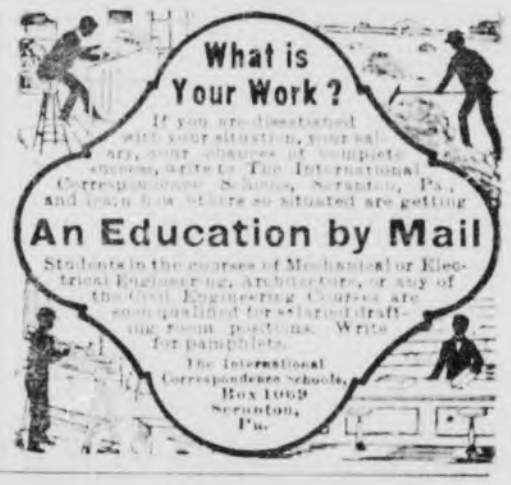

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XIX.—No. 7. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1899. | Fifty Cents per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

Labor's Song.

And here's a song for the sons of toil,
For the honest lads who work,
From the man who digs a scanty soil
To the well-paid banker's clerk.
A jolly song for the hardy throng,
And pour them a royal health,
Fill high each bowl and drink to the soul
Of a nation's fame and wealth.

A song, a song for the weary band,
'Twill lighten the task each day,
And strengthen the heart that nerves the hand
That bears the brunt of the fray.
Then here's to the rush of the painter's brush,
And cheers for the seaman bold,
Good luck to the men who wield the pen
With never a thought of gold.

All praise to the brawn that tears the sod,
And piles the board with bread;
And shame on the wretch who lifts the rod
O'er the weary toiler's head.
Let the anvils ring, and a song we'll sing—
A song of the arms of steel
With a loud hurrah! for axe and saw.
And the telling blows they deal.

J. THORNTON GITTMAN.

Eight-hour Movement Progressing.

THE plumbers of Rochester, N. Y., were out on strike for a fortnight when they were granted the eight-hour day and returned to work victorious.

THE strike of the laborers in Rochester, N. Y., which lasted two weeks, ended in the complete victory of the men. The conditions are 18¾ cents per hour, or $1.50 per day of eight hours, during the season of 1899.

THE *Industrial Advocate*, Denver, Col., says: Let the slogan of all members of organized labor be: "We will part with no more than eight hours of our labor in twenty-four in exchange for a bare living wage."

THE New York State Factory Department requests that all violations of the eight-hour law regarding city or state contracts made since May 12th be reported, in order that the cases may be investigated and the employers warned to comply with the law.

THE Commissioners of Dock and Ferries in New York city have announced that they had complied with the eight-hour law as far as the laborers in their department are concerned. The men formerly worked nine hours day and received 30 cents a hour. Now they will work eight hours a day and receive 37½ cents an hour.

IN the recent successful struggle for an eight-hour work day the tin and sheetiron workers of Hudson county, N. J., united with all the other building trades. Their demand was also for a minimum wage of $3 per day. Organized labor in Hudson county is making big strides. Through its united efforts it has won most substantial victories. The Building Trades Council has every branch of the building line except that of the bricklayers. There are four locals of plumbers, five locals of painters, two locals of lathers, one local of plasterers, three locals of masons' laborers, one local of tin and sheet metal workers and nine locals of the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

THE Columbus (Ohio) *Liberator* gives the following reasons why the eight-hour schedule should remain:

Because—

Under the present long-hour day many are unemployed, and the man on the street fixes the wages paid the men at work.

The price of labor is regulated by the supply. Eight hours' work would reduce the supply.

Labor-saving machinery has increased the productive capacity of workmen to such a degree that the workmen in justice should be afforded more leisure.

The eight-hour day would increase the longevity of the workers.

It would give greater opportunity for social and educational development.

It would raise the standard of living, upon which business prosperity depends.

It would give men a chance to get acquainted with their families.

It would promote temperance by removing the desire for stimulants which comes from long hours of labor.

It would make better citizens by giving the citizen more time to understand his duties.

It would help the tax payer by putting the tramp at work.

It would promote an independent spirit, which is too often lacking in overworked people.

It would build up trade unions, and concentrated effort is the law of success in the militant world of industry.

It would open up the road to every desirable social reform.

Alger's Attitude on Trusts.

In a recent interview Secretary Alger in answer to the published allegation that he is connected with the Diamond Match Company, and in consequence that he is inconsistent and insincere in his declared opposition to trusts, said:

"I suppose the story that I am connected with the Diamond Match Company originated from my interest in the Richardson Company. I never owned a dollar of stock in the Diamond Match Company or had anything to do with it. The Diamond Match Company is an excellent illustration of the evils of trusts. While I was in Europe some years ago, I met, in Paris, Mr. Barber, the President of the Diamond Match Company. He told me that the profits of the company were made to a large extent by saving on the salaries of employes. The company had closed up a number of factories, paying exhorbitant prices for some operated by competitors and using only a few, supplied with modern machinery, one in the East to supply the Eastern market, and one in Chicago for the Middle States, and so on; and by this means removed the necessity of shipping matches from one section to another. Warehouses were closed up, throwing clerks and laborers out of employment, and as an additional stroke of economy merchants were informed that orders for matches at the central warehouse would be promptly filled, thus doing away with the necessity of traveling men. Trusts crush small industries and cause the grass to grow in village streets. They are injurious to labor in the widest sense, enabling a few men to control vast interests at the minimum cost for labor and material."

THE speculator is a robber who robs the producers of the articles produced by forcing them to accept inadequate compensation for their toil, and the consumers, by forcing them to buy from him at an enormous advance.—*Max Nordeau.*

MEN talk of selling land! Who could or can sell to us? The notion of selling for certain bits of metal the land of the world Creator is a ridiculous impossibility. Properly speaking the land belongs to these two—to the Almighty God and His children of men that have worked well on it, or that shall ever work well on it. —*Thomas Carlyle.*

Female Employees Threatened.

The last Nebraska Legislature passed a law for the protection of female employees in manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments, making ten hours a day's labor and requiring proprietors to provide seats for all female employees. The law will go into effect on July 1st.

Many of the female employees in the big stores and factories of Omaha have received notice to quit on that date, as men will be employed in their places. The proprietor of the biggest department store says the law will reduce the number of female employees about 25 per cent.

A big house at Lincoln makes this appeal to its patrons: "Shall we open late and close late? Shall we dismiss all female help, or what is the best course for us to adopt? We solicit suggestions."

The law was passed through the efforts of the confederated woman's clubs of Nebraska and is approved by the labor organizations and the public.

IT is foolish to get discouraged because reform in a single term does not correct the errors of generations. Like everything else, reform must have time.

TRADE in Canada has a fair prospect before it, and workmen will be able to command more wages before fall sets in, as there will be a large amount of building done in the provinces during the coming season.

THE good of human life cannot lie in the possession of things which for one man to possess is for the rest to lose; but rather in things which all can possess alike, or where one man's wealth promotes his neighbor's.

CAPITAL and labor are just as harmonious as roast beef and an empty stomach. There is the most beautiful harmony, the most natural partnership between the two—when they are possessed by the same person. But when one man has the beef and another the appetite, the beef proprietor may consider it "natural, wise and useful" to take advantage of the hungry man's extremity to extort as much labor from him as the beef will enable him to perform. Under these conditions discords are apt to arise.

A Universal Eight-Hour Day.

One good reform which naturally comes to the front during the hot season is the reduction of the hours of labor.

In New Zealand an eight-hour day is already established by law and the experiment has proved so successful that an attempt is now being made to cut off another two hours. The labor party in that country has begun to talk of a six-hour day.

The fewer the hours of labor the fewer the paupers and criminals. New Zealand has found this to be true. The liberated workers have now an opportunity to read books and get acquainted with their families.

No employers have been pushed into bankruptcy so far by the new law. They declared before the eight-hour day law was passed that foreign competition would ruin them altogether, but they are still doing business without any aid from the pawnshop.

An eight-hour country need never be afraid of competing with a fourteen-hour country, because the grade of work performed by the latter is certain to be inferior. A shorter day always means a better product.

Whenever you buy an overcoat made by an overworked tailor, and it rips up the back in a few weeks, you discover that jaded men cannot do good work.

Every week we hear of some accident or explosion caused by the bad work of some tired-out machinist.

Many a runaway is caused by the careless stitches of a fagged harness maker, who is required to sit and sew for ten long hours a day.

No man can work at full speed for more than eight hours a day without cutting years off his life. If he crowds five days' work into four, he borrows strength from the future which he will have to pay back with 40 per cent. interest.

Wherever machinery is used the hours of labor should be cut down. Unless machinery gives the workers more time to spend at home, it is a social evil. It has added speed, intensity and discomfort to the day's labor, so that many a factory worker's life is not much better than imprisonment at hard labor.

Nowadays a worker in a factory has to rush as if he had a belt on him, and had to make five hundred revolutions a minute. The perpetual noise of the machinery makes it impossible to talk and sing as they did in the little shops forty years ago

Just think what the average machinist's work is like during July and August. In spite of sweltering heat, the murky, impure air, the grime and sweat and dust, he is expected for nine or ten long hours to be as accurate as a jeweler and as energetic as a blacksmith. Other people, who are supposed to be made with bluer blood and finer clay, find it hard to endure life at the beach in a shaded hammock, while the workers pound away in the dusty furnace of a city street.

Some high-toned people who don't know a jack plane from a screw-driver, think that the work of a mechanic is not brain work. Let them go and try it for a week and they will be wiser and sorer men.

It would puzzle some professors even to understand the construction of some machines which the mechanic has to make.

S M. Jones, the Golden Rule Mayor of Toledo, has for three or four years given his employees an eight-hour day in his factory, and at his oil wells. He says:

"People ask me what I would do if we had the eight-hour day universally adopted, and even then there was not work enough to go around. I reply: 'Divide the day again, and then if any men are left without work, divide it once more.'"

This is a perfectly logical and reasonable programme.—*H U Casson in New York Evening Journal.*

Success of the Eight-Hour Movement.

Dr. George Hodges, writing in *The Congregationalist* of the eight-hour movement says it is "essentially ethical, being in the direction of the betterment of manners and the increase of happiness." The underlying principles are: That the most important factor in the industrial and social situation is not a machine nor even a sum of money, but a man, and that men in order to be men must have some leisure. They cannot have moral or mental manhood without it. To the objection that men will not use leisure time aright he concedes that holidays have been often abused, but believes that a reasonable faith in human nature will be a sufficient answer; that when life is so adjusted that men can they will make helpers of the school, the library and the church.

He meets the objection that the reduction of working hours will demoralize industry and bankrupt the employer by the results wherever such conditions have prevailed. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that the successive lessening of hours of work has not caused "diminution of production, fall of wages, rise of prices or slackening of trade." Instead the quality and quantity of work have often been improved. He cites as a representative case that of the Salford Iron Works. Mr. Mather, employing 1200 men at eight hours a day, says they have produced more in the shorter than formerly in the longer time, "owing to the unimpaired and cheerful energy on the part of every man and boy throughout the day;" that it seems that now they are working in harmony with a natural law. Dr. Hodges refers to the war as the result of the ethical argument and closes his discussion of the question thus: "The war was felt to be necessary for the sake of manhood; that our neighbors might live like men. The eight-hour matter must be met and decided on the same high principle. The interests of individuals must yield to the interests of the community."

FIVE hundred convicts in the Amosa, Iowa, penitentiary, came out on strike recently. They refused to work because the rations were insufficient in quantity and interior in quality.

Carpenters Old Union.

There was a Carpenters and Joiners union in Scranton, Pa., forty years ago, and it was affiliated with a national organization. The president of the local was R S. Perry and the secretary was O. B. Wright. The men at that time were working ten hours a day for $1.50 They made a demand for the eight hour day.

Mr. Israel Ruth, a member of the present carpenters union, No. 563, was a member of the old organization He was born in Monroe county, Pa., and came to Scranton in 1857. He is a veteran of the civil war. He served in the Eighth and Forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was present in several hot engagements.

O B Wright, the secretary of the old union, is also a war veteran. He was a millwright by trade and helped build a mill on the site now occupied by the Scranton Woodworking Company, on Penn avenue.

M. Ruth still carries the old eight-hour badge, and is more than delighted to know that we will soon be working on the eight hour a day basis.—*Scranton Labor Herald.*

The Persian Carpenter.

In accordance with the invariable custom of all eastern artisans, the carpenter sits upon the ground while at work. Instead of a bench, a strong stake is driven down before him, leaving about ten inches above ground, and upon this he rests his work and keeps it steady with his feet. The facility with which the work is executed in this position has always been a matter of surprise to European workmen. In the royal arsenals English tools are used and a better system of working has been introduced under the superintendence of British officers, but in the native workshops the workmen are still to be seen squatting on the ground, and, being used to this position from infancy, and their tools being formed to work with more efficiency when used in this way, any alteration is scarcely to be expected. Their principal tools are the frame saw, adze, planes, hammers, nails and a few smaller tools.—*Southern Lumberman*

Good News From Jersey.

The progress now being made in New Jersey by the Brotherhood of Capenters and Joiners is very gratifying and indicates an increased intelligence that is very creditable to the Carpenters and Joiners. The successes achieved by the carpenters of Passaic, Jersey City and other neighboring places, have aroused the carpenters of Paterson, and they are now awake and, we are glad to say, very much alive. The membership of Local Union 325 has been largely increased, and new members are admitted at every meeting. Before July 1st, it is probable that every real carpenter in Paterson will belong to the union. The initiation fee up to that time will be only two dollars, but after that it will be five dollars.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is a great organization. It is organized to protect the carpenter trade from low prices and botch work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and secure better wages; to maintain a just apprenticeship system, and to aid and assist its members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays death and disability benefits, and protects its members in every possible way. It has raised wages and reduced hours in hundreds of cases, thus placing millions of dollars more for wages in the pockets of carpenters annually, and giving employment to thousands of men who would be otherwise out of work.

The carpenter who remains outside this organization is neither just to himself, his family, or the community. —Paterson, N. J., *Labor Standard.*

Trade Notes.

THE demand made by Union No. 3 for an increase in the wages of the carpenters and planing mill hands of Wheeling, W.Va., has been conceded, and the contractors have made a satisfactory agreement with the men.

UNION No. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., has faithful and zealous members, and as a result of their efforts the membership has been largely increased, and they have Bridgeport unionized in a complete and thorough manner.

AT Bay City, Mich., all the carpenters unions are making a combined effort to enforce the eight hour work day recently established. The work of organization is being pushed vigorously, and soon the craft will be as thoroughly organized as it was in 1892.

WE regret to announce the death of Brother William W. Waters, of Union 167, Elizabeth, N. J. He was treasurer of the union for thirteen years, and during the many years he was identified with the local, he missed attendance at but two meetings up to the date of his illness.

LOCAL UNION 332, Los Angeles, Cal., and the Council of Labor are doing good work in having the eight-hour law enforced. In future the municipal authorities will have it specified in all contracts that eight hours and no more will be a day's work. There will be a fine of $10 per day for each violation, and a fine not exceeding $500, or one year imprisonment, for any official who refuses to enforce the law. Union 332 has initiated a large number of new and many ex members.

Success in Quincy, Ill.

The strike here has been settled. The men have gained an increase of 45 cents per day, and not one man was out of work at end of the week. This town paid only 15 cents an hour two years ago. The expense of the strike amounted to $10, paid for committee work.

The Crying Evil of Civilization.

DURING a sermon delivered recently at St. Leo's Church, New York City, by Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, the scholarly and popular priest gladdened the minds and the hearts of the congregation with these memorable words:

"'Fear not!' The golden religionism of so called society surrenders religious truth to worldly expediency. They submit the conscience to the power of money, and the preaching of the Gospel becomes a lucrative profession by many in the ministry of Churchianity. And all this at the expense of divine truth, which, far from being asserted and sternly defended, is frequently accommodated to the views of golden religionism on the side of so-called society. Hence religious atheism is the growth that breeds innumerable evils and bears upon the masses of the people. Golden religionism is an intolerable curse. On Sunday we see its professors devoutly attending church services and other days of the week leading lives truly pagan. The Christianity of Christ's Church places justice to man above all things; the lives of golden religionism's pretended professors are marked with injustice, selfishness and oppression of the multitude. The great aim of its professors seems to be to accumulate enormous profits and fortunes in the shortest possible time They employ workmen at starvation wages, and the love of the brethren is to them unknown except in pretence. The religion of Christ teaches brotherly love, teaches men to look upon their fellow men as brothers. Golden religionism makes of its fellow men a carrion prey. It revives pagan morals and makes man, as pagans did, the wolf of his fellow men. Christianity teaches sympathy—sympathy for and brotherly help to the unfortunate.

"The followers of golden religionism have set up in their business places an unjust system of usury, and when a half ruined merchant or an ill fated professional man falls into their clutches he is literally strangled to death. Christianity teaches that we are bound to use our superfluous means in relief of the worthy poor. It does not force us to give away that which may be necessary for our family dignity, but it does command us to avoid excessive luxury and covetousness, which is a mortal sin. As a minister of religion, let me sound a warning in charity and justice to the golden religious "don't cares" of our day. Louis XIV., claiming to be a Christian king, would not hear the warning voices in his seventy-four years of administration. When his grandson, that detested debauchee, Louis XV., came to the throne he shocked even the sensual by his brutal and animal degradation, and poor Louis XVI., who tried to act justly, became the sufferer for the crimes of his predecessor. As a minister of religion, let me say to the unjust and the covetous, Beware, lest the judgments of history may fall to your lot and the last judgment of God be not for your glory. The working classes are awakening. Lately a school of labor has been founded at the University of Oxford, with one of the Regius professors at its head. The people are awakening. They are beginning to recognize and realize their power and the wrongs perpetrated against their rights and the rights of their children To-morrow they may anticipate the judgment of history and the last judgment of God. They may arraign the saints of golden religionism at the bar of public opinion, and thunder in their ears 'Enough!' 'You have been the brutal force of money,' they may say; 'we are the oppressed, and we seek our rights. You have been our unrelenting persecutors; we are the conscience. You have been tyrannical, and as pampered beings with the fruits of our labor. You have indulged in every luxury; we shall be free and independent. You are a passing wave of calamity; we, the people, are a permanency.'"

New Unions Chartered during the Past Four Months.

Union 48, Kirksville, Mo.
Union 63, Bloomington, Ill.
Union 75, Birmingham, Ala.
Union 107, Pensacola, Fla. (Col.)
Union 113, Lincoln, Neb.
Union 118, Jersey City, N. J. (mill men).
Union 132, Buffalo, N. Y. (mill men).
Union 145, Sayre, Pa.
Union 153, Helena, Mont.
Union 156, Staunton, Ill.
Union 157 Jersey City, N J (stair builders).
Union 160, Gas City, Ind.
Union 180, Vallejo, Cal.
Union 201, Wichita, Kan.
Union 204, Coffeen, Ill.
Union 205, Terre Haute, Ind.
Union 219, Memphis, Tenn.
Union 220, St. Thomas, Ont.
Union 226, Traverse City, Mich.
Union 240, Augusta, Ga.
Union 249, Kingston, Ont.
Union 253, Argentine, Kan.
Union 254, Pittsburg, Pa. (stair builders).
Union 267, Diamondville, Wyo.
Union 269, Danville, Ill.
Union 270, Madison, Ill.
Union 271, Bay City, Mich.
Union 272, Wallace, Idaho.
Union 276, Oklahoma, Ok. Ter.
Union 277, Philadelphia, Pa.
Union 278, Watertown, N. Y.
Union 279, South Omaha, Neb.
Union 280, Mount Olive, Ill.
Union 282, Jersey City, N. J.
Union 283, Augusta, Ga.
Union 284, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
Union 285, Bath, Me. (ship carpenters).
Union 289, Lockport, N. Y.
Union 290, Lake Geneva, Wis.
Union 292, Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)
Union 293, Canton, Ill.
Union 294, East Palestine, O.
Union 296, Ensley, Ala.
Union 297, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Union 298, Alamagordo, New Mex.
Union 299, West Hoboken, N. J.
Union 302, Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)
Union 303, Detroit, Mich. (Ger.)
Union 307, So. Framingham, Mass.
Union 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Union 310, Binghampton, N.Y. (mill men).
Union 312, Montgomery, Ala.
Union 313, Columbus, Ga.
Union 385, Pittsburg, Pa.
Union 495, Streator, Ill.
Union 629, South Bend, Ind.

Total, 56.

Industrial Items.

THE street railway men of Louisville, Ky, have formed a union with 300 charter members.

AT Marion, Ind., a woman's label league has been formed to promote the demand for union products.

BRITISH workingmen have had their hours of labor reduced on an average about two hours a week.

THE Pavers Union of Syracuse, N. Y., has been recognized and chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

TYPOGRAPHICAL Union of Germany has in its treasury more than half a million dollars and a membership of 126,377.

THE members of the Methodist Church choir, at Rushville, Kan., went on strike against a reduction of wages.

THE Common Council of Bay City, Mich., recently passed a resolution requiring the union label on city printed matter.

IN England last year 978,000 workers received an increase of fifteen cents a week, as against 12,000 whose wages were decreased.

THE Journeymen Horseshoers of Boston, Mass., demanded $19 per week for firemen and $17 for floormen, with an eight-hour day. They struck for it and they got it.

A BOILERMAKERS union has been organized in Honolulu. There are twenty-two charter members, all of whom have previously belonged to unions in this country.

IN Springfield, Ill., there soon will be erected a large labor temple, with library and reading and lecture rooms. The local unions of the city are enthusiastic over the project.

THE Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed over the Governor's veto the bill exempting trade unions from the laws governing fraternal beneficiary organizations

SO GREAT is the demand for steel and iron in France that when every man in the Great Cruesot Works struck and stayed out two weeks the firm granted the advance asked and besides paid them for the idle two weeks.

CHIEF OF POLICE RICHARDS of Memphis, Tenn., has issued orders that the officers of his department must not have their uniforms made or repaired by tailors antagonistic to union labor. Chief Richards is a union man himself.

MODERN American apartment houses will soon be a feature of life on the island of Malta. A few years ago some Maltese capitalists erected at Valetta an apartment house, which was an entirely novel idea for the island. The experiment was so successful that every one of the thirty flats has been constantly occupied.

THE Montreal Street Railway Company has notified its employees that the Company will insure each man for $1000 against accident or total disablement; that conductors and motormen who have been in the service two years will have their wages raised, and that those who have served five years will have their uniforms furnished free by the company.

THE strike at the Rockport Granite Company's quarries at Rockport, Mass., has ended in favor of the men who have all returned to work under conditions to obtain which they fought for fifteen weeks. These include nine hours a day, for five days in the week, with eight hours on Saturday, and time and half to be paid for all overtime. The company also agrees not to discriminate against any man who took part in the strike.

THE *Tobacco Worker* says, and says truthfully, that: Every man who labors for a livelihood should join a union of his own calling without delay.

Every trade union brought into existence is a link forged in the chain of the fraternal bond of the brotherhood of man.

Trades unions are organized for the purpose of securing the "greatest good for the greatest number." Every craftsman should join the union of his trade and thus help his brother workmen in their efforts to better their condition.

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.
Alta Loma, Tex.
Ashland, Wis.
Austin, Ill.
Bakersfield, Cal.
Bedford Park, N. Y.
Berkeley, Cal.
Bessemer, Col.
Brighton Park, Ill.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Carondelet, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Heights, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
Corona, N. Y.
Cripple Creek, Col.
Denver, Col.
Detroit, Mich.
East St. Louis, Ill.
El Dora, Col.
Elmhurst, Ill.
Englewood, Ill.
Eureka, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.
Flushing, N. Y.
Fremont, Col.
Fresno, Cal.
Galveston, Tex.
Gilette, Col.
Grand Crossing, Ill.
Haughville, Ind.
Hauford, Cal.
Highland Park, Ill.
Hitchcock, Tex.
Hyde Park, Ill.
Independence, Col.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Irvington, N. J.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kensington, Ill.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.
La Junta, Col.
Lake Forest, Ill.
Leadville, Col.
Long Island City, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Lynn, Mass.
Maywood, Ill.
Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mooreland, Ill.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Murphysboro, Ill.
Newark, N. J.
New Brighton, N. Y.
Newtown, N. Y.
New York, N. Y.
Oakland, Cal.
Oak Park, Ill.
Omaha, Neb.
Ouray, Col.
Pasadena, Cal.
Port Richmond, N. Y.
Pueblo, Col.
Randsburg, Cal.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rogers Park, Ill.
Sacramento, Cal.
Salt Lake, Utah.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Francisco, Cal.
San Luis Obispo, Cal.
San Jose, Cal.
San Rafael, Cal.
Santa Barbara, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.
Sheboygan, Wis.
South Chicago, Ill.
South Denver, Col.
South Evanston, Ill.
South Englewood, Ill.
South Omaha, Neb.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
St. Louis, Mo.
Stapleton, N. Y.
Stockton, Cal.
Swampscott, Mass.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Town of Lake, Ill.
Tremont, N. Y.
Unionport, N. Y.
Van Nest, N. Y.
Venice, Ill.
Victor, Col.
Waco, Tex.
Washington, D. C.
Westchester, N. Y.
Whatcom, Wash.
Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Woodlawn, N. Y.
Yonkers, N. Y.

Bayonne, N. J.
Boulder, Colo.
Columbus, O.
Colorado Springs, Col.
Duluth, Minn.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Florence, Col.
Hoboken, N. J
Jersey City, N. J.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Topeka, Kan.
Ward, Col.

Total, 116 cities.

Siberia Outdone.

Brigadier General H. C. Merriam, of the United States Army, now in command of the troops in Shoshone County, Idaho, where the miners are on strike against the tyranny of the Standard Oil Trust and mine owners, referring to organized labor says:

"Since the trouble largely originates in hostile organizations of men known as labor unions, I should suggest a law making the formation of such unions or kindred societies a crime.

"I am forced to believe that the only way to quell these disturbances is by the aid of martial law—a one-man power, where gun shall be met with gun and dynamite with dynamite."

General Merriam confiscated the books and money and records in the headquarters of the strikers at Warner, Idaho, but found nothing of a criminating nature.

Four hundred men are held prisoners in the Standard Oil Stockade, at Warner, under Federal rifles. Four have died from the effects of unhealthy food and cruel treatment.

The following letter, written by Anthony Patrick Reddy, and incorporated in a dispatch to the San Francisco *Call* from Wallace, Idaho, tells a terrible tale of brutality and suffering. And this did not happen in Russia, but in these United States of America, where the Declaration of Independence is supposed to give to every individual the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"The Supreme Court of Idaho has decided that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended; that if the writ issued the military authorities would be justified in disregarding it; that the Governor had power to declare martial law, and that it now exists.

"The power is being exercised to the fullest extent. Arbitrary arrests and imprisonment continue. Sufficient of the type of the *Mullan Mirror* to prevent the publication of that paper was seized recently, and the proprietor is now in the bull pen. Many of the prisoners against whom no accusation has been made are compelled to work in a ditch and to perform menial labor of various kinds. Levi Hutton, the engineer, testified before the coroner's jury that he did not recognize any of the rioters, and, refusing to contradict himself, he was arrested and placed in the pen, and every effort has been made to coerce him into changing his testimony. The military authorities have offered him his liberty and immunity from prosecution if he will commit perjury by changing his testimony. He refuses to comply and has been compelled to work in the ditch. No charge has been preferred against him. District Judge Stewart yesterday refused a writ of *habeas corpus* in his behalf. The military authorities threaten to imprison him indefinitely. Hutton was in no way connected with the Miners' Union or any of the rioters. He has always been a highly respected citizen.

"Free speech and the liberty of the press have been suppressed. Communication between the men incarcerated and their wives and families is not allowed in any event, except in the presence and hearing of a negro soldier or a coroner's deputy, and then only through a wire fence. In many instances it has been prohibited. Prisoners have been denied the right to confer with counsel. Men are arbitrarily lodged in the bull pen. The Governor and state officers boast that these men are permitted to prove their innocence, but even that is not true.

"For weeks the coroner has been conducting a secret inquest. Men are marched before him at the point of a bayonet. Their attorneys are denied admission. What transpires at the sessions of that inquisition is guarded from the public with the utmost care.

"A young man named Clements now lies at the point of death in a military prison. A request to be allowed to send a physician of his mother's selection to attend him has been refused. The boy's mother and his sisters are not allowed to visit him. They were refused attendance at his bedside by the military officers in charge because they had an uncomplimentary opinion of the physician provided by the coroner.

"Prisoners are compelled to labor against their will under threat of solitary confinement on a diet of bread and water.

"M. L. Devine, a patient in a hospital, came to Wallace to have a tooth extracted the day of the riot. He was afterwards arrested and placed in the bull pen, where he soon died. Prior to his death, believing he was about to die, he requested the admission of a friend in order to dispose of his property. This was refused. Being a Catholic, he requested the attendance of a priest, which request was also denied. Arrests are not made alone for alleged complicity in the blowing up of the mill at Wardner. Adverse criticism of the methods employed by the military authorities means incarceration in the bull pen. Intimidation in its most abhorrent form is used to extort testimony from witnesses.

"No Spanish inquisition was ever conducted with more repugnant features than this inquest at Wardner. The press dispatches sent over the country are extremely misleading and suggest that they are censored by the military authorities or written with an utter disregard for the truth. No man is permitted to seek employment until he obtains a permit from Coroner France, the acting Sheriff. Before such permits will be granted the applicant must renounce allegiance or promise never to join a labor organization,

"This is in direct violation of a statute of Idaho, which makes it a crime for any one to exact as a condition of employment that the employe shall not join or become a member of such organizations. When the mines at Burke were closed under order of Sinclair, the engineers and pump men desired to cease work with their fellow-laborers. They were invited to a hall for conference. A lieutenant in the United States Army mounted a platform, and, pulling out his watch, gave the men ten minutes within which to return to work or suffer the consequences. What those consequences might have been may be inferred from the fact that armed soldiers stood at the door awaiting their officers' command.

"Thus men against whom no crime has been or can be charged, who are so innocent that they have escaped even the military drag net, are denied the privilege of working to support starving families, while equally innocent men are compelled, at the point of a bayonet, to labor against their will to keep water out of a mine belonging to persons who have conspired to break up labor unions in direct violation of the law.

"The Governor and Sinclair, who is directing the military forces, have frequently counseled with the mine owners and have joined them in this conspiracy. The Attorney-General demanded of two county commissioners—Boyle and Stimson—that they should resign their offices—if not the military authorities would take them into custody. The same demand was made upon the Sheriff. They all declined, and the three are in the bull pen. The Attorney-General and Sinclair, according to newspaper accounts, have boasted that they compelled the Sheriff to wash dishes in the pen. The attempt to frighten these men into resigning their offices is evidently an effort to carry through a political scheme and to get the civil power of the county into the hands of the Governor and his friends, and in order that they may saddle the expense of maintaining the military forces upon the county."

The Voices of the People.

Oh, I hear the people calling through the day time and the night time,
They are calling, they are crying for the coming of the right time.
It behooves you, men and masters, it behooves you to be heeding,
For there lurks a note of menace underneath their plaintive pleading.

Let the land usurpers listen, let the greedy hearted ponder,
On the meaning of the murmur, rising here and swelling yonder,
Swelling louder, waxing stronger, like a storm fed stream that courses
Through the valleys, down abysses, growing, gaining with new forces.

Day by day the river widens, that great river of opinion,
And its torrent beats and plunges at the base of greed's dominion.
Though you dam it by oppression and fling golden bridges o'er it,
Yet the day and hour advances when in fright you flee before it.

Yes, I hear the people calling, through the night time and the day time,
Wretched toilers in life's autumn, weary young ones in life's May time—
They are crying, they are calling for their share of work and pleasure,
You are heaping high your coffers while you give them scanty measure,
You have stolen God's wide acres just to glut your swollen purses—
Oh, restore them to His children ere their pleading turns to curses.

—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

WORKMEN who fail to organize today are blind to their own interests and victims of either short-sighted selfishness or of ignorance and weakness. Every man who works with his hands should join a union and fight for it.—*New York Journal.*

Pointed Paragraphs.

The pill of adversity is never sugar-coated.

If it's a woman, and the shoe pinches, she buys it.

Silent contempt is responsible for many an unblacked eye.

There seems to be a strong upward tendency toward roof gardens.

The coachman's bride is confident her husband will make a good groom.

When one woman compliments another she says "She's awfully clever, but——"

When people abuse you suspect yourself; when they praise you suspect them.

New features are constantly being introduced in the up to-date photographic studio.

One never realizes the aimless life of a policeman until he attempts to shoot a dog.

When a woman is in love with her wheel it's another case of man being displaced by machinery.

An old bachelor says that ten measures of talk were set before Adam and Eve, and Eve took nine of them.

It is said that the camel can work seven or eight days without drinking. There are lots of men who can drink seven or eight days without working. —*Chicago News.*

Production and Consumption.

An extensive agricultural area, cheap lands and improved machinery have enabled us to increase the agricultural products of the country, until, in view of low prices, filled cribs and groaning granaries, we have sometimes concluded that there was a permanent condition of overproduction. But population, as well as production, is increasing. Careful computation of the probable additions to our population, makes it certain that with our present methods, and with all our land that now seems available for tillage, this country cannot produce enough to feed its people twenty-five or thirty years hence.

The statistician of the Department of Agriculture estimates that in 1901 the population of the United States will be 130,000,000; and it is a conservative estimate. To supply the requirements of this number of people, will necessitate the production of 700,000,000 bushels of wheat, 1,250,000,000 of oats, 3,450,000,000 bushels of corn and 100,000,000 tons of hay. If we produce this immense quantity of food products, for man and beast, under our present system, we must bring under cultivation 150,000,000 acres more land than we now cultivate, and it is estimated that we have only 108,000,000 acres of new land that is available for farming purposes.

There is no doubt, however, that under pressure of necessity, millions of acres which are now deemed worthless, or comparatively so, would be tilled, with reasonable profit; and there is no doubt, that under such conditions, our farming would be much more intensive.—*Agricultural Epitomist.*

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending May 31, 1899.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$158 80	110	$49 40	225	$17 55	382	$67 80
2	23 80	111	6 40	226	10 20	384	3 20
3	14 40	112	54 80	227	3 80	385	10 00
4	58 70	113	10 00	228	11 10	391	11 00
5	38 20	114	14 00	229	4 20	393	5 80
6	13 10	115	52 05	230	7 80	394	18 20
7	128 00	116	15 70	231	17 20	400	2 40
8	18 25	118	10 00	232	2 40	402	8 20
9	15 00	119	32 00	233	81 85	406	5 00
10	173 40	120	5 60	234	10 00	407	10 00
11	80 40	121	10 00	235	4 00	416	37 20
12	57 20	122	11 25	236	8 95	419	42 20
13	47 90	124	2 40	239	14 60	424	5 32
15	15 80	125	50	240	13 80	427	58 20
16	28 25	126	6 60	241	40 90	428	5 60
17	5 00	127	15 65	242	27 60	429	11 80
18	5 00	128	2 00	243	3 00	433	15 80
19	50 00	129	9 40	244	5 00	434	4 20
20	9 25	130	7 55	245	9 50	437	5 50
21	21 45	131	30 00	246	3 40	440	15 80
22	103 60	132	10 00	247	20 60	442	3 20
24	21 20	133	7 70	248	3 00	444	8 60
25	16 80	134	8 40	250	8 00	448	8 20
26	29 20	135	18 20	251	8 00	449	18 80
27	11 50	136	5 05	252	9 70	451	18 60
28	11 55	137	7 20	253	5 40	453	41 60
29	51 40	138	18 25	254	12 20	457	45 00
30	12 80	139	20 15	255	7 00	460	3 10
31	16 40	141	20 00	257	61 20	464	29 80
32	29 75	142	27 32	258	15 60	467	7 80
33	78 60	143	2 60	259	10 60	468	23 80
34	10 55	144	4 80	260	5 40	471	35 60
35	7 40	145	12 60	261	9 20	473	39 00
36	12 80	146	55 90	262	9 00	474	4 20
37	3 40	147	11 40	263	14 00	476	58 10
38	6 00	148	21 60	264	19 20	478	25 60
39	8 00	149	4 60	266	3 00	482	17 25
40	10 00	150	17 90	268	3 80	483	40 20
41	10 30	151	42 00	269	7 60	484	10 80
42	10 40	152	5 55	270	5 65	486	18 30
44	11 80	153	11 50	271	3 25	490	37 70
45	18 80	155	4 40	273	11 40	493	20 40
46	9 75	158	8 40	274	17 40	495	13 00
47	36 60	161	13 80	275	5 45	497	41 90
48	10 00	163	5 60	276	7 13	499	6 20
49	20 90	164	6 90	279	18 50	507	14 90
50	3 60	165	19 90	280	75	509	41 90
51	43 40	166	15 10	281	51 80	513	31 80
52	33 20	167	26 40	282	13 80	515	28 40
54	25 80	168	13 80	283	2 00	541	15 40
55	83 00	169	23 60	284	9 25	522	11 60
56	13 40	170	4 10	285	5 00	526	36 80
57	4 20	171	7 40	286	12 40	534	5 25
58	105 20	172	13 60	287	3 00	554	18 35
59	6 80	173	2 60	288	16 10	563	2 00
60	11 40	174	28 10	289	3 25	564	12 80
61	60 40	175	12 40	290	1 50	567	44 90
62	92 10	176	14 80	291	16 20	578	4 50
63	16 00	177	31 70	292	25	584	19 60
64	36 80	178	5 40	293	1 00	591	4 40
65	10 80	179	16 60	295	3 90	592	25 50
66	6 65	181	98 20	297	10 00	593	15 50
67	7 70	183	30 80	298	10 00	603	2 60
68	2 20	184	14 65	299	16 00	605	3 10
69	15 80	185	10 00	300	6 40	606	4 80
70	13 50	186	5 00	301	28 40	611	9 40
71	3 80	187	6 40	302	16 00	612	3 40
72	39 30	188	12 05	303	10 00	617	10 80
73	85 00	189	31 00	304	14 50	622	19 75
74	6 00	190	7 00	306	59 80	628	4 30
75	10 00	191	7 60	307	10 00	629	5 00
76	3 20	192	3 00	308	10 00	637	15 80
77	19 70	194	1 80	309	197 00	638	8 00
78	46 00	195	6 20	315	8 20	639	12 40
79	2 80	197	6 50	316	2 60	640	6 60
80	15 60	198	6 60	323	6 50	650	4 00
82	2 00	200	15 80	325	23 80	652	17 00
83	43 20	201	9 60	327	3 70	658	8 00
84	3 80	202	20 40	328	15 50	659	13 40
85	6 60	203	15 20	332	5 00	667	2 20
86	23 80	204	6 00	333	9 20	676	5 40
87	50 55	205	17 55	334	3 40	678	8 20
88	6 00	206	47 40	340	81 40	687	7 90
89	2 85	207	27 10	342	3 15	692	3 80
90	20 60	208	2 60	343	14 20	696	6 00
91	21 40	209	15 60	346	3 40	698	2 80
92	7 40	210	9 20	349	7 00	704	8 20
93	26 20	211	41 80	352	8 80	707	13 50
94	4 40	212	8 40	355	19 40	712	2 60
96	55 00	213	5 60	356	3 40	714	8 60
97	6 00	214	4 60	359	33 80	715	35 00
98	37 20	215	9 00	360	7 40	716	20 70
99	3 25	216	11 10	361	25 70	723	18 20
100	1 75	217	12 00	370	1 00	726	14 70
101	3 80	218	20 00	371	2 20	746	4 10
102	12 80	219	27 10	374	19 60	750	12 80
105	6 70	221	4 40	375	137 40	757	3 80
106	33 40	222	7 70	376	2 00	785	2 20
107	10 00	223	14 50	381	19 20	786	8 80
109	47 50						

Total $7,527 82

Only an Emperor Needed.

A man doesn't need to buy a $3 00 pair of spectacles to see the United States to-day is an empire to all intents and purposes. We have the privileged classes with greater privileges than those of a monarchical country. We have a ruling class which makes the laws for all but itself. We have the colonial possessions—a principle repudiated by the founders of the republic over a century ago. All we lack is the titled nobility, and, considering that the rulers of this country desire such an aristocracy, you may bet that we will have it before many years. We have got the empire and can easily run in an emperor on the plea that "an emperor will make good times; an emperor will open the mills to labor."—*Appeal to Reason.*

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending June 30, 1899.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$161 60	112	$58 60	226	$28 00	394	$17 05
2	23 80	113	50	227	9 20	399	3 00
3	15 00	114	13 00	228	13 40	400	2 40
4	80 30	115	44 00	229	4 20	402	11 35
5	41 80	116	16 90	230	8 40	406	5 50
6	16 30	118	5 25	231	14 80	416	40 20
7	140 10	119	27 20	232	2 40	419	86 60
8	23 70	120	6 00	233	54 60	424	5 20
9	17 00	121	10 00	236	6 00	427	66 00
10	174 60	122	11 20	237	12 40	428	6 00
11	41 10	123	3 00	238	23 40	429	18 80
12	58 40	124	5 90	239	14 60	433	16 20
13	45 60	125	82 80	240	19 90	434	5 00
15	15 20	126	8 00	242	6 00	437	5 00
16	25 00	128	4 00	243	3 00	439	5 60
18	5 40	129	8 60	244	3 40	440	13 70
19	24 40	131	42 40	245	10 20	442	4 45
20	8 00	132	6 50	246	5 60	444	9 35
21	23 00	133	7 00	247	20 80	448	10 20
22	108 00	134	9 40	249	10 00	449	18 20
23	17 50	135	17 80	250	7 60	451	18 80
24	19 40	136	14 20	251	8 20	453	46 10
25	20 50	137	7 70	252	14 05	460	3 00
26	30 50	138	21 50	253	8 20	462	10 40
27	13 20	139	21 80	254	13 80	464	31 80
28	11 80	141	22 00	257	73 55	467	7 40
29	62 80	142	30 82	258	18 10	468	26 05
30	14 20	143	2 60	259	6 20	471	37 20
32	29 40	144	5 20	260	5 40	473	38 80
33	87 80	145	16 20	261	10 00	474	4 20
34	13 60	148	21 40	262	12 40	476	57 60
35	7 60	149	6 40	263	13 00	478	29 95
36	26 10	151	20 00	264	21 10	482	15 80
37	3 20	152	4 20	266	3 00	483	47 00
38	6 40	153	6 50	267	6 40	484	11 80
39	8 00	155	4 65	269	5 40	486	17 00
41	12 70	156	10 00	270	4 80	490	40 75
42	9 80	157	10 00	271	8 85	493	22 60
43	69 80	158	11 40	273	19 70	495	9 70
44	15 40	160	7 00	274	19 50	497	41 00
45	27 60	161	21 70	276	15 20	499	5 80
46	12 60	163	5 40	277	10 50	507	8 40
47	42 40	164	9 40	278	20 40	509	43 20
48	1 00	165	37 40	279	20 00	513	33 60
49	23 30	166	14 10	280	8 40	515	31 11
50	7 50	167	40 75	281	49 00	521	15 00
51	43 80	168	12 80	282	5 00	522	12 60
52	29 20	169	26 00	284	20 80	526	35 60
54	31 40	170	3 60	286	11 60	534	4 40
55	91 40	171	16 20	287	3 00	547	20 00
56	12 40	172	13 50	288	20 45	554	17 50
57	4 00	173	2 80	289	2 75	563	164 60
58	109 60	174	28 60	290	9 85	564	14 80
59	8 30	175	14 00	291	16 00	567	30 90
60	11 20	176	15 00	292	7 90	578	5 00
61	33 90	178	6 20	293	7 10	584	22 40
62	94 20	179	17 80	295	2 40	588	16 60
64	36 00	180	10 00	297	3 00	591	5 20
65	11 40	181	101 80	298	50	592	24 80
66	6 20	182	12 40	299	50	603	2 60
67	9 40	183	21 20	300	7 00	605	3 30
70	10 60	184	6 60	301	29 85	606	7 55
71	3 60	185	20 40	302	1 00	611	8 80
72	39 80	186	8 20	304	14 60	612	3 80
73	118 10	187	5 60	306	62 60	617	7 20
74	8 60	190	7 20	307	3 80	622	19 00
75	15 55	191	6 80	308	4 50	628	3 80
76	3 45	192	3 00	309	196 60	629	55
78	47 00	193	16 45	310	10 00	637	8 40
80	16 40	194	4 70	315	9 20	638	8 20
81	15 00	195	6 60	316	2 20	639	14 00
82	3 00	198	9 30	323	3 60	640	4 40
84	5 20	199	26 15	325	38 76	650	4 00
85	7 40	200	17 40	328	51 80	652	19 00
86	10 60	201	18 00	332	6 70	658	6 60
87	82 55	202	22 70	333	10 10	659	14 40
88	5 00	203	14 60	334	3 40	667	2 40
89	2 60	205	12 05	340	159 40	676	5 20
90	21 20	206	54 95	342	3 40	678	8 40
91	26 90	207	14 60	346	3 80	687	7 40
92	7 40	208	2 60	349	6 80	692	2 55
93	32 37	209	15 20	352	12 20	696	6 00
94	2 60	210	9 20	356	4 15	698	2 80
95	11 60	211	49 20	359	20 20	703	6 80
96	33 30	212	13 35	360	7 00	707	11 40
97	5 80	213	2 80	361	27 20	712	3 85
98	44 55	214	4 60	365	19 20	714	9 40
99	3 20	215	8 60	370	3 00	715	37 20
100	4 40	216	10 60	371	2 40	717	6 50
102	10 80	218	1 50	375	144 75	723	14 50
104	8 00	219	25 00	381	20 60	726	16 00
105	6 00	220	13 00	382	66 40	746	4 65
106	24 00	221	5 15	384	3 60	750	14 80
109	46 80	223	14 65	385	2 00	757	13 60
110	73 30	224	28 00	391	11 00	785	2 20
111	6 50	225	3 25	393	5 80	786	3 60

Total $7 937 95

LOCAL UNION 72, Rochester, N. Y., has secured for its members an advance of twenty-five cents per day, without any trouble. The union is rapidly increasing its membership. The sheet metal workers of the city have been organized and in two weeks had seventy-seven members. The painters have received an advance.

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS, MAY, 1899.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	$7,527 82
" Subscribers	2 25
" Clearances	2 60
" Advertisers	302 80
" Miscellaneous	18 00
Balance, May 1, 1899	21,348 71
Total	$29 202 18
Total expenses	3 339 31
Cash balance, June 1, 1899	$25,862 87

DETAILED EXPENSES, MAY, 1899

Printing 1000 clearances	$3 50
" 2,000 German constitutions	20 00
" 1,000 postals	2 75
" 5,000 applications	7 50
" Membership cards	12 50
" 5,000 letter heads	20 00
" 100 Secretary's order books	25 00
" 1,000 stamped envelopes	1 25
" 20,750 copies May CARPENTER	493 00
Expressage on May CARPENTER	75 00
Postage on May CARPENTER	31 46
Special writers for CARPENTER	11 50
Press Clipping Bureau	5 00
Telegrams	12 03
Expressage on supplies, etc.	45 77
Postage on supplies, etc.	25 31
1,200 French constitutions, translating and printing	100 00
1 000 stamped envelopes	21 20
1,000 postals	10 00
Office rent for May	50 00
Quarterly gas bill	10 71
Salary and clerk hire	322 66
Rubber seals and daters	16 00
Tax to A. F. of L. (April)	66 67
A. Cattermull, investigation of Scorwold claim	3 80
J. W. Peters, organizing S. Bend, Ind.	4 50
W. G. Gredig, organizing Augusta, Ga.	5 00
C. E. Ballard, organizing, Oklahoma	5 05
F. C. Walz, visit to Westfield, Mass.	7 10
Union 23, Worcester, Mass., organizing	30 72
George D. Gaillard, organizer, salary and traveling expenses	100 00
Union 490, Passaic, N. J., strike expenses	28 00
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	39 20
Union 78, Troy, N. Y., strike	1,000 00
D. C. Brooklyn, N. Y., strike	500 00
500 Pins	100 00
1,000 Pins	200 00
Incidentals	1 38
Total	$3,339 31

RECEIPTS, JUNE, 1899

From the Unions, tax, etc.	$7,937 45
" Advertisers	90 00
" Subscribers	2 80
" Clearances	4 70
" D. C. Supplies	50
" Miscellaneous	2 00
Balance, June 1, 1899	$25,862 87
Total	$33,900 32
Total expenses	15,962 95
Cash balance, July 1, 1899	$17,937 37

DETAILED EXPENSES, JUNE, 1899.

Printing 100 Treasurers' receipt books	$25 00
" 1,000 postals	3 00
" 5,000 applications	7 50
" 1,000 rituals	23 50
" 10,000 Constitutions	135 00
" 5,000 note heads	10 00
" 5000 Treasurers' blanks	12 50
" 23,000 copies June CARPENTER	524 50
Expressage	80
Printing 600 password circulars	10 75
" 1,000 blank bonds	6 75
" 5000 wrappers	5 00
" 100 100-page ledgers	78 00
100 100-page day books	67 00
Postage on June CARPENTER	32 67
Press clipping bureau	5 00
Engravings for June CARPENTER	19 15
Telegrams	15 40
Expressage on supplies, etc.	30 84
Postage " "	23 32
1000 postals	10 00
Office rent for June	50 00
Salary and clerk hire	436 66
Printing 10,000 agitation cards	15 00
" 10,000 appeals	15 00
" 5,000 German cards	8 00
" 5,000 German appeals	11 50
5 electros	2 00
Rent of extra typewriter	6 00
Tax to A. F. of L. (May)	66 67
Rubber seals and daters	6 50
C. E. Woodard, org. Red Oak, Iowa	3 25
W. E. Ward, Jr., org. Jersey City	5 00
N. R. Dalzell, org. Meriden, Conn.	5 00
S. J. Kent, org. Lincoln, Neb.	8 50
R. E. Edwards, org. Jersey City	$18 87
D. Glass, org. Buffalo, N. Y.	20 00
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	38 92
W. J. Williams, organizer, traveling expenses, etc.	150 00
A. C Cattermull, organizer, traveling expenses, etc.	150 00
C. Frank Morgan, organizer, traveling expenses, etc.	107 65
John Williams, time and traveling expenses	163 15
Geo. D. Gaillard, time and traveling expenses	125 00
Geo. D. Gaillard, time and traveling expenses	63 65
Union 189, Quincy, Ill., strike	10 00
" 42, New Rochelle, N. Y., strike	100 00
" 343, Winnipeg, Man., strike	100 00
" 365, Marion, Ind., strike	500 00
Scranton, Pa., strike	4,350 00
Water cooler, etc.	3 50
Incidentals	2 45
Benefits Nos. 4545 to 4609	8,375 00
Total	$15,962 95

Claims Approved in June, 1899.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
4545.	John Vos	10	$ 200 00
4546.	Oscar Skomrogh	12	200 00
4547.	John Kemperman	13	100 00
4548.	Ignace Forten	13	50 00
4549.	John Schoemaker	13	50 00
4550.	Phileas Fortier	21	200 00
4551.	Edward Beer	25	200 00
4552.	Henrietta A. Munster	32	50 00
4553.	James A. Murphy	33	200 00
4554.	Mrs. Flora Stingell	33	50 00
4555.	Mrs. Mary A. Merrill	33	50 00
4556.	Robert M. Gerch	33	400 00
4557.	E. A. Washington	52	200 00
4558.	Mrs. Mary Robinson	52	50 00
4559.	Mrs. Dorothy Wellenbrink	56	50 00
4560.	Mrs. Hilda Hillgren	58	50 00
4561.	Carl M. Johnson	58	50 00
4562.	Mrs. Kate Steiner	58	50 00
4563.	Caroline Winklund	62	50 00
4564.	Robert B. Brumagin	62	200 00
4565	Alexander T. Stewart	62	200 00
4566	Margaret McKean	64	25 00
4567.	Patrick Masterson	64	50 00
4568.	Mrs. Georgine E. Christiansen	65	50 00
4569.	Jacob Urlacher	72	200 00
4570	Peter Rosbach	87	200 00
4571.	Joseph Otter	104	200 00
4572.	Mrs Hulda M. Swalling	109	50 00
4573.	Mary F. Odell	125	50 00
4574.	John J. Toomey	137	200 00
4575	Gottleib Winkelman	168	200 00
4576.	William King	175	200 00
4577.	Andrew Scorwoold	181	400 00
4578.	Mrs. Anna B. Giering	189	50 00
4579.	Samuel D. Brogan	207	50 00
4580.	Lloyd Crampton	224	200 00
4581.	Mrs. Agathe Unger	228	50 00
4582.	Mrs. Katherine Susser	291	50 00
4583.	Mrs. Charlotte S. Pilgrim	309	50 00
4584.	Ferdinand Jarrosch	309	200 00
4585.	Marie Brendlin	309	50 00
4586.	J. W. Walp	332	200 00
4587.	Mrs. Anna E. B. Wallis	374	50 00
4588.	Lorenz Mayer	375	200 00
4589.	Carl Leitgeb	375	200 00
4590.	Christ. Schneider	375	200 00
4591.	Gottleib Spingler	375	200 00
4592.	Sarah A. Nicholl	382	50 00
4593.	Peter J. Garry	382	100 00
4594.	Wm. H. Bates	453	50 00
4595	Thomas Lyons	453	200 00
4596.	Jemima Moir	468	50 00
4597.	Mrs. Marie Peruse	468	50 00
4598.	Phillip Suss	476	200 00
4599.	Henry Schrieber	476	200 00
4600.	Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell	490	50 00
4601.	Mrs. Lydia Gates	493	50 00
4602.	William Goyke	493	200 00
4603.	William Jost	497	200 00
4604.	Edward Carlson	509	200 00
4605	John Massie	526	50 00
4606.	Mrs. Emma Jarvais	628	50 00
4607.	Joseph Schoenauer	659	200 00
4608.	Anton Huber	678	200 00
4609.	Albert Swain	714	50 00
			$8 375 00

BUCHANAN & LYALL, tobacco manufacturers, Brooklyn, N. Y., not only employ union tobacco workers, but every branch of labor in their factory is strictly unionized. They employ twenty-one carpenters, members of the U. B., in Brooklyn, eight hours a day at $3 25 per day, and in accordance with the union rules of the Borough of Brooklyn. Last February the firm signed an agreement to employ union carpenters exclusively as above stated, where formerly they were paying only 30 cents per hour and worked nine and one-half hours per day.

SPIRIT OF LABOR PRESS.

Why Not More Successful.

The *Machine Wood Worker* tells a great truth when it says that the reason why trade unionism is not a greater success than it is on this side of the Atlantic is largely attributable to the ingratitude shown towards those who do most for it. There is not a worker in the movement who cannot point to men who have labored zealously, doing valiant service for labor's rights, but who in time became apathetic and whose efforts were lost though lack of proper appreciation, or worse, through jealousy or antagonism on the part of those who did little themselves, and hated to see those who did something receive the proper credit. There are those who have given the best parts of their lives to the advancement of trade unionism, and what have they to show for it to day? The time has come for a change. We must drop our silly jealousies, cultivate a spirit of tolerance, each one doing what good he can. When we learn to do this the charge of ingratitude will no longer be applicable to us.

Unionism Versus Non-Unionism.

Many people denounce union men for refusing to work with non-union men, and it is claimed by many that this is tyrannical and an infringement on the rights of American citizens. There are many good reasons why non-unionists should not be allowed to work upon union jobs. It cannot be denied that union labor has bettered the conditions of the wage-workers. The "scab" not only does nothing to gain these advantages, but stands in the way of the union accomplishing their purposes. Union men have contributed their money and energy in unstinted quantities, while the non-unionists have given nothing but discouragements, and would induce men who are already in the organization to leave if they could, eventually destroying the union. A "scab" is no more entitled to work with a union man than Benedict Arnold would have been entitled to a seat in Washington's Cabinet.—*Monopolis Union.*

Industrial Freedom.

It is impossible for a man with a good heart to be satisfied with this world as it is now. No man can truly enjoy what he really earns—what he knows to be his own—knowing that millions of his fellowmen are in misery and want. When we think of the famished we feel it almost heartless to eat. To meet the ragged and shivering makes one almost feel ashamed to be well dressed and warm—one feels as if his heart were as cold as their bodies.

In a world filled with millions and millions of land waiting to be tilled, when one man can raise the food for hundreds, yet millions are on the edge of famine. Who can comprehend the stupidity at the bottom of this truth?

Is there to be no change?

Are the laws of "supply and demand," invention and science, monopoly and competition, capital and legislation always to be enemies of those who toil? Will the workers always be ignorant and stupid enough to give their earnings to the useless? Will they support millions of soldiers to kill sons of other workingmen? Will they always build temples and live in huts and dens themselves? Will they forever allow parasites and vampires to live on their blood? Will they remain the slaves of the beggars they support? Will honest men stop taking off their hats to successful frauds? Will industry in the presence of crowned idleness forever fall upon its knees, and will the lips unstained by lies forever kiss the robbers' and imposters' hands? Will they understand that beggars cannot be generous, and that every healthy man must earn the right to live? Will they finally say that the man who has had privileges with all others has no right to complain, or will they follow the example set by their oppressors? Will they learn that force, to succeed, must have thought behind it, and that everything done, in order that they may succeed, must rest on justice?—*Union Agent.*

Why the Merchant Should Favor Trade Unions.

When a workingman gets a dollar a day he cannot possibly be a two-dollar customer at the grocery store, the dry goods store, the shoe store or any other place of business. High wages help the merchant every time. Trade unions tend to raise wages, and therefore make the mechanic and laborer a better customer. Trade unions also have a tendency to materially shorten the hours of labor, thereby giving employment to a larger number of operatives. The man of business who fails to realize the truth of these assertions is behind the time and should read up. Long hours and small wages are among the causes of panics and hard times. The trade union is unalterably opposed to both these evils. The merchant who expects to do a good business on a starvation rate of wages is on a par with the farmer who would expect a good crop without planting any seed. Intelligent storekeepers are beginning to realize that the question of their prosperity is, in a large measure, bound in the welfare of the wage-earning class. Whatever will advance the welfare of the one will just as certainly advance the welfare of the other also. Merchants and business men who are antagonistic to the trade union movement are antagonistic to their own best interests. There is no theory or sentiment about this; it is straight out and out matter of fact. Just think it out, you who are interested. Don't forget that in localities where labor is well organized wages are always higher than in those places where it is poorly organized. Which class would you prefer to do business with? The trade union and good wages go hand in hand. Candidly now, it don't need a sledge hammer to drive this home, does it?—*Industrial Banner.*

No Tariff on Japs.

Seven thousand laborers will leave Japan during the current year, under contract to work on the Hawaiian plantations. This is the result of permission given by the United States Government for the importation of the Japanese to the new island territory under the contract to assist in the cultivation of seven new large plantations. Thus while the state legislatures are giving bounties for the encouragement of the beet sugar industry in the United States, the national government promotes the prosecution of the sugar industry in Hawaii by permitting the contract labor system there. If the Hawaiian Islands are part of the United States, as we have repeatedly been told that they are, how can the contract labor law be suspended there? Is our imperialism gone so far that some one has the power to suspend the laws of Congress.—*Watertown Reunion.*

You Can Bet They Would.

Four hundred persons indulged in a riot at Philadelphia one day last month. They marched through a large building yelling and singing, breaking glassware and chairs, and stealing silverware. They took possession of an ice wagon and stole half of the load. They stopped a street car, rang up fares, cut the cords, and terrified the passengers. Four of the gang were arrested but the magistrate let them off without a fine.

They were not anarchists or labor agitators, but students of the University of Pennsylvania.

If a lot of striking workingmen should do the same acts they would either be shot or sent to prison.

Riches and rowdyism often go together—but they don't go to jail.—*Binghampton (N. Y.) Independent.*

Public Ownership of Public Enterprises.

There is just now an increasing tendency to public ownership and operation of public enterprises. Of the fifty largest cities of the United States, but nine now depend on private water works, these being San Francisco, New Orleans, Omaha, Denver, Indianapolis, New Haven, Paterson, Scranton, and Memphis. While about 200 cities and villages have changed from private to public ownership, only about twenty have returned from public to private ownership. Over half the changes to public ownership have been made since 1890, and only about one-third of the reverse changes within the same period. Gas plants are owned and operated by 168 English cities, 338 German cities, by Brussels and Amsterdam, and by eleven American cities. Electric lighting plants are owned and operated by nearly 300 American municipalities, by many English and Austrian cities, and by thirteen German cities. Fully one-third of the English street railways are publicly owned and operated, notably in Glasgow, Leeds, Sheffield and London, and but few expiring franchises are renewed.—*Self Culture.*

How to Become Rich.

The average person wishes to be rich. It is the dream of the average life. The poor worry over poverty and often chafe at the thought that they cannot be millionaires. Men with less education and with less brains than many who are struggling for their bread, count their accumulations by the millions, and the unfortunate are unable to understand it; and the rich, though often asked, never give the secret of becoming wealthy. In a recent magazine symposium a number of millionaires prescribe their rules by which fortunes are made. Epitomizing them, they are to be industrious, sober, honest, prompt and energetic. No one will doubt the positive necessity of these virtues in a successful life. But there are men in the almshouse who have practiced them all their lives; bankrupts have been governed by them; the man in the hovel may have always religiously regarded them, and millions upon millions, who are putting up the strongest fight to feed their families, learned these principles in their mothers' laps, and adopted them as a part of their existence.

Unless a man is born with a talent for accumulation he will never accumulate millions. It is as distinct a talent as is the oratorical, poetical or artistic talent. The rich man was born a financial sponge and he absorbs every dollar with which he comes in contact. He cannot help becoming rich.—*Exchange.*

What Would You Do?

Guilty, Judge, and I own the crime—
  I slipped away with a sack of flour
They nabbed me just in the nick of time—
  I'd have had it home in half an hour.
Only the constable on the hill
Knew that I must have jumped the bill
Knew as well as he could that I
Hadn't the money with which to buy.

"Larceny!" that's the proper word;
  There's never a crime but Law can name;
Only, I wonder if Law has heard
  That anyone but the thief is to blame?
Say, did the constable on the hill
Tell you the wheels of trade where still?
Tell you when work was dull or dead
The wife and child might go unfed?

Guilty, Judge—let the law be paid;
  But if you had children, four or five,
As pretty as God has ever made,
  And lacked the food to keep them alive;
Lacked the method but not the will
Their cries of hunger to stop and still—
And then saw oceans of food in view—
For God's sake, tell me, what would you do?

Say, if you had a wife whose heart
  Had fed your own for a score of years,
And never a moment walked apart
  From all of your griefs and hopes and fears;
And now in that faithful bosom had grown
A little life that was part your own,
And hunger harrowed them through and through—
For God's sake, tell me, what would you do?

Dollars by thousands stacked away—
  Harvests rotting in barn and shed—
Silks and ribbons and fine display—
  And children crying for lack of bread!
Wealth and Famine are hand in hand
Making the tour of a heart-sick land
Half of the country's future weal
Crushed by Plutocracy's selfish heel!

Guilty, Judge—and I own the crime,
  Put me in prison without delay—
Only—please work me double time,
  And send my family half the pay!
And tell my children if ever they ask—
That I was working my gloomy task,
Not for pleasure or money or gem—
But for the love that I had for them.

—WILL CARLETON.

Re-Winding the Clock.

There is and has been—and probably will continue to be—a very vociferous and persistent claim for a general reduction in the hours of labor. In many cases this is a humane and reasonable claim, there being physical reasons on the one side and some unrelenting economic pressure on the other. There is a limit to human endurance. It can wear out signing checks and it can tire digging coal. The laws of life insist on rest, and these laws, if evaded or denied, are swift and sure in their retribution. Labor crooks its spine and the slave of the office makes pop corn of his brain and nerves. Men are distorted, withered and scarred in the act of earning their bread and raising their babies; and others, by no means so rare as a third ear or a sixth finger, are subsisting on pills and stimulants to keep their grip on life and the rake that gathers the shekels. For all this, whether voluntary or involuntary, judgment sends along its invisible constable and its private hangman.

Aside from these considerations of a moral and humane kind, there is the economic law that insists on a pause in production before society is choked with more than it can eat or wear. This is a turn of the screw that reaches the heart through the thumb. In this age, perhaps more than in any other, reforms respond to the pocket, and as that is filled or emptied we turn over a new leaf or keep our nose on the same old page. The regulation of output, either by shorter hours or reduced force, is being recognized as a cardinal doctrine in the gospel of successful business. There has been considerable of diplomacy and the devil in the manipulation of an ingeniously arranged surplus. The wires have been laid for convenient and money making strikes, and while labor has been idle and hungry, the buzzard peeling its bones has fattened on its victim

Hence the shortening of the hours of labor on physical, commercial and protective grounds, is not a fad or a whim, or a demagogic spectre floating over the industrial situation. It is simply a logical sequence to improved conditions in which human rights are more distinctly defined and economic laws more broadly comprehended. The pressure on this matter will not decline. With all our talk of progress and civilization and the sweetened chimes being continually rung in the ears of the public on the fact that labor has more pie in its waistband and better clothes on its back than had our grandfathers who were unfortunate in being born at too early a date, there is sand yet left in the sugar and a dead fly in the pot of ointment. The gospel of working a man for all he is worth, and squeezing the lemon till it is dry, is by no means limited to a saw mill in the woods or a sweating shop in a back alley. We use a man until he is guilty of a white streak in his beard, and he goes the way of a lame mule and a spavined horse. In many cases the ingenuity of tapping the cocoanut is so sublimely fine that men are so placed in a series of pulleys and wheels that if he stops to straighten his back he is at once detected in the criminal act. He must spin with the wheel or call for his pay.

It is no surprise that under such conditions that a day's labor leaves a man nervously unstrung, or that disease of a nervous nature drive so many to the black bottle, the lunatic asylum and an early grave. Under these high pressure conditions the re-winding of the clock is becoming an increasing necessity. Six days' work is enough. As for the Sunday, it is slipping out of labor's fingers. Its God-given heritage is being nibbled by the rats. The Sunday work done in the country is increasing, and while men are squabbling about smaller matters, the greater is overlooked. Sunday rights are as yet a missing plank in industrial platforms. Put it there, for a lost Sunday to the man who toils in the office or the mill would be the great catastrophe of the century.—*Fred Woodrow in St. Louis Lumberman.*

Utopian Australasia.

So many criticisms are made against the Governments of Australia and New Zealand that I have thought it well to answer at some length those which seem to be most current upon the subject. As to the benefits which are obtained by the general population they may be summarized in a few words. Let me assume that I am a New Zealander. In that case I live in a country which is governed in the interests of the people, and not in the interest of monopolists, as England is largely governed in the interests of ground landlords; I live under an equitable system of taxation, the burden of which is in proportion, as far as possible, to the payable capacity of the taxpayer. If I am anxious to settle upon the land, I can rent or buy land on favorable terms from the Government. Owing to the existence of a vast number of freehold properties, I can be certain that no revolutionary measures will have any chance of acceptance, because so large a section of the population has a direct interest in the soil, and is likely to be conservative in the best sense of the word. As the owner of land or a leaseholder, assuming that I have carried out improvements upon my property, I can borrow money from the Government at a low rate of interest.

If I am an urban worker, I have the benefit of stringent laws which protect me from abuses, whether I work in a factory or in a shop. Whether I am an employer or a working man, I feel confident that there are not likely to be any violent disturbances in trade, because I am in a country in which, owing to the compulsory arbitration law, there has been no strike or lockout for a period of four years, and all industrial disputes have been amicably settled. If I want to insure my life, I go to the government, and I know that they can give me the best security. When I make my will, if I have no friend whom I can trust, or no friend whom I wish to trouble, I can put my property, with entire confidence, in the hands of the public trustee. Finally, if I am living as an upright citizen of my country, though a poor man, I need have no fear of a miserable old age, because, when I have reached sixty-five, the government will give a pension of 7 shillings a week, and in the meantime I shall save as much as possible, in order that my own modest means, as a supplement to the allowance that I shall receive, may enable me to obtain something beyond the mere necessaries of life.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

The Immigration Problem.

The large influx of immigrants who have been attracted to the United States by the reported prosperous condition of all lines of business is causing considerable alarm. The records of the Immigration Bureau develop the fact that there has been an immense increase in the number of immigrants admitted since the first of the year.

Compared with the first five months of 1898 this year shows a remarkable increase. Up to the first of June there had been about 34,000 more immigrants admitted than there were in the first five months of 1898. According to the statistics compiled by the Bureau of Immigration the following were the admissions during these five months in the two years of 1898 and 1899:

	1898.	1899.
January, . .	9,629	10,683
February, . .	11,727	14,478
March, . . .	25,516	29,704
April, . . .	34,074	40,276
May (1899 is estimated) . .	32,354	52,000

The increase in volume in immigration would not be alarming if it were composed of the most desirable class of European citizens. In a general way it may be said that the character of the immigrants landed nowadays is superior to that of the unrestricted immigration that came in a few years ago. Commissioner General Powderly states that the operation of the laws as they now exist has had a good effect, but they are far from perfect and should be amended so as to further sift out the bad from the desirable immigrants.

Of the 40,000 who landed in this country during April over 7,000 were Italians. There were also a great many Hungarians and Croatians. Of the latter quite a number were found to have been brought here in violation of the alien contract law and were turned back; nevertheless about 1,000 of a low class of laborers from Croatia have been admitted this year.

The increasing immigration will doubtless receive the attention of the next Congress. There are likely to be numerous amendments proposed to the present immigration laws. A sub-committee of the Industrial Commission, headed by Commissioner Farquhar, of New York, will devote considerable time this summer to examining the immigration question and will make a report to Congress at its next session.

Mr Farquhar says that the steamship companies ought to be compelled to make a closer examination of the class of immigrants they bring to this country.

Hunger and Cold.

While the music fell and rose,
While the dance reeled at its close
Where her round of costly woes,
Fashion strolled.
I beheld with shuddering fear
Wolves' eyes through the window peer—
Little dream they you are near,
Hunger and cold!

God has plans you must not spoil,
Some were made to starve and toil,
Some to share the wine and oil,
We are told.
Devil's theories are these,
Stifling love and hope and peace,
Framed your hideous lusts to please—
Hunger and cold.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Take up the White Man's Musket.

Take up the white man's musket,
The deadliest ones ye make;
Go drill your sons to use it,
And then, for Jesus' sake,
Send them with ammunition
To hunt these heathen wild,
Your new caught sullen people
On whom God never smiled.

Take up the white man's cannon,
The largest that ye cast,
Go put it on your warships,
The strongest ones and fast—
Speed them to heathen countries,
Seek out each farthest spot,
And save these sullen people,
With bibles and with shot.

DAVID P. PAGE.

The Missing Word.

Order, said the lawcourt;
Knowledge, said the school
Truth, said the wise man;
Pleasure, said the fool;
Love, said the maiden;
Beauty, said the page;
Freedom, said the dreamer
Home, said the sage;
Fame, said the soldier;
Equity, the seer;—
Spake my heart full sadly;
"The answer is not here."
Then within my bosom
Softly this I heard,
"Each heart holds the secret,
Kindness is the word."

—JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

What Is Our Motto?

What is our motto, Union men?
Let's gather as a host,
And make a plain one of our own.
Of which we all can boast.

Let hearts united be the shield
On which we base our claim;
And love protected be the vow
To which we all maintain.

Let hopes accord with feelings just;
Be prompt of wisdom's law;
In ev'ry thread of discontent
Let knowledge find the flaw.

Be resolute, of compact form;
Meet ev'ry question grave;
With common sense in full command
To wield our reasons brave.

Then onward march with steady step:
Give heed to nature's cry;
And while we course in harmony
The sternest foe defy.

What e'er our motto be, brave men,
I trust we shall agree
To rule and judge with sage men's will,
And set the toilers free.

In ev'ry hope that stretches out
To crave the mite we ask,
Let no deceit find cloak therein,
Or intervention mask.

But boldly, honestly, conform
To ev'ry true decree,
That answers in the work we set
Within our destiny.

We may not first a great result
Wring from a grasping hand,
But still a little tends to show
How much we may demand.

No metal's made of sterner stuff
Than Labor; called to bear
The brunt of toil and bitter strife,
She hails the martyr's share.

Think not of talents prone or lost—
We're here to act and do;
To stand before the conflict brought
And Labor's cause pursue.

Local 93, Wilkesbarre, Pa. JOHN H. FARRELL

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American Federation of Labor.

CONCLUSION.

V.

BY MORTON A. ALDRICH, PH. D.

ALTHOUGH the chief object of the foregoing account has been to give a clear picture of the working of the chief American labor organization, and through this, of the way of thinking of American workingmen, a few words as to the future may not be out of place. One feels diffident in assuming the role of prophet, especially in regard to such uncertain institutions as labor organizations; yet it is precisely the question of what part American labor organizations will play in the future which lends the chief interest to such an inquiry as this. For the immediate future, two questions are of first importance: Are American workingmen likely to become Socialists? and, will the Federation prove less ephemeral than the similar labor organizations which it has superseded?

The experience of Germany, France, Australia, and recently even of England, all point to a strong tendency among workingmen of these countries to unite in a workingmen's party based on the principles of socialism. The workmen of the United States, on the contrary, have been looking almost exclusively to trade union action as the chief means of improving their condition. I use the trade union action to include collective bargaining, the use of the union label, and the promotion of labor legislation, but to exclude the formation of a distinct workingmen's party.

The majority of trade union workmen have clearly refused to throw in their lot with the Socialist Labor Party. Believing with President Gompers that the trade union is the historic and natural form of working-class organization, they resist any such rival method of organization, certain to disrupt the unions. This feeling of resistance toward the Socialist Labor Party is intensified by the bitter opposition of the party leaders to the trade unions. The American workingman is above all things a "practical" man. He is little influenced by the theoretical considerations of socialism, and chooses that form of organization which will accomplish something for him at once. Trade unions prosper, then, because workmen believe that they produce immediate practical results in the shape of favorable legislation, shorter hours, and better pay.

On the other hand, the Socialist Labor Party represents a movement among a small minority of our workmen, less than one per cent. of the voters in the United States, in favor of Marxian socialism. A true estimate of the present status of socialism in the United States must also recognize the widespread, though vague, element of socialistic ways of thinking which is creeping into the minds of people who are by no means avowed socialists.

The most significant feature of the recent trade union movement is the rapidly increasing influence of socialism. It is true that socialists are still in a minority in the Federation; but before 1890 socialism was scarcely considered in the conventions, and the social philosophy on which the policy of the Federation was then based was much more akin to the individual philosophy of the American employer than to socialism. The increasing feeling of unrest among American workingmen has indeed begun to assume a political aspect which is expressed in certain demands of the Populist Party and of the Socialist Labor Party. Yet it can safely be said that the majority of workingmen of this generation will hold aloof from any socialist party for two reasons already mentioned. Some fear that such a party would weaken the influence of trade unions, and others are opposed on principle to any considerable extension of the functions of the state.

Any judgment of the future of the trade union movement in the United States, based on its past history, must be tempered by the consideration that in many trades the movement is still in an early stage of development. American trade unions have much greater obstacles to successful organization to overcome, than English trade unions to-day. The wide expanse of territory in the United States, the large number of American workmen who frequently move from place to place, the extreme race differences among the workmen—many of whom know nothing of working class organization—all make comprehensive trade union organization peculiarly difficult. In the face of such obstacles it is not surprising that the American trade union movement, as a whole, is still in an uncertain stage. These general difficulties, and also the existence of the powerful rival organization of the Knights of Labor, have retarded the growth of the American Federation of Labor.

There are several reasons why this Federation may endure. The continued success of the similar institution of the British Trade Union Congress since 1868, augurs favorably for the future of the Federation. In its early years the Federation followed the model of the Congress very closely, and like it, confined its activity to the promotion of labor legislation. As the Federation won the confidence of the trade unions, however, it gradually extended its activities in the endeavor to make itself more helpful, and therefore more indispensable to the unions. It did what it could to guide their development; it lent a hand in the administration of the boycott and of the union label;* it levied contributions for the support of the eight-hour strike of 1890; and it assumed the leadership of the eight-hour movement in the United States. While moderately extending its powers, the Federation has always used great caution, however, in first obtaining the general consent of the trade unions. Because of the greater scope of its activities, the Federation to day exercises a somewhat greater power of leadership than the British Trade Union Congress.

The form of organization of the American Federation of Labor is excellently adapted to a combination of national trade unions. In return for slight sacrifices—either of money contributions or of independence—from the unions, it renders great benefits. One can but admire the persistency with which the Federation has refused to swerve from its central purpose, the advancement of a more permanent unity in the trade union world. It has never extended its powers unduly, either by encroaching on the rights reserved to its units, or by involving itself in politics.

Another element of permanence in the Federation is the number of more experienced labor leaders in its councils. Some of these leaders have been men of great executive ability, such as Mr. Strasser who, as president of the Cigarmakers Union, built up in this union a system of insurance under which over three million dollars have been paid out in benefits. Experience has made most of these leaders relatively conservative, and they exercise a strong steadying influence on the development of the Federation. Largely owing to their influence, the Federation has avoided the three chief mistakes which led to the downfall of its predecessors,—secrecy of organization, over centralization of power, and political action.

The most hopeful sign for the future of the Federation, however, is the large degree in which it enjoys the confidence of the working class. Workmen naturally look to the organization which has already done much to bring order into the American trade union world, to advance the movement for shorter hours, and to secure important labor legislation, for similar help in the future. It is to the American Federation of Labor that many workmen also look for leadership and assistance in the difficult work of organizing unskilled and women workers, and of meeting the problem of the "unemployed." Its prospects of growth and success are hence good, even though not secured beyond peradventure, and it is likely to remain for a long time to come a factor of great weight in the industrial world.

JAMES J. JEFFRIES, the champion pugilist of the world, is a union man. He holds membership in Local No. 171, of the Boilermakers' Union, and will give his organization a couple of benefit exhibitions some time in August.

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* The trade union label is wholly of American origin. It was first discussed at the British Trade Union Congress in 1893.

Chinese Factory Girls.

A lady who has resided several years in China draws an attractive picture of the girls in the Chinese silk factories. She says they are the gayest and brightest of the native women workers. The factories are large, clean, carefully ventilated and well regulated. The girls are charmingly dressed in blue, with little decorated slippers, and smooth hair, decked with flowers, and silver-gilt or enamelled pins, and each has two mirrors, her hair brush and her tooth brush. How much these are prized is shown by the fact that their forfeiture is the punishment for misconduct. Some of the workers powder their faces, though many of the country women have cheeks of rosy pink. One factory at Sing Chang employs 900 native girls, with European foremen and a European general manager. The work begins at 5.30 A. M. There is a ten-minute rest for a light breakfast, which is taken by the hands at their working places. At 11 o'clock the work is laid aside an hour for dinner, which is eaten in a large room. The girls make common stock of their provisions. Each girl has at her side, while at work, a little teapot in a padded basket, and a tiny teacup. She drinks tea frequently without milk or sugar, and in small quantities. The working day is a trifle under nine hours. In one department where the cocoons are stripped of their outer covering, and dropped into separate baskets, according to their quality, the work is by the piece, and many women work only a few hours a day. Wages average about twelve cents a day. In the next department the sorting is more precise, and here the wages average eleven cents a day throughout the year. The spinning-room is a pretty sight with its row of blue robed girls. In preparing the cocoons for the spinner, each cocoon is brushed until the end of the thread appears. Six cocoon threads go to make the final filament, and each spinner works with thirty-six cocoons in a pan before her. The children here earn five cents a day, working from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., while the women earn about eight cents a day. In the finishing department there is the same attention to neatness of appearance as in the rest of the factory, the girls being scrupulously clean and tastefully dressed. Neatness is taken as an evidence of intelligence, and no slovenly girl could find a place in the filature. The last department of the factory is the packing room. Here the skeins are packed close, formed into square bundles, marked as to quality and wrapped in white cotton for shipment to the mills of Europe to be made into fabric.

ANOTHER indication that prosperity is returning and business increasing in the wood working machinery line, as well as all others, has been demonstrated by J. A. Fox & Egan Co, who are the largest manufacturers of all kinds of machinery for working wood, in the world, and whose works are located in Cincinnati, Ohio, building a large addition to their plant, and are now equipping it with the latest improved tools; not only are they doing this, but, taking effect May 1st, they raised the wages of their employees 10 per cent., and they did this without solicitation from their men. We believe that this is the best evidence of returning good times.

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London Letter.

BY THOMAS REECE.

WILLIAM McINTYRE, the general secretary of the Associated Carpenters and Joiners is a hale and hearty trade unionist of sixty. Naturally, as head of Scotland's national carpenter's organization he is a Scotsman, having been born and apprenticed in Maryshire, sometimes called Elgin, a small sparsely populated county in the north of Scotland. Trained as a joiner he commenced work at Inverness in 1860, when, with no trade unionism anywhere near, the average wages were three dollars for a sixty hour week. When the national Scottish movement started in 1861, McIntyre was deputed by the Inverness men to attend the convention at Edinburgh, which resulted in the formation of the Associated Society, launched, I believe, on November 1st in that year.

Ten branches were formed at the commencement, and McIntyre was made secretary of the Inverness branch. By 1870 the society had slowly and painfully climbed up to a membership of 3,585, a record of no mean difficulties in those parts and those days. McIntyre moved to Glasgow in that year, becoming soon afterwards secretary of the Glasgow branch, and eventually in 1893, general secretary of the whole organization. He has to stand for re-election every three years.

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The society had to see some ups and downs, especially with regard to membership The five years following 1870 were prosperous in the highest degree and the roll registered nearly seven thousand names. The decline which then set in persisted without much interruption until 1888, when the list was down to 3,833. Since then there has generally been an increase yearly. A year after Brother McIntyre stepped into the head office, the membership was 6,880, and after some years of good and persistent organization the record figure of 9,339 was touched when the last completed year of the society closed last October. The latest figures of all show that this increase is going on with still greater rapidity in 1899, the number of members on the books at the end of May being 9,875, and McIntyre has expressed the hope that before October at least 10,000 will be reached.

The income for the year ending October 31, 1898, was $76,490, and the expenditure $58,990, leaving $17,500 to be added to the reserve fund, making that over eighty thousand dollars. The society has a heavy pension list, seventy-two aged unionists taking altogether $5 750 during the year. Most of the pensions are $1.85 per week, when a few are down to $1.25 and 85 cents per week. This rather weighty list is largely caused by the fact that the Associated society at starting admitted members up to the age of fifty-five and gave pensions after ten and fifteen years membership. By degrees the age at which members can join the rank for superannuation has been lowered to forty and proposals are spoken of for lowering it still further.

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Probably the schemes which are on foot for the provision of government old age pensions will help the Associated Carpenters and other unions out of this difficulty. The proposed state schemes made the minimum age sixty-five usually, whereas the unions pay superannuation at fifty-five in most cases and sixty in the rest.

William McIntyre is antagonistic to the tendency of some trade-unionists to seek industrial aid in the way of shortening hours, etc., from Parliament. He cordially assents to the eight-hour day in principle, but looks to its being attained by direct action of the sturdy rank and file of the trade organizations. There are thirty branches of the Associated Society of Carpenters and Joiners in England, of which nine are located in London where they work in complete harmony with the Amalgamated and General Societies.

In Scotland wages and hours vary very much as they do in England, the situation of the locality being the determining feature. Until the late short strike at Glasgow the highest rate paid in bonnie Scotland was nineteen cents per hour; now it is twenty. From the Glasgow level rates run down to the inevitable twelve cents per hour in some rural districts. Inverness carpenters earn fifteen cents per hour and Elgin men get fourteen cents—low rates it is true, but considerably in advance of the old level.

The hours in Glasgow are fifty-one per week now and forty-five in winter, and these lengths of weeks are common throughout the country. Some of the low priced centers, however, work fifty-six and fifty-seven-hour weeks.

Throughout the United Kingdom trade continues good, one or two building booms in fact being in progress. Trade movements have been as numerous as ever. On May 2d, the carpenters and joiners at Cheltenham downed tools for an advance from fourteen to sixteen cents per hour. The dispute lasted nine days and was at last settled by arbitration, the mayor officiating as arbitrator. The men receive the advance in two bites—one cent now, and the other from next January.

At Newport, Monmouthshire, wages are advanced from sixteen to seventeen cents per hour; Chester, Harrogate, St. Anne's-on-Sea, and Worcester, achieve the same advance, nearly a thousand carpenters being thus benefited. Increases from fifteen to sixteen cents per hour have been won at Dewsbury, Wakefield and New Mills, affecting 250 men. At Norwich and Torquay wages rose from fourteen to fifteen cents per hour, 200 men participating. The carpenters and joiners of Barnstaple, who have been getting only ten and one-half cents per hour, will in future receive eleven cents and from next March twelve cents. There are other examples too, but these serve, I think, to give an understandable impression of the way the level of wages is being forced continuously up on this side. At Dewsbury, Chester and Worcester the hours have been decreased simultaneously with the raise in wages.

The building trades crisis has blown over. The masters, thinking better of matters have not inaugurated a lock-out which would have done them incredible harm.

Wanted—A New Declaration of Independence.

THE nineteenth century opened on this continent with the political rights of the people as safely protected as it was possible they could be protected, even under all the favorable circumstances then prevailing. When the Constitution was adopted Thomas Jefferson was abroad; but that sagacious friend of civil liberty even then perceived that, without a satisfactory declaration of principles regarding individual liberty the thing would be a fraud. He saw, too, that the courts created under that Constitution contained the germ of danger to the people's liberty. But through his matchless zeal and energy most of these dangers were removed, and except in the case of the Federal judiciary alone he compelled acquiescence on the part of the monarchist faction in the principle of the election of judges by the people. He foresaw government by injunction; but his warnings were unheeded and he was powerless to kill it in the evil of its infancy.

So far, then, as the political rights of the American people are concerned, Thomas Jefferson, through his Declaration of American Independence, through his insistance on amendments to the Federal Constitution, through his antagonism of the imperialist schemes of Hamilton, through his magnificent battle against the alien and sedition laws, through the Kentucky resolutions and through the whole course of his administration of the government of his country and his influence throughout his long life, safeguarded those rights and set an example to the world which has been all-powerful in compelling kings and princes to show some concern for their own safety and for the rights of the masses whom they had held in subjection.

But a new era has come on the world with the dawning of the twentieth century. It is not the political rights of the people that now require the championship of some inspired genius like Jefferson. The danger to their liberties rests in the vast commercial and industrial development of the century, which has followed upon the adoption of the American Constitution.

Through the all-powerful influence of capital the effort is never-ceasing to forge for the limbs of the people industrial fetters infinitely more degrading than those which bound the limbs of the negroes before the war. All the agencies of the government have been prostituted through our plutocratic class. The material resources of the commonwealth have been seized by them. The social well-springs of American life have suffered pollution by them. The industries of the country, the sources of public and private wealth and all the necessaries to human subsistence have been dammed up by them for their own enrichment. Extravagance, personal immorality, contempt for law and social equality represent the example which they have set American society. The vulgar, brutal hordes of wealth contribute nothing to the nation's elevation. Such occupations as they follow, such enjoyments as they seek, indicate at once the absence of all spiritual things and all intellectual attainments among their members. The greater part of the lives of those of them who are not actively engaged in the plunder and prostitution of American society, is spent in other lands, where their wealth may cause to be bestowed upon them the open adulation and degrading sycophancy which it is not the custom as yet among their own country men and women to bestow upon them. But for the unbending and contemptuous hostility of the toiling American masses who have banded themselves together for their own protection, they would long since have secured here the debasement of the people which prevails in the older lands to which they take their flight periodically.

Standing upon the threshold of the twentieth century, the prayer should go up to God from the American people for the formulation of a new Declaration of American Independence and for the appearance of a man sublimely endowed as was Jefferson, to lead the masses to the realization of that measure of industrial freedom without which it is easy to foresee the appearance of the American Republic on the road toward moral and physical ruin, which every ancient race has trod that has suffered its people to be disinherited by the remorseless greed of a plutocracy.—*Minnesota Union Advocate.*

THE plumbers in North Adams, Mass., now work only nine hours a day, and on Saturdays eight hours make a day's work. The journeymen asked for this some time ago, and the master plumbers granted the request. The new rule took effect on July 1st.

A Rule for Tapering Shafts.

BY L. G. KEYES, KANSAS CITY, MO

THE following arithmo geometrical explanations are offered in reply to "Unknown," of Philadelphia, whose request appeared in the February issue, and also for the benefit of others who may be interested.

It may be well, however, to illustrate the principles drawn from geometry for dividing plane figures before attempting to divide the contents of a pyramid or the frustum of a pyramid.

In plane geometry the principles of similar figures are clearly explained; they are as follows:

1. The areas of all similar figures are to each other as the squares of their corresponding sides.

2. Hence, the corresponding sides of similar figures are to each other as the square roots of their areas.

In other words. 1. The areas of two similar figures are to each other (have the same ratio) as the squares of any two like lines, as sides, diameters, radii or any other like lines.

Hence, the like lines of two similar figures are to each other (have the same ratio) as the square roots of their areas.

Circles are similar figures, also squares, hexagons, octagons, etc.

Squares may be reduced or enlarged any required number of times. One half the diagonal of a square equals the side of another square of one-half its area.

Hence, the diagonal of a square equals the side of another square of twice its area.

The area of a triangle is found by multiplying the base by one-half the perpendicular height.

In order to present these principles in as clear light as possible, we have drawn Fig. 1, which illustrates a celebrated problem in proportion.

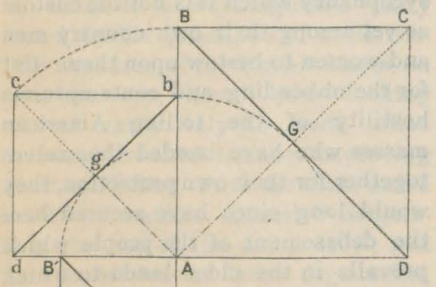


Fig. 1.

A B =	14.1421356	Inches
B D =	20.	"
A b = A G =	10.	"
b d = A B =	14.1421356	"
B'H = A g =	7.0710678	"
H I = B'H =	7.0710678	"
B' I = A b =	10.	"

Triangle B A d = B A D in Fig. 2.
" B'H I = B H I " " 2. "

In Fig. 1 let the square A, B, C, D represent a piece of board containing 200 square inches, the sides of which must be reduced so as to leave a square board one-half its present size.

The sides of this square must also be reduced so as to leave a square board one-half its size; that is, the area of the third square must equal one-fourth the area of the square A, B, C. D.

The following comparative dimensions of Fig. 1 are given for the benefit of those who may wish to learn the principles of proportions as applied to squares.

A right angled triangle in the form of one-half of a square may readily be divided into two equal parts by a line drawn parallel to its base, as shown in a graphic manner in Fig 2.

Plain triangles of any form may be divided into any required number of parts by lines parallel to their base.

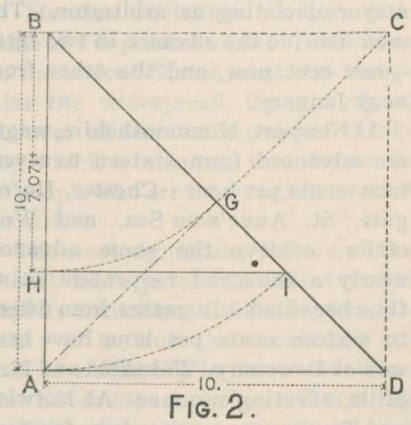


Fig. 2.

To illustrate: Let Fig. 3 represent three triangles of different form, and having an area of 25 square inches each, which we wish to divide into two equal parts by a line H, I, drawn parallel to A, D, as produced to D'. To locate the line H, I, we square the height and divide by two, and then extract the square root of the quotient to find the height of a triangle of the same shape as the triangle to be divided, but containing only one-half its area.

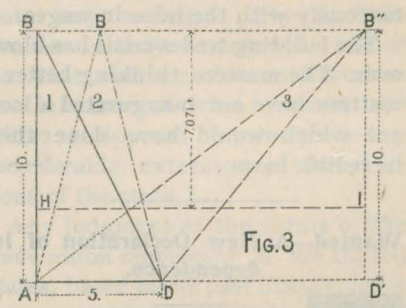


Fig. 3

Thus, 10 multiplied by 10 equals 100, 100 divided by 2 equals 50. The square root of 50 equals 7.071 + and locates the line H, I, as also shown at Fig. 2.

By dividing 100 by 4 and extracting the square root of the quotient, we could ascertain the height of a triangle of the same shape, but containing only one-fourth the area of those shown at Fig. 3.

Any other portion of the triangle may be found in a similar manner.

TAPERING SHAFTS.

If a tapering shaft is cut in two by a plane parallel to its base, the edges and height are divided proportionally, and the section cut off has the same shape that the shaft had before it was cut in two.

The principles of similar volumes derived from solid geometry, are as follows:

1. Similar volumes are to each other as the cubes of their corresponding sides.

2. Hence the corresponding sides of similar volumes are to each other as the cube roots of their volumes.

That is, 1. The contents (solidity) of two similar volumes are to each other (have the same ratio) as the cubes of any two like lines as altitude, length, width or any other like lines or dimensions.

2. Hence the like lines or dimensions of two similar volumes are to each other (have the same ratio) as the cube roots of their contents.

The volume of any pyramid or cone, right or oblique, regular or irregular, is equal to area of base multiplied by one-third of its perpendicular height.

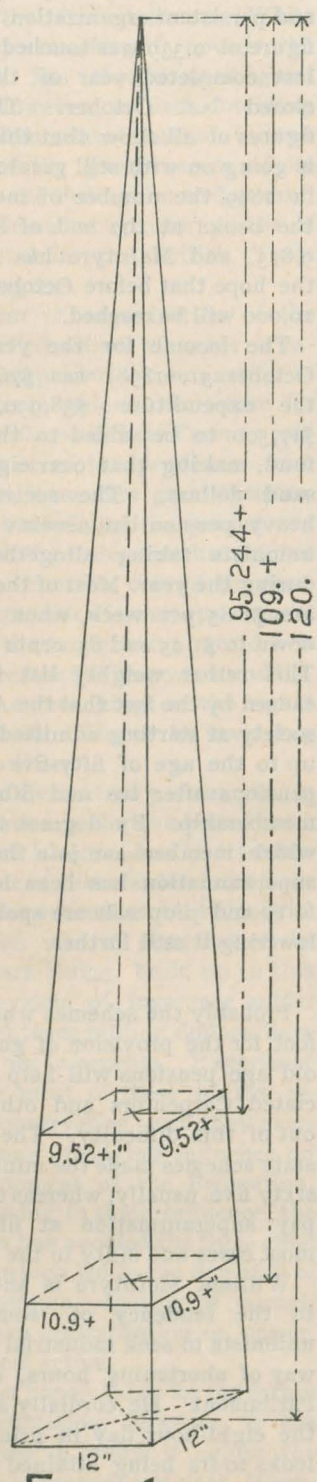


Fig. 4.

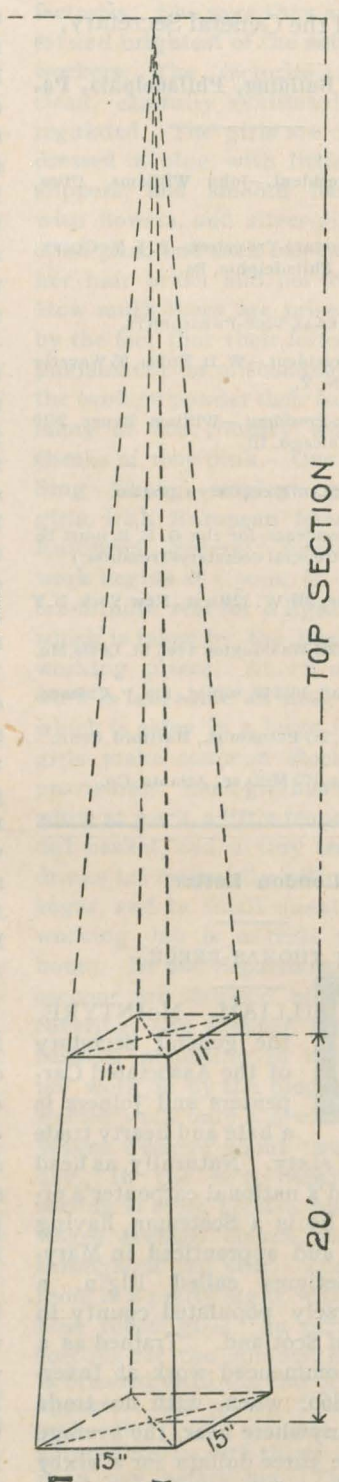


Fig. 5.

Let Fig. 4 represent a pyramid 12 inches square on its base and having an altitude (perpendicular height) of 120 inches, which is required to be divided equally by a plane parallel to its base.

The ordinary way of solving this problem would be to cube the height and divide by two and find the cube root of the quotient, which will equal the height of a pyramid of the same shape, but containing only one-half its volume.

Thus the cube of 120 is 1,728,000. This divided by two equals 864,000. The cube root of 864,000 equals 95,-244 + which gives the height of top section of the pyramid.

To prove the accuracy of this rule, we will first find the number of cubic inches contained in the pyramid that was to be divided. The base of the pyramid being 12 inches square its area equals 144 square inches. The height is 120 inches, which, divided by 3 equals 40 inches.

Now, by multiplying 144 by 40 we find the pyramid to contain 5,760 cubic inches.

The side of base of the pyramid being one-tenth its height, we find the side of base of top section by dividing its height by ten. Thus, 95.244 + divided by ten equals 95 244 +. This multiplied by itself shows the area of base of top section to equal 90.7143 square inches.

One-third the height equals 31.748 inches, and this multiplied by the area gives practically 2,880 cubic inches and equals the contents of the top section. It equals one-half the contents of the pyramid.

We trust "Unknown" may be able to apply the above rule and prove its accuracy.

Now, by passing another plane through the pyramid, parallel to its base, and so that the top section will contain three-fourths of the contents instead of one-half, as before, we would evidently divide the lower half (the frustum) of the pyramid into two equal parts.

We may ascertain the height and cubic contents of this section by finding the number equal to three-fourths the cube of 120 and taking the cube root of this number.

The cube of 120 is 1.728,000. This multiplied by three and the product divided by four equals 1.298,000. The cube root of 1.298,000 is 109.0272 and

gives the height of the top section. Now, by dividing this height by ten, we find the side of its base to equal 10 90272. By squaring this number we find the base of this section has an area of 118 8694 square inches, which multiplied by one-third the height of this section, shows it to contain practically 4.320 cubic inches, and equals three-fourths the contents of the pyramid.

NOTE.—If it was required to cut off one-third, one-fifth or one-seventh of the contents of the pyramid instead of one-half or three-fourths, we would divide the cube by three, five or seven and find the cube root of the quotient, which would equal the height of top section to be cut off.

To find the height of top section of any pyramid or cone when the height and form of the frustum are known.

Fig. 5 is not drawn to scale, but we may let the full lines represent a tapering timber of the following dimensions: Length 20 feet, by 15 inches square at one end and 11 inches square at the other, the ends being parallel with each other.

To simplify the operation, we let x represent the height of top section, and its height is found by proportion as follows:

Operation.

(1)

$$X : 11 :: X + 20 : 15,$$

$$\frac{11}{20}$$

$$\frac{20}{220.}$$

(2)

$$11X + 220 = 15X,$$

$$\frac{11X}{220 = 4X,}$$

$$X = 55 = \text{TOP SECTION}.$$

By this method of proportion "Unknown" can find the top section to complete a pyramid of his second figure, and then cube, divide, and find the cube root as before explained.

Pearl Producing.

About twenty years ago an Italian named Comba began experiments in the raising of pearl oysters in a tank and the production of pearls by the method, now well known, of inserting some foreign substance beneath the shell. Several years elapsed and good results were obtained. In 1884 eleven oysters were opened and found to contain thirty-nine pearls. These results and the ease with which the oysters multiply, have led to the establishment of beds in the southwestern coast of Italy. Ten thousand oysters are to be laid down, of which 500 are to be exempted from pearl producing so that the supply of oysters will not fail. As each oyster lays at least 600,000 eggs, it is expected that in seven years' time there will be 2,000,000 oysters in the beds, and if the experiment is a success the shells will be worth $1,500,000.

The Application of Geometrical Principles in Handrail Construction.

II

BY MORRIS WILLIAMS, SCRANTON.

FIG. 8 is a geometrical drawing of the prism, or block, shown in perspective in Fig. 1 of our preceding article, o, a, b, c being the base; b' c' the oblique sectional cut line across the block. Our problem is to find the correct form of the section. Draw the lines b', a', and c', o', square to the oblique cut line b', c', make both lines equal in length to the side of the base, connect a', o', thus forming the oblong figure b', a', o', c', which is the correct form of the section.

In Fig. 1 this kind of section is shown at o, a, b, c. In Fig. 6 the center line of the rail is shown resting on the same kind of section when in position, and in Fig. 7 the wreath piece is shown in the same position winding along the section from point o to point b.

If Fig. 8 is folded on the line b, c, (on x, y) and again on the sectional cut line b', c', the points a' and o' of the section will be perpendicular to the points o, a of the plan or base.

This folding process is clearly shown in Fig. 11, the reference letters in both figures being the same.

The peculiarity of this section is, as we have stated before, that it is the production of a cut made across the prism in one direction only: note the figures 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11, which clearly illustrate our meaning.

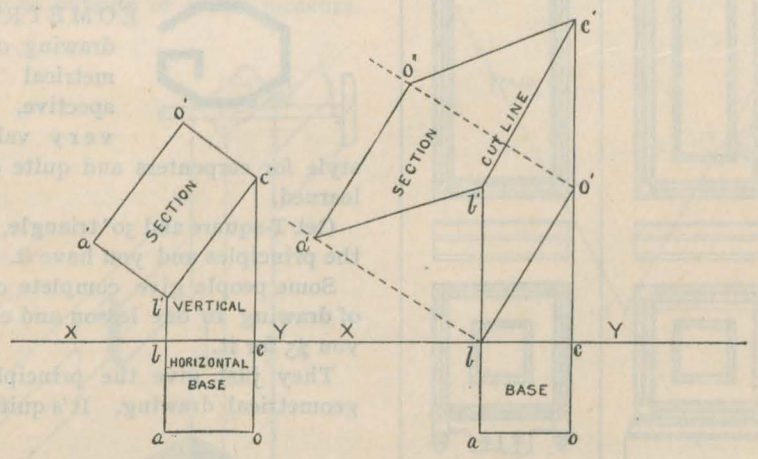


FIG. 8

FIG. 9

When this kind of section is met with in handrail construction, such as is usually the case in level landing stairways, and always at top and bottom when the rail is ramped to meet the newel, the simple method shown in Fig. 8 will unfold it.

In Fig. 9 we show a method to unfold a section of a block when cut oblique transversely; h, y, the cut is inclined to every side of the block.

The perspective view of this block is shown in Fig. 2, the outlines of the sectional cut transversely to all of its sides is shown at o, a, b, c.

Returning to Fig. 9, the lines o, a; a, b; b, c; c, o, are the outlines of the base of the block; the line b', c', is the oblique cut line through the side of the block, shown at b, c, on base, and is perpendicular to c, b, when in position and folded as in Fig. 12.

To unfold the section of Fig. 9 draw b, o', parallel to b', c', and square to b, o', draw the two dotted lines b, a', and o', o''; from c', with the length of c' b' (*which is one side of the section*) cut o', o'', in o''; from b', with the same length cut the line b, a', in a'; connect c', o''; o'', a'; a', b', which is the correct form of the section.

If this figure is folded on the lines b, c, and b', c', as was done with Fig. 8, and shown in perspective in Fig. 11, we obtain Fig. 12; all reference letters in both figures being the same.

We have now shown how to unfold two different kinds of sections; and we may say here, that these two when thoroughly mastered, will cover the whole ground of sections made use of in handrail construction; inasmuch that all the other sections are merely modifications of these two; and it follows that once these are understood the greatest difficulty in handrailing is overcome.

To show the relation of unfolding sections of solids to the formation of face molds, we have to refer to Fig. 10, which shows the process of obtaining the face mold for a rail lying in a plane inclined in one direction to the side of a block such as is shown in Fig 4 and in perspective in Fig. 11, the rail when finished and in position is shown in Fig. 7. Let o, a, b; c, be the base of the block and a, c, the plan of the rail.

The rail is to be raised from point c, to point c', draw c', b', parallel to c, b, and b, b', parallel to c, c'. From b, as center describe the arc a, w, a', cutting the ground line x, y, in a'; we thus revolve the tangent a, b, of the plan to the ground line x, y; connect a', b', which is the inclination of the section in one direction through the block; the line b', c', showing the block to be cut level in the other direction.

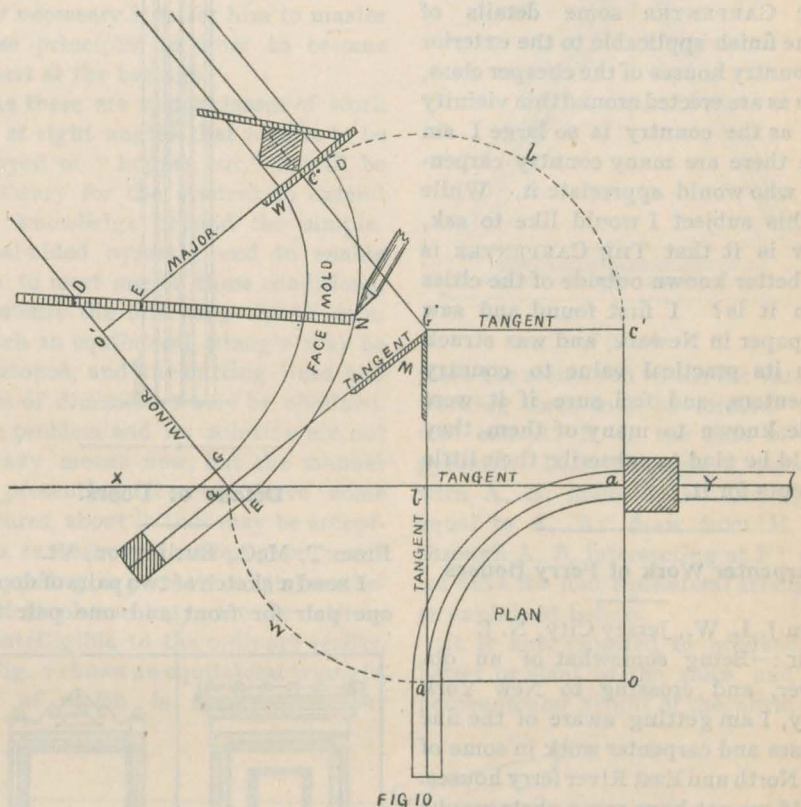


FIG 10

From b' as centre with the radius $b'c'$ describe the arc c', f, c''; square from the inclined line a', b' draw a', o' and b', c'' connect c'', and o', the oblong figure a', o', c'', b' thus formed will be the section.

To draw the *face mold* from point a' mark a distance as at e and g, each equal in length to half the width of the rail on plan; from point c'' mark a distance on each side equal to b', w taken from the bevel m.

To find the curves of the face mold we have to find the axis of the ellipsis that constitutes them. For the outside curve the line o', d will be the major axis, and the line o, e the minor. By transferring the lengths of the axis to a straight edge as shown at e and d and keeping e on the major, and d on

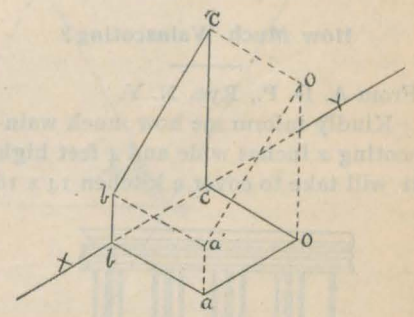


FIG. 11

the minor, we obtain the point z which is a point in the outside curve of the mold; any other point may be obtained by shifting the straight edge to other positions, but the points e and d must be kept on the axis.

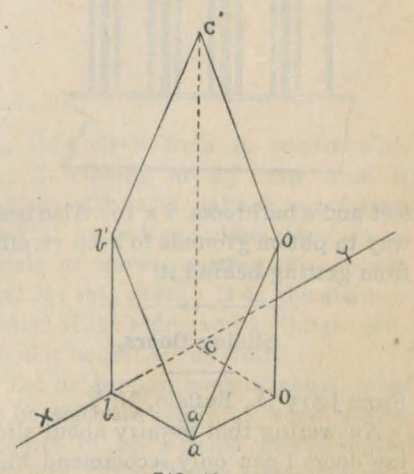


FIG. 12

The inside curve may be found in the same manner.

A square section of the rail is shown at point c'' also the application of the bevel which will be fully explained in future articles.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

Frame Finish.

From W. C. K, Rockaway, N. Y.

I should like to see published in THE CARPENTER some details of frame finish applicable to the exterior of country houses of the cheaper class, such as are erected around this vicinity and as the country is so large I am sure there are many country carpenters who would appreciate it. While on this subject I would like to ask, How is it that THE CARPENTER is not better known outside of the cities than it is? I first found and saw the paper in Newark, and was struck with its practical value to country carpenters, and feel sure if it were made known to many of them they would be glad to subscribe their little 50 cents for it.

Carpenter Work of Ferry Houses

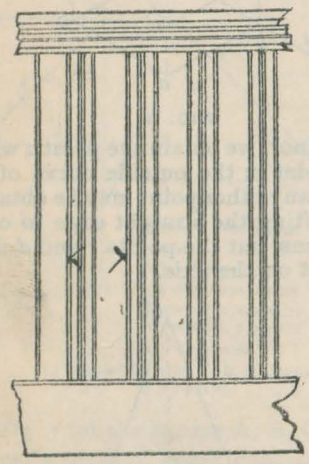
From J. L. W., Jersey City, N. J.

Sir :—Being somewhat of an observer, and crossing to New York daily, I am getting aware of the fine trusses and carpenter work in some of the North and East River ferry houses. Could we not have some photographs and details? All the papers are photographing now, and it would add to the paper so much.

How Much Wainscoting?

From A. D. P., Rye, N. Y.

Kindly inform me how much wainscoting 2 inches wide and 4 feet high it will take to cover a kitchen 14 x 16

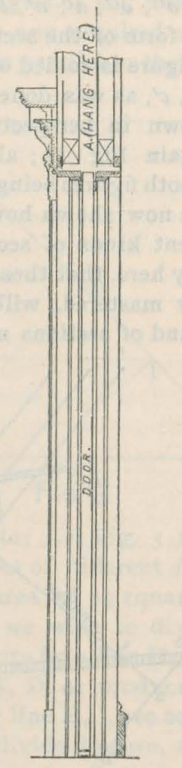


feet and a bathroom 6 x 10. Also best way to put on grounds to keep vermin from getting behind it.

Sliding Doors.

From Jerry D., Buffalo, N. Y.

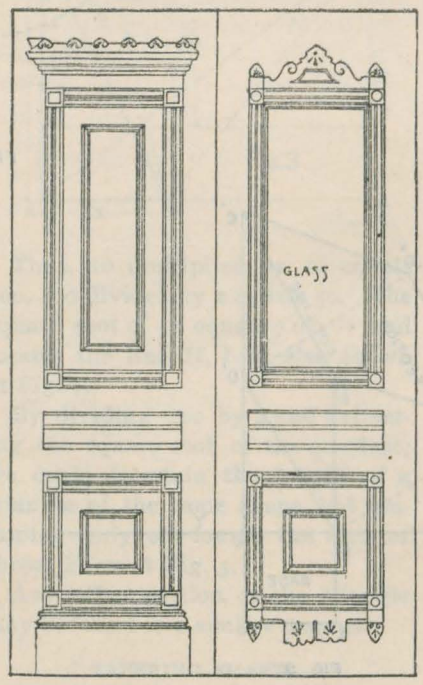
Answering that inquiry about sliding doors I can only recommend him to consult the advertising columns of the CARPENTER, for the best sliding door hanger, and then regulate the doors by raising or lowering each door to suit the settlement of the floor. I send a section of a double studded partition for doors of this class which may help him. Sliding doors are best hung from above, the track is no longer used.



Details of Doors.

From T. McC., Burlington, Vt.

I send a sketch of two pairs of doors, one pair for front and one pair for



vestibule. I want to make these home in my own time if some carpenter will give me the details of their make-up. For 4-foot openings, 7 feet high, 1¾ inches thickness of doors.

Iron Smoke Pipe Through a Roof.

The only curve that will stand above a circle when projected to an incline plane is the ellipse. It follows that "hurry up" may find the size and outlines of a hole that will closely fit an iron boiler pipe projected through a roof of 60 degrees pitch by merely finding the minor and major axis of the same.

The minor axis will be the diameter of the pipe, namely, 16 inches.

To find the major, draw the line 4 3 5 to an angle of 60 degrees as shown in Fig. 1. The length 4 5 will be the major axis and point 3 will be the center of the ellipse.

Complete the periphery of the ellipse as shown in Fig. 2, which will

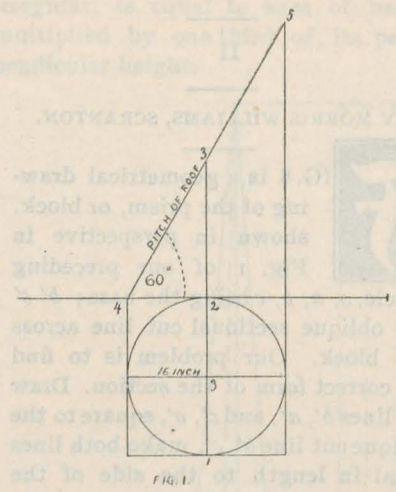


FIG. 1.

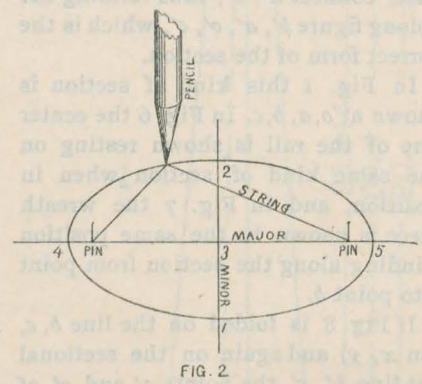


FIG. 2.

be the size and outline of the hole on the roof.

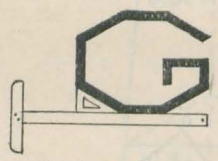
MORRIS WILLIAMS.

Scranton, Pa.

Drawing Lesson No. 3.

BY D. L. STODDARD.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING

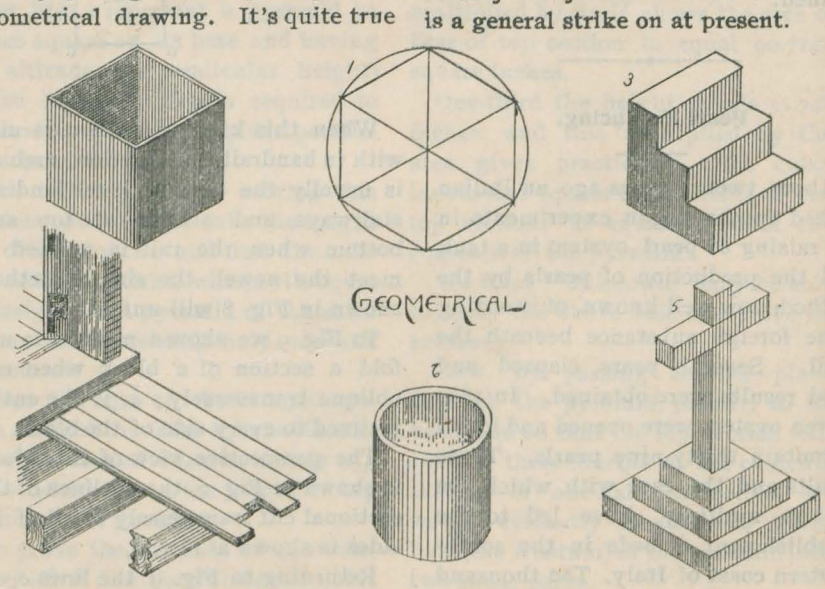


EOMETRICAL drawing, or isometrical perspective, is a very valuable style for carpenters and quite easily learned.

Get T-square and 30° triangle, learn the principles and you have it.

Some people give complete course of drawing in one lesson and charge you $5 for it.

They just give the principles of geometrical drawing. It's quite true



it is complete, for when a person understands the principle they can draw almost anything.

I had intended to treat this subject at some length, but as our friend Wood has recently covered it so nicely, I need not dwell upon it, and will elaborate more on some other subject.

Stay Away From.

DENVER, Col., is crowded with carpenters and other mechanics at present and building operations are almost at a standstill.

HELENA, Montana.—The city is crowded with unemployed. Give no heed to advertisements calling for carpenters and joiners.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Carpenters are urged to keep away from this section, as it is overrun with idle men representing all branches of the building trades.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. Give no heed to newspaper stories of a great demand and high wages for carpenters in this city and in St. Paul. Many idle men at both places.

BUTTE, Mont.—Working men are warned to steer clear of this place. The cost of living is very high, and there are plenty of idle men in this section of the country.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—Carpenters and joiners are requested to stay away from this territory as it is crowded with idle men. The wages paid are small and the hours of labor are long.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Carpenters are requested to stay away from this city. Do not be misled by boom articles in the newspapers. Very little building being done and plenty of idle men around.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—Mechanics of all kinds are walking the streets in idleness here. Give no heed to news dispatches calling for carpenters and others to come to Colorado Springs.

SCRANTON, Pa.—Work has stopped on all building operations in this city, except on those where the contractors have granted the demands of the union men. Carpenters are advised to stay away from Scranton. There is a general strike on at present.

THE plumbers of Hartford, Conn., asked for an eight-hour day and $3 as minimum wages. The employers agreed to the former. They finally agreed on eight hours for a day's work, double price for all overtime and holidays, to go into effect September 1, when an agreement for one year will be signed.

The Construction of a Large Roof for a Studio.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

THOUGH it may be truly said that the practice of scientific carpentry is now very rare, yet in many modern structures there are still to be found some splendid specimens of unusual design of construction.

To illustrate this I would suggest that all readers of THE CARPENTER, especially those who reside in localities where timber is mostly used in the construction of buildings, should send to the editor any unusual form which they may observe, as it is only by this means we are enabled to transmit to each other new ideas and methods. With this view I set the following roof before all readers:

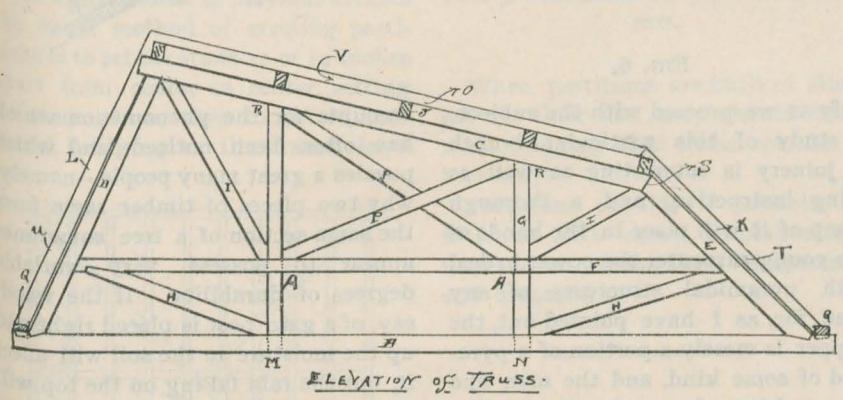


FIG. 1.

Fig. 1 of the engravings gives a side elevation of one of the completed trusses, showing its main details. B is a lower chord or tie beam running across the house from wall to wall, being supported at M and N by heavy 12 x 12 inch columns of wood. C is an upper chord in compression of the same size as B, which is in tension. D is the sloping rafter on the north side of very steep pitch to receive the full effect of the northern light which is essential in order to obtain the very best working light underneath. As every carpenter knows the value of the northern light in filing saws and so forth, I need not go into lengthy explanation as to why this side of the roof is so high and the pitch so steep. E is the principal rafter on the south side of the roof set at an angle of about 45° in order to gain the full benefit of the southern light in bringing out artistic effects in paintings, statuary, etc , and here I would state that photograph galleries, usually on the top stories of buildings, have the roof constructed of this form so as to obtain the best lights and shadows on the man or woman beneath when having his or her picture taken, for the true photographer, if he be an artist, always strives for the most artistic effects of light and shade, especially on the features.

From this short explanation any one can see why roofs for lighting are thus constructed.

Referring again to Fig. 1 it will be noticed that a special form of bracing is introduced, to properly support the great weight of glass in the roof, and to stiffen it sufficiently to resist wind pressure. H, H; I, I, and P, P, being mortised and tenoned tightly in at the angles to carry the strain all down to the posts and columns. The joints marked A were halved together and those at M, N and R, R were dowelled as was the abutting joint S. Q and Q are the two longitudinal wall plates,

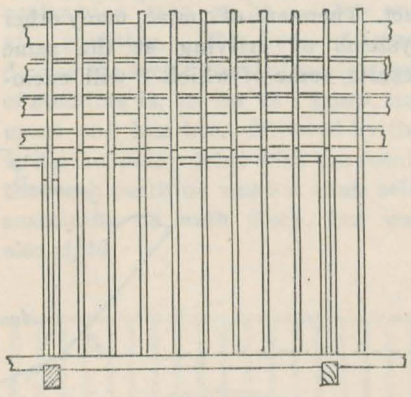


FIG. 2.

which carry the rafters T and U; the deck or top rafter V, resting on and nailed to the longitudinal purlieus J. On account of the great height of this roof, the north principal rafters D being 20 feet long, it will be seen that there was ample room for studios in its interior, the trusses being spaced 15 feet apart. The span over all, from outside to outside of walls, measure

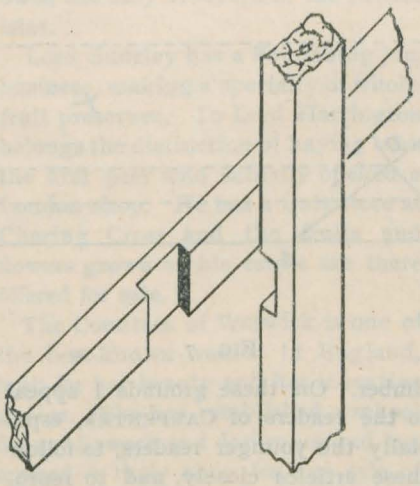


FIG 3.

50 feet; lower chord, 12 x 14; principal rafters, 12 x 12; braces, 10 x 12; plates, 6 x 8; purlins, 8 x 14, so that it will be seen that it is an unusual roof. The rafters were arranged for receiving the glass with a groove to carry off all condensated water or possible leakage from rain.

GEN. LEW WALLACE, author of "Ben Hur," discussing trusts and their effect upon the people recently, made this significant remark: "The only hope in the future of action by the authorities is the organization of all laboring men"

THE whole of the burglars in the United Kingdom steal less than one millionaire.—*Ben Tillett.*

Bevels, Splays and Hopper Cuts.—II.

BY FRED T. HODGSON.

IN a previous paper I explained the method of developing a pyramid, and how a practical example could be produced from card-board so that a thorough knowledge of the principles involved in the constructions of the figure might easily be obtained. Hoppers, hip roofs, roofs with valleys and similar works, contain within themselves certain of the principles that are necessary in the construction of a pyramid, so the student will see how necessary it is for him to master these principles in order to become expert at the basings.

As there are many classes of work not at right angles that require to be splayed or "hopper cut," it will be necessary for the student to extend his knowledge beyond the simple, equal-sided pyramid, and to enable him to meet one of these conditions, I submit the following figure from which an equilateral triangle may be developed, and the cutting lines and lines of dimensions may be obtained. The problem and its solution are not by any means new, but the manner of presenting it may have some features about it that may be acceptable, as most explanations given are so wrapped up in geometrical and mathematical phraseology as to be entirely unintelligible to the ordinary reader.

Fig. 3 shows an equilateral triangle, out of which is constructed four smaller equilateral triangles, each being one-fourth the size of the main figure, and containing exactly one-fourth the area. The distances between the three points, H, L, F, being bisected at A, B, C, and lines drawn connecting these three points (A, B, C,) we have the divisions sought, each of which forms an equilateral triangle one-fourth the size of the main figure. It will be observed that any of the triangles forms a base for a pyramid having three sides only. To demonstrate this, paste the main figure on a piece of cardboard, then cut it clean through on the lines L, F, H, after which slightly cut the lines A, B, C, so that the figure may be folded without breaking the card-board away altogether. Fold the board until the points F, H, L, come together at the top, when it will be seen we have a solid pyramid having four equilateral sides, one side of which is always the base. Any one of the sides may be made the base at the will of the student, for, as I have shown, the equilateral triangles are equal to each other.

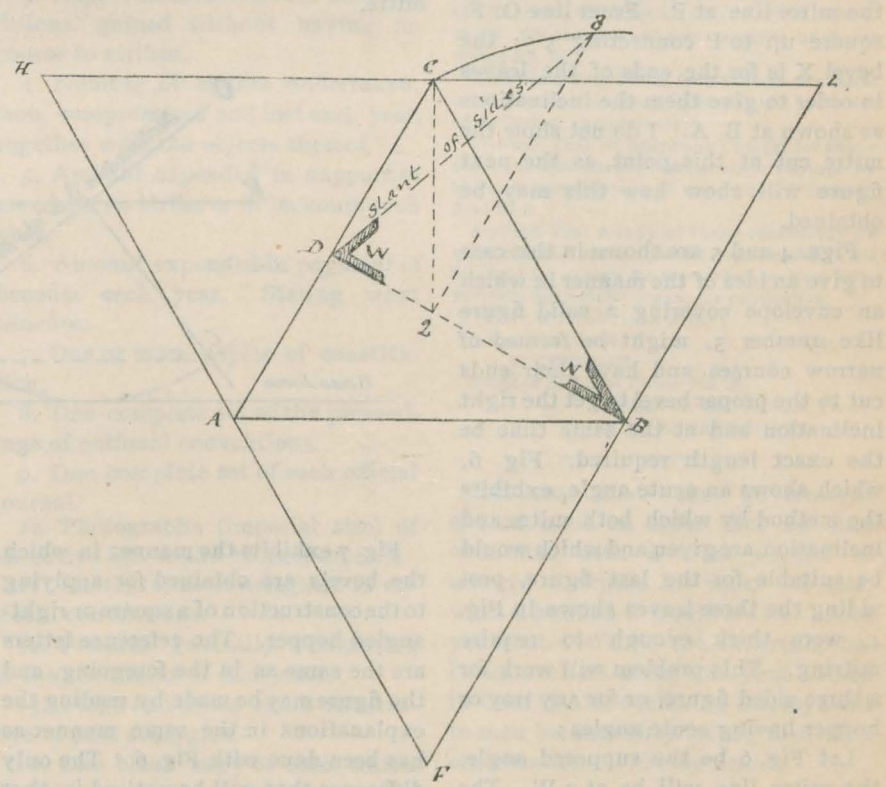


FIG. 3

Replace the figure in its original position and I will endeavor to make

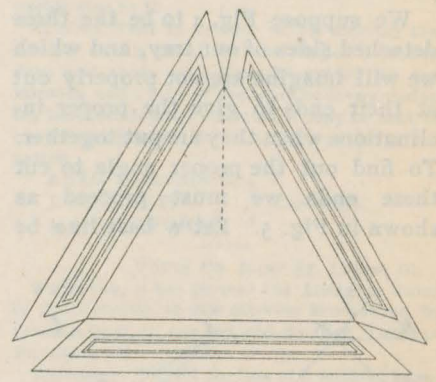


FIG. 4.

plain the manner in which the various working lines may be formed. We will call A, B, C, the base of the pyramid. Draw through C, parallel with A, B; make C, H, and C, L, equal to A, B; draw from H, L, through A, B, intersecting at F; and we have the four equilateral triangles as explained before.

It is now required to produce the batter or slant of the sides, and the perpendicular height of the work. To do this, draw from B, square with A, B, cutting at 2; draw from it square with D, B; take B as a centre, and C as radius; draw the arc of circle as shown, cutting at 3; join it and D; this gives 3 D as the slant or batter of the sides, and 23 the perpendicular height of the work.

Let us suppose each of these sides to be separate pieces of wood, which require to be mitered at the angles A, B, C. The lower edges forming the base, must be worked to the bevel W, which will allow the edge to stand on the floor or other footing with a bearing of its whole width.

(*Continued on page 14.*)

In the mitres or bevels at the angles, use the bevel shown at N, which must be applied on the edge that has been beveled off to W. These lines are easily obtained, and this method of obtaining them is the simplest known.

Having fully described a practical method of developing a three sided equilateral triangle with base, it will now be in order to make use of this knowledge in forming a tray having three sides, and being a portion of the envelope of the figure we have just worked out.

We suppose Fig. 4 to be the three detached sides of our tray, and which we will imagine are not properly cut at their ends to give the proper inclinations when they are put together. To find out the proper angle to cut these ends we must proceed as shown in Fig. 5. Let a base line be

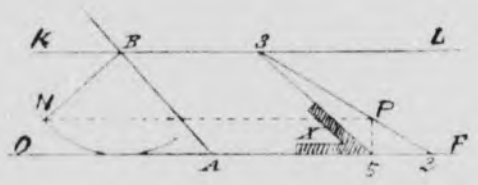


FIG. 5.

drawn—O, F, then parallel with this line, another K, L. Make 2, 3, the mitre line and B, A the line of inclination. Take B for a centre, with radius touching the line O, F, and describe the arc, square down from B to N, cutting the arc; draw N, P—dotted lines—parallel with O F cutting the mitre line at P. From line O, F, square up to P connecting 3 5; the bevel X is for the ends of the leaves in order to give them the inclinations as shown at B, A. I do not show the mitre cut at this point, as the next figure will show how this may be obtained.

Figs. 4 and 5 are shown in this case to give an idea of the manner in which an envelope covering a solid figure like number 3, might be formed of narrow courses and have their ends cut to the proper bevel to get the right inclination and at the same time be the exact length required. Fig. 6, which shows an acute angle, exhibits the method by which both mitre and inclination are given and which would be suitable for the last figure, providing the three leaves shown in Fig. 4, were thick enough to require mitring. This problem will work for a three-sided figure, or for any tray or hopper having acute angles:

Let Fig. 6 be the supposed angle, the mitre line will be at 2 W. The slant or inclination is shown at O, B, D, A. This inclination or slant may be any angle that the tray or hopper may require to be. Draw a base or working line S A, at the required angle from R, N. Parallel with S, A, starting at the point 2, draw 2 K, cutting the line of inclination at B; square down from B to C as shown, then, with B as a centre, strike an arc touching the base line S, A and cutting the lines C and D. Now draw a line from C to E parallel with the base line S, A, cutting C in the arc, and E in the mitre line as shown by the dotted lines From the point E square down to 3, then draw a line from the point 3 to point 2 and we get the bevel X, which is the down cut for the hopper. Connect D and F square down from F to L, then draw a line cutting the points 4 and 2, which gives us the bevel W, the mitre cut for the edges of the stuff. This bevel is applied to the square edge of the plank.

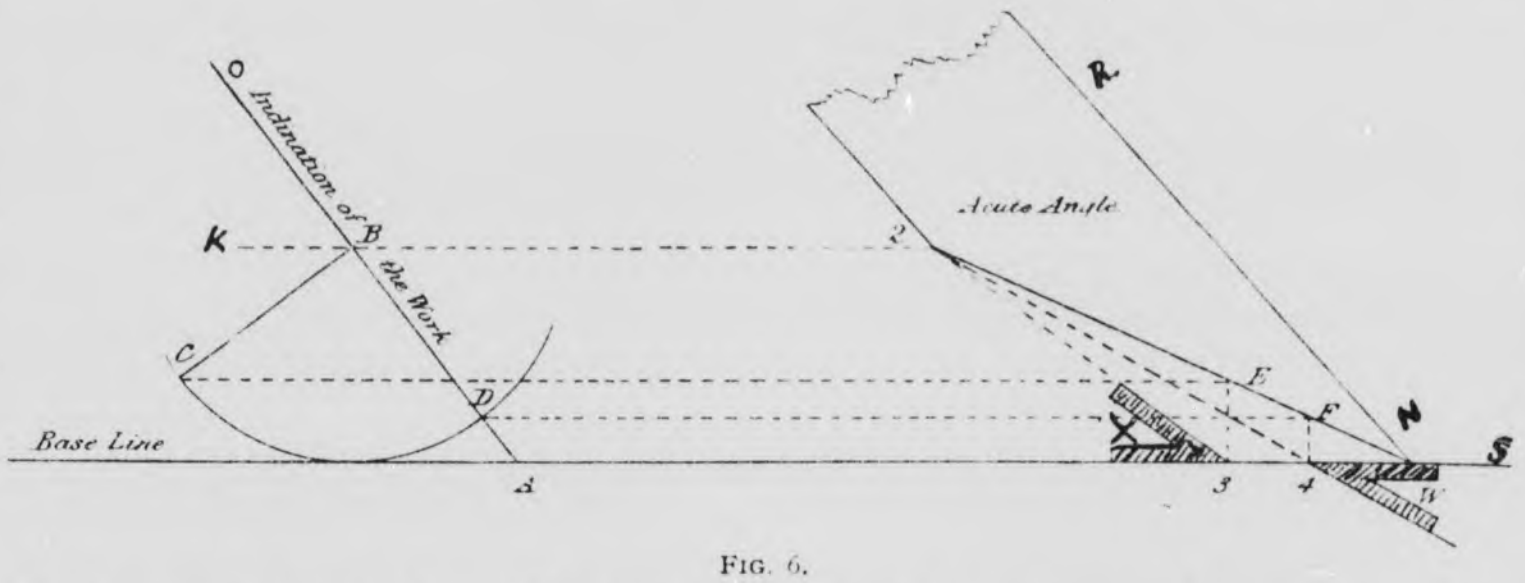


FIG. 6.

Herein we get the true principle of hopper lines, but one thing must be borne in mind, that hoppers having acute angles similar to the one just described, will always have the line C, E, from which the angle of inclination is drawn; above the line D, F, from which the mitre bevel is formed. This must be noticed in order to know which bevel to apply. In right and obtuse angles the line C, E, which is always regulated by the arc, will always be the lower line, and it is this line that governs the bevel for the mitre.

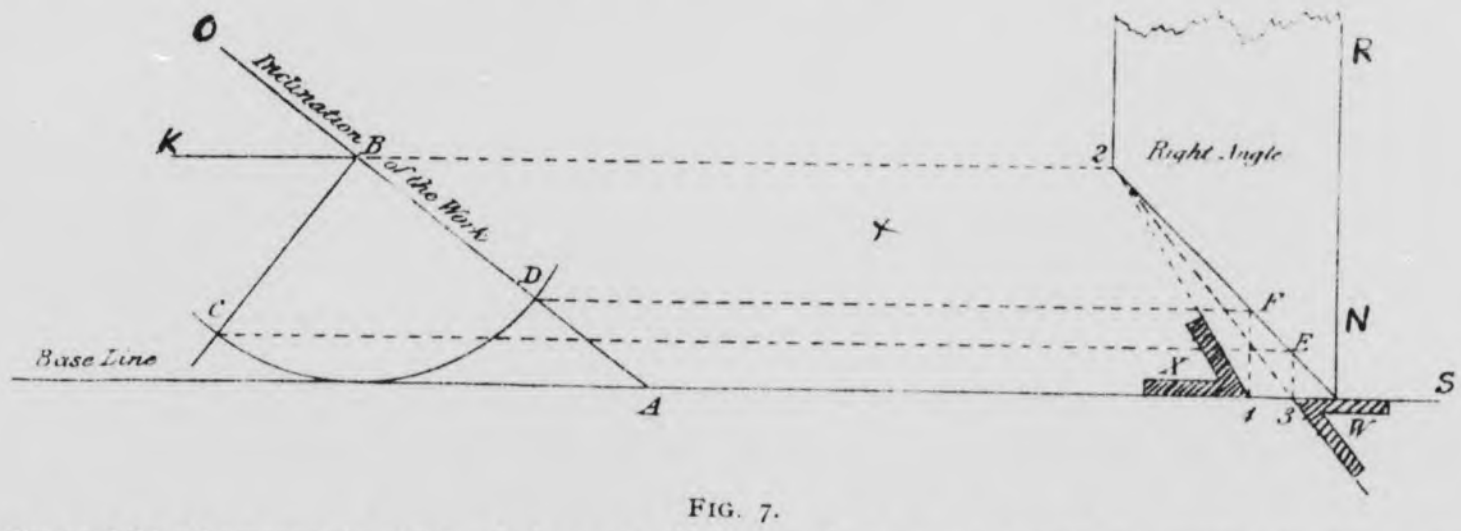


FIG. 7.

Fig. 7 exhibits the manner in which the bevels are obtained for applying to the construction of a square or right-angled hopper. The reference letters are the same as in the foregoing, and the figure may be made by reading the explanations in the same manner as has been done with Fig. 6 The only difference that will be noticed is, that the line D, F, in this instance, is above the line C, E; this, however, will adjust itself, but it must always be borne in mind, as explained before, that it is the line C, E, that is used to obtain the mitre cut.

The foregoing examples illustrate one of the best methods known for obtaining the bevels for hopper and splay work, but the examples given do not show how the butt joints for this kind of work are obtained. Methods for this will be exhibited in later papers on this subject. It must not be supposed that the method given herewith is new; the germs of it may be found in the oldest known work on practical joinery. I find it touched on in Halfpenny's work, in Moxen, Paine, Batty Langly, Nicholson, Gwilt and Riddell, the last named being the one whom I am most indebted to for my essaying of the subject. There are, of course, many other systems of arriving at the same results, some of which I will exemplify as we proceed with the subject. A study of this particular branch of joinery is interesting as well as being instructive, and a thorough grasp of it will place in the hands of the young carpenter the power to deal with pyramidal structures of any kind, for, as I have pointed out, the hopper is merely a portion of a pyramid of some kind, and the man who thoroughly understands all the principles involved in the construction of a simple head tray with flaring sides, ought not to be "stuck" when required to frame a tapering building of timber. On these grounds I appeal to the readers of CARPENTER, especially the younger readers, to follow these articles closely, and to reproduce each one as they appear, and work them out until they are thoroughly mastered. Once understood by the younger readers, they will remain with them during their whole lives, and I flatter myself that the earnest student need not waste much application in understanding them, as they are produced in the simplest form possible.

(*To be continued.*)

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Wood and Moisture.

Microscopical investigation has proved that the pores of wood invite the passage of moisture in the direction of the timber's growth, but repel it in the opposite direction. This accounts for the phenomenon which has often been noticed, and which puzzles a great many people—namely, why two pieces of timber sawn from the same section of a tree sometimes appear to possess very variable degrees of durability. If the wood, say, of a gate post is placed right end up the moisture in the soil will affect it, but the rain falling on the top will do little harm; if, on the other hand, the butt end of a tree is put uppermost, the top of the post will decay, because the moisture of the atmosphere will penetrate the pores of the wood more rapidly in this position. Many people have noticed that the staves in a wooden tub appear to absorb moisture irregularly, some getting quite sodden while others are comparatively dry, and apparently almost impervious to moisture. In this case the dry staves are in the position in which the tree grew, while the saturated ones are reversed.

A Song of Imperialism.

O emperor! great emperor!
Your cruel trumpets cry for war,
Ta rantara, tantara, tantara!
The wheat is nodding in the sun,
The harvest work is just begun,
But, mighty emperor, I hear
A clash of sword, a clink of spear;
Down through the fertile valley comes
An echo from the beaten drums,
And up among the mountains ring
Voices of those who riding sing—

O emperor! great emperor!
Tell me what God made women for!
Ta rantara, tantara, tantara!
Was it to hear these trumpets play
To call our lovers to the fray?
Was it to know the wind-blown rain
Falls on our wounded and our slain,
Where they lie heaped in foreign lands?
Was it in vain to stretch our hands
To those who shall return no more?
May we not curse the cannon's roar?

EDWARD KING.

Different Methods of Bracing Partitions.

BY OWEN B MAGINNIS.

AFTER careful observations of many partitions, I am satisfied that the average carpenter and builder is not really aware of their true structural value. Most mechanics regard a partition simply as a wood and plaster wall, for separating rooms and supporting the floor beams above, and though these are their principal objects, they should always be used and built as a part of the structure of the house to increase its statical strength. To this end I have deemed it advisable to set before the readers of THE CARPENTER a few suggestions regarding these important details of building construction.

As I have stated in previous articles the usual method of erecting partitions is to set the studs 12 or 19 inches apart from center to center, setting all studs plum, then to cut in horizontal bridging as illustrated in a

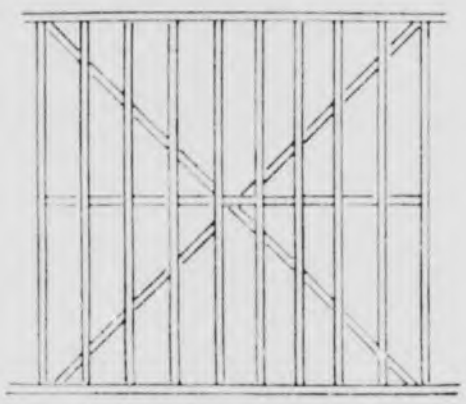

FIG. 1.—PARTITION BRACED DIAGONALLY.

sketch Fig. 1, this bridging is sometimes slightly pitched as shown by the dotted lines so that it may lighten in case there should be any settlement, and it is very little better than the horizontal bridging. In frame houses I would recommend that cross partitions in the centre of the house be "braced" and not "bridged" in order to stiffen the side wall and prevent the building straining, or any liability of its being strained by any outside forces such as wind pressure, etc. This "bracing" can be very

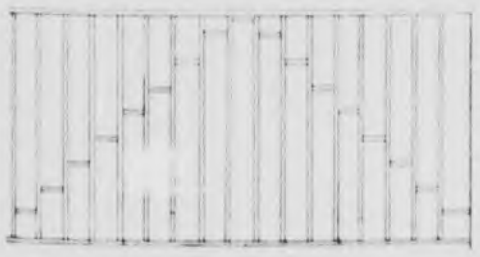

FIG 2.—BRACING A LONG PARTITION.

economically done by the method illustrated in Fig. 1, as will be seen it consists of simply cutting in a line of bridging from corner to corner diagonally, each piece being driven down until it tightens.

Fig. 2 represents a method which the writer has successfully followed in bracing a very long partition, and it will be noticed here that the bridging is cut in between the studs, each piece being nailed in horizontally. The method is, however, somewhat faulty, as the studs are liable to be bucked or sprung when nailing in the bridging, for this reason I would suggest that the curved or arched bridging shown in the engraving Fig. 3 be adopted for long partitions, especially if it supports floor beams in the center of a span or be a "fore and aft" partition. This form of introducing the arch formed of small pieces of studding is, as far as I know, not usual and has been followed by the writer in many jobs, with the result that each partition was not alone self-sustaining on each story, but was also rigid.

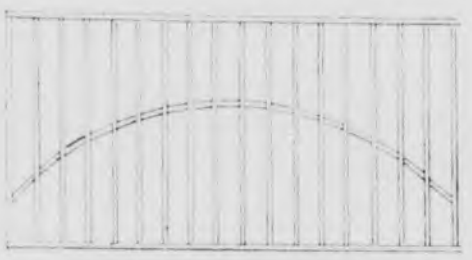

FIG. 3.—ARCHED OR CURVED BRIDGING.

When partitions are built of studs set on their flat, they should have more bridging than those set the 4-inch way.

Partitions should, if possible, be filled in with some incombustible material to render them both sound and fireproof.

Titled Business Folk.

Many of the great English families owe their wealth to trade. Lord Londonderry was the first peer to engage in the coal business. The Marquis of Bute is one of the wealthiest men in the united kingdom. He neither rides, races, fishes nor shoots, but he owns the only vineyard in the British isles.

Lord Sudeley has a flourishing jam business, making a specialty of whole-fruit preserves. To Lord Harrington belongs the distinction of having been the first peer who actually opened a London shop. He has a fruit store at Charing Cross and the fruits and flowers grown on his estate are there offered for sale.

The Countess of Warwick is one of the best-known women in England, both for her beauty and her inventive genius. She has established a school for needlework and designing and has opened a little shop for the sale of articles made in the school.

Lord Ardilaun and his brother, Lord Iveagh, are the head of the great clan of Guinness, known throughout the business world. They draw salaries bigger than the income of a prime minister.

The great banking house of Baring has produced several peers; the present head, Lord Revelstroke, shares his life between society and business.

What Liquid Air Will Do.

Think—a kettle of liquid air on a cake of ice—the ice is so much hotter than the liquid air that it sets the kettle a boiling.

Spill a dipperful of it on your best silk dress. You see it saturated. Look again—not a mark of moisture.

Dip a handkerchief in it; soak it thoroughly. Draw it out—dry as can be.

Throw a quart on the floor. Hear it fall; see it spread—in a second no sign.

Put your finger in it—feels like velvet.

Put an egg in it—you'll need a big hammer to break it.

Mercury becomes as metal—drives nails.

Iron and steel become as brittle as glass.

Potatoes become like ivory balls.

Lead—stiff and elastic like steel.

Rubber ball—fragile as an egg shell.

Labor Exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has accepted an invitation from the United States Commissioner to prepare a separate and collective exhibit for the Paris Exposition of 1900, showing the standing and progress of American unionism. The chief officers of the National and International Unions of this continent have been requested to select, prepare and forward to Mr. Gompers, at Washington, any or all of the following documents:

1. A leaflet or manuscript dealing with the origin and progress of each International or National Union.

2. Number, location and membership of the several local unions, showing annual growth.

3. Improvements in hours and conditions, gained without having recourse to strikes.

4. Number of strikes undertaken, won, compromised and lost each year, together with the objects thereof.

5. Amount expended in support of members on strike or in lockouts each year.

6. Amount expended in payment of benefits each year. Stating what benefits.

7. One or more copies of constitution.

8. One complete set of the proceedings of national conventions.

9. One complete set of each official journal.

10. Photographs (imperial size) of executive officer and brother officers.

11. Photographs of delegates to national conventions.

12. Pictures generally illustrative of the conditions of each craft.

13. Flags and other relics illustrative of past struggles.

14. One blank copy of local union charter.

All documents and pictures should be forwarded unmounted and packed in strong cases. The safety of all articles composing the exhibit, as well as all articles sent by the Federation of Labor, is guaranteed by the American and French Governments, and on their return to this country will be immediately forwarded to the address from which articles were received.

Each organization ought to do its best to show the thousands of workingmen from various parts of the world, who visit the Paris Exposition that the movement in the United States, Canada and Mexico is an exceedingly vigorous one.

OBITUARY

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

UNION 176, NEWPORT, R. I., 1899.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Power of the Universe in His all wise Providence to remove from our midst our late worthy Brother DAVID SCOBIE, therefore be it

Resolved, That we the members of Local Union No. 176, do hereby express our sincere sorrow for the demise of our respected Brother, and hereby extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy, also be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory the Charter of this Local shall be draped for thirty days and these resolutions be spread on the minutes, and a copy of the same be forwarded to the bereaved family, also that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER for publication

ADAM HEMPSEED,
J. M. LEDDY,
J. J. GALLAGHER. } *Committee.*

UNION 169 EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, in His all-wise Providence, to remove from us our beloved Brother, THOMAS PULLING,

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our Union, one meriting the respect of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union, No. 169, extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy, in this hour of their bereavement. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of meeting, and the same be presented to the bereaved widow and family, and also be published in our official organ, THE CARPENTER.

CHAS. HOWELL,
M. DEITRICH,
M. FREDRICK,
H. LOMI, JR.,
F. M. WILLIAMS. } *Committee.*

UNION 28, MISSOULA, MONTANA.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder of the Universe, to remove from our midst Brother E. W. PHILLIPS, a worthy member of Local Union No. 28.

WHEREAS, This Union feels the loss of a faithful Brother and an earnest worker and promoter of unionism, therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our Charter for thirty days, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother. Also be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to his family, also a copy be forwarded to THE CARPENTER, our official organ, for publication.

E. P. WOHLSCHLAGER,
A. A. TAYLOR.
G. N. CUBBAGE. } *Committee.*

Adopted by Local Union No. 28.

DAVID ERICKSON, *Pres.*
A. A. TAYLOR, *Rec. Sec.*

SUPPOSE that the government should issue an order that no man connected with a trust should be allowed to expose his wares for sale, what a hubbub it would create! And yet what would be the difference between such an order and that issued in Cour d'Alene refusing employment to men because they belong to a labor organization?—*Living Issues.*

SOCIAL reform is not to be secured by noise and shouting; by complaints and denunciations; by the formation of parties or the making of revolutions; but by the awakening of thought and the progress of ideas.—*Henry George.*

Information Wanted

Concerning the present whereabouts of Renold McAdam. When last heard from he was in Philadelphia, Pa., but his relatives think he is now in New York. Please communicate with Alexander McAdam, 25 Lexington street, Waverly, Mass., who will be grateful for any information.

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244. EL DORA—J. H. Rehm.
178. INDEPENDENCE—T. W. Reid, Macon, P. O. Box 5.
234. OURAY—P. H. Shue. Box 549.
584. VICTOR—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—Aug. Mullins, 72 Williams st.
127. DERBY—Geo. H. Lampert, 36 Bank st.
43. HARTFORD—Alex. McKay, 57 Wooster st.
97. NEW BRITAIN—A. L. Johnson, 114 Franklin.
79. NEW HAVEN—Wm. Wilson, 508 Chapel st.
133. NEW LONDON—A. G. Keeney, 7 Wall st.
137. NORWICH—F. S. Edmonds, 293 Central ave.
746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
210. STAMFORD—R. B. McMillin, 176 Pacific st.
216. TORRINGTON—Chas. Stewart, 47 Forest st.
260. WATERBURY—Jos. E. Sandiford, 27 N. Vine.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—J. T. Kenyon, 1415 Rhode Island ave., N. W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) S. T. Minus, 907 Bridge st.
605. " A. C. MacNeil, 815 E. Church st
74. PENSACOLA—J. A. Lyle, 316½ W. Zawagossa
107. (Colo.)
696. TAMPA—C. B. Hester, 2407 Tampa st.

GEORGIA.

439. ATLANTA—T. H. J. Miller, 16 Venable st.
AUGUSTA, D. C.—G. Durst, 1380 McDonald st.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
240. " W. M. Hare, 1927 Watkins st.
283. " George Derst, 1580 McDonald st.
313. COLUMBUS—
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
261. VALDOSTA—S. W. Booker.

IDAHO.

272. WALLACE.

ILLINOIS.

433. BELLEVILLE—Henry Steiner, 605 S. Illinois street.
63. BLOOMINGTON—S. G. Cunningham, 601 E. Mill street.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—O. Gratton, 3809 S. Albany Ave.
293. CANTON—J. C Otto, 563 South 2nd ave.
41. CHAMPAIGN—Jas. M. Armington, 204 W. Healy st.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, Thos. Neale, 187 E. Wash st., Room 7.
1. W. G. Schardt, 189 E. Washingt'n st., Room 2.
10. J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
13. T. J. Lelivelt, 1710 Fillmore st.
21. (French) P. Hudon, 207 S. Center ave.
54. (Bohem.) John Dlouhy, 1147 S. Troy st.
58. William W. Bennette, 1041 Roscoe st.
181. (Scan.) J.C. Johnson, 895 N Washtenaw ave.
242. (Ger.) Hermann Voell, 5114 Paulina st.
416. Jas. Bell, 1310 W. 18th Pl.
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3253 S. Oakley ave.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 732 N. Rockwell st.
204. COFFEEN—Jas. Morgan.
295. COLLINSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Lock Box 471.
269. DANVILLE—E. A. Rogers, 9 Columbus st.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
62. ENGLEWOOD—A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen st.
360. GALESBURG—C. J. Johnson, 879 Wash'n ave.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 1299 E. 71st st.
174. JOLIET—G. D. Kanagy, 305 Richmond st.
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) Ed. Lapolice, 214 W. 116th st.
159. KEWANEE—Chas. Winquist, Box 11.
250. LAKE FOREST—Chas. Dean, Box 65.
270. MADISON—J. P. Farley, Box 114.
241. MOLINE—John Carlson, 1203 7th ave.
80. MORELAND—Jas. M. Parnie, 2011 Monroe st. Chicago.
280. MT. OLIVE—John Shreier.
183. PEORIA—J. H. Rice, 405 Behrends ave.
195. PERU—D. George.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Euscher, 1025 Madison st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Wm Krueger, Jr., 1101 4th.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S, Chicago.
16. SPRINGFIELD—T. M. Blankenship, 724 S. 14th
156 STAUNTON—
495. STREATOR—Edw. Keaske, 1112 S. Bloomington st.
448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demerest, 719 County st.

INDIANA.

352. ANDERSON—Geo. Woodmauser, 1808 S. Mad. ave.
652. ELWOOD—W. H. Shaw, 1350 S. A. st.
90. EVANSVILLE—F. W. Klein, 513 Edgar st.
160. GAS CITY—
213. HARTFORD CITY—I. O. Bault.
60. INDIANAPOLIS—(Ger.) Jno. Eiser, 1824 Singleton st.
281. " J. T. Goode, 308 W. Maryland st.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 2113 South st.
365 MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.
592. MUNCIE—H. P. Baker, 412 S. Franklin st.
629. SOUTH BEND—Geo. W. Givin.
205. TERRE HAUTE—R. W. Floyd, 1618 3d ave.
658. VINCENNES—Levi Taylor, 1205 Perry st.
220. WASHINGTON—Jas. Ramsey, Jr., 8 S.E. 7th st

INDIAN TERRITORY.

162. MUSKOGEE—J. P. Hosmer.

IOWA.

315. BOONE—G. L. McElroy.
534. BURLINGTON—J. Hackman, 905 S. Central av.
308. CEDAR RAPIDS.
554. DAVENPORT—H. W. Schweider, 1427 Mitchel
106. DES MOINES—U. S. G. Badgley, 1303 21st st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
284. FORT DODGE.—A. S Jenkins
767. OTTUMWA—J. W. Morrison, 313 W. Fifth st.

KANSAS.

253. ARGENTINE—M. Murphy, Box 347.
138. KANSAS CITY—G. McMullin, 836 Muncie Boulevard.
499. LEAVENWORTH—Jno. E. Crossley, 9th and Sherman.
158. TOPEKA—A. M. H. Claudy, 408 Tyler st.
201. WICHITA—J. L. Taylor, 520 S. Osage st.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785. " (Ger.) B. Kampsen, 262 W. 13th st.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Huffman, 1737 Gallagher.
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.
698. NEWPORT—W. E. Wing, 622 Central ave.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. Aug. Limberg, 714 Foucher st.
704. F. Duhrkop, 617 Cadiz st.
739. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche ave.
85. SHREVEPORT—L. Malkus, Box 261.

MAINE.

285. BATH—E. C. Plummer 97 Drummer St.
407. LEWISTON—C. F. Tinker, 19 Turner st., Auburn.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1519 W. Mulberry st.
44. " (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—Secretary of Dist. Council, C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian St.
33. " C. J. Gallagher, 8 Rand Pl., Roxbury
218. E. BOSTON—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian st
223. FALL RIVER—Isiah Dion, 162 Suffolk st.
82. HAVERHILL—R. A. Clark, 36 Dudley st.
424. HINGHAM—H. E. Wherity, Box 113.
123. HOLYOKE—F. Marchand, 46 Cabot st.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Wm. C. Gemmel, 17 Crosby st.
370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
49. LOWELL—Frank A. Kappler, 1413 Gorham
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach, 9 Elm ct.
154. MARLBORO—J. O. Donohue, 37 School st.
409 NEW BEDFORD—C.G. Francis, 216 North st.
275. NEWTON—C. L. Connors, 82 West st.
193. NORTH ADAMS—G. W. Houghton, 1 Ryon's Lane.
444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
67. ROXBURY—H. M. Taylor, 116 Whitfield st., Dorchester.
307. SO. FRAMINGHAM—Hugh Corney, 55 Hareford st.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Jr., Box 485, Merrick.
177. " P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
222. WESTFIELD—H. G. Pomeroy, 30 Chestnut st.
23. WORCESTER—W.A. Rossley, 5 City View ave.

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelly, 416 Tawas st.
116. BAY CITY—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
271. " Chas. A. Richter, 1811 2d st.
19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
303. " A. Haak, 434 Maple st.
196. GRAND RAPIDS—A. Van Dyke, 64 Quimby st.
130. HANCOCK—Louis Verville, Box 116
297. KALAMAZOO—Genet Van Eck, Burr Oak Pl.
173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
100. MUSKEGON—Harley W. Starke, 11 Marshall
52. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 503 Ward st., E. S.
334. " Jacob Spindler, 1323 MacKinaw st.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell, 512 Cedar St.
226. TRAVERSE CITY—John J. Tisdale, 318 7th st.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—John Knox, Box 283, W. Duluth.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—Henning Stubee, 2303 E. 22d
266. RED LAKE FALLS—N. Holberg.
87. ST. PAUL—Nels Johnson, 707 Martin st.

MISSOURI.

4. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 2600 Park av.
48. KIRKSVILLE—F. S. Rice.
110. ST. JOSEPH—Wm. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
5. (Ger.) George Laux, 1041 Victor st.
45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 1416 Montgomery st.
47. (Ger.) A. Hoffmann, 2121 Victor st.
73. Geo. C. Newman, 703 N. 15th st.
257. J. A. Steininger, 3635 Lucky st.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) Edw. Bruggemann, 2624 Madison st.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
256. BELT—Andrue Eckerson.
112. BUTTE CITY—C. F. Nugent, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
153 HELENA—H. F. Smith, 1119 5th ave.
28. MISSOULA—M. C. Pepple.

NEBRASKA.

113. LINCOLN—C. A. Gratton, 1409 H st.
427. OMAHA—J. H. Maus, 831 S. 28th st.
279. S. OMAHA—P. M. Connell, 511 N. 17th st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.
486. BAYONNE—P. A. Miller, 13 E. 53d st.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 430 Walnut st.
217. E. ORANGE—L. P. Sherrer, 34 Bedford st.
167. ELIZABETH—H Zimmerman 240 South st.
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 312 Union st.
391. HOBOKEN—A. Crothers, 131 Jackson st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
HUDSON CO., D. C.—John Hammel, 104 14th st., Hoboken.
57. IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert.
118. (Mill) John Hunt, 551 Grand st.
157. (Stairs).—Edward Isley, 45 Cottage st.
139. JERSEY CITY—Jos. G. Hunt, 440 Communipaw ave.
282. " (Framers) Herman Paap, 90 Willow ave., Hoboken.
482. " L. F. Ryan, 181 Ninth st.
564. (J. C. Heights) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—Jas. McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, John P. Fleming, 175 Parker st.
119. H. G. Long, 10 Davis st., E. Newark.
120. (Ger.) Fred. Tebe, 639 S. 18th st.
148. Herm. Henri, 287 Waverly st.
306. A. L. Beegle, 120 N. 2d st.
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 584 Springfield ave.
349. ORANGE—M. Morlock, 17 Parkinson Ter.
325. PATERSON—P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th st.
490. PASSAIC—Geo. A. Quimby, 326 Montgomery
65. PERTH AMBOY—W. H. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
390. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette st.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield.
31. TRENTON—J. J. Rourke, 25 Market st.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
299. WEST HOBOKEN—Charles Diedrich, 23 st, West.

NEW MEXICO.

298. ALAMOGORDO—G. S. Griffiths, Box 47.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " (Ger.) Wm. J. Franklin, 450 Elk st.
6 AMSTERDAM—Lester Covey, 20 Milton st.
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
24. BATAVIA—F. S. Booth, 142 Harvester ave.
233. BINGHAMPTON—F. W. Sicklor, 23 High st.
310. (mill)—E. P. Safford, 21 Rutherford st.
BRONX—Secretary of District Council, A. F. Roth, 18½ South st., Mt. Vernon.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, E. P. Mossein, 372 12th st.
12. Otto Zeibig, 1432 De Kalb ave.
32. (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Abraham Baumgartner, 157 Hamburg ave.
109. Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave., Sub-Sta. 43.
126. M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
147. C. E. Brown, 272 Howard ave.
175. W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st.
247. Chas. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 342 Madison st., Brooklyn.
291. (Ger) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.
381. S. E. Elliott, 1295 St. Mark's ave.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. H. S. Thurber, 318a 15th st.
639. Jos. Mitchell, 311 53d st
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, Miles Little, 17 Pooley st.
9. W. H. Wreggitt, 78 Edward st.
132. (Mill.)—Charles Buechner, 120 Fiters ave.
355. (Ger.) Jno. Groele, 536 Doat st.
374 E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. J. H. Myers, 83 Landon st.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave and 11th st.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—M. Murphy.
323 FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—W. W. Rowe, Box 215.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
187. GENEVA—G. W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLENS FALLS—E. J. White, 10 Gage ave.
68. HEMPSTEAD—S. B. Chester, Box 82.
149. IRVINGTON—Robert Brown, Hastings-on-Hudson.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
66. JAMESTOWN—O. D. Smith, 794 E. Second st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—John E. Forshay, 864 Union ave., New York City.
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, 15 Sub Station.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe.
289. LOCKPORT, N.Y.—W. A. Plant, 225 Lincoln av
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—W. Furman, 531 Jamaica ave.
212. MT. VERNON—A. H. Parker, 218 11th ave.
493. " Jas. Beardsley, 133 N. 9th ave.
301. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 148 Renwick.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—J. V. Gahan, 30 Birch st
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—Peter A. Anderson, Box 13, Corona, N. Y.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, D. F. Featherston, 309 W. 143d st.
51. J. J. Hewitt, 595 E. 133d st. Care Neilan.
56. (Floor Layers) J. Hefner, 411 Steinway ave., L. I. City.
64. Thos. P. J. Coleman, 788 6th ave., Care Molle.
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 84 E. 113th st.
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st av.
340. D. Vanderbeek, 138 W. 133d st.
375. (Ger.) F. W. Mueller, 537 E. 152d st.
382. H. Seymour, 166 E. 67th.
457. (Scan.) O. Wallin, 24 W. 118th st.
464. (Ger.) Vincent Sauter, 677 Courtland ave.
468. Jas. Maguire, 223 Delancey st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 358 W. 48th st.
476. Wm. E. P. Schwartz, 2 Brown's Point, Astoria, L. I.
478. J. J. Plaeger, 3417 3d ave.
497. (Ger.) Geo. Berthold, 321 E. 12th st.
509. John McGrail, 174 E. 82nd st.
513. (Ger.) Jno. H. Borrs, 1571 ave. A.
707. (Fr Canadian) Geo. Menard, 218 E. 74th st.
715. Chas. Camp, 223 W. 148th st.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
101 ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
163. PEEKSKILL—C. T. Powell, 306 Simpson pl.
77. PORTCHESTER—Frank Stephen, 213 Madison ave.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—J. P. Jacobson, Box 32.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 5 Snyder st.
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Pl.
231. " John Buehrle, 30 Buchan Park.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary Dist. Council. J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, West New Brighton
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st, New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee Box 545.
SYRACUSE—Secretary of District Council, D C. Parke, 537 Renwick ave.
15. (Ger.) J. R. Ryan, 125 Gebhardt ave.
26. E. E Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
192. Chas. Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
78 TROY—David King, Box 65.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—W. J. Mullen, 121 A. Main st.
278. " Robt. Parham.
172. WESTCHESTER—Frank Vanderpool, Blondell ave.
128. WHITESTONE—Geo. Belton, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, White Plains ave, bet. 1st and 2nd sts.
273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " F. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—G. C. Lumley, 51 Blanton st.

OHIO.

84 AKRON—I. C. Secor, 242 Yale.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D Glenn, Box 41.
140. BUCYRUS—Wm. Rein, 622 E. Rensselaer st.
245 CAMBRIDGE—V. C. Ferguson, 937 E. Stubenville ave.
143. CANTON—Chas. A. Rimmel, 525 N. McKinley ave.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
2. J. E. Overbecke, 2622 Hackberry st., Walnut Hills.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 969 Gest st.
327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
628. A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st.
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. Jos. Lang, Box 301, Carthage.
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council. W. H. Schultz, Room 1, Arch Hall, 393 Ontario st.
11. H. L. Lepole, 18 Poe ave.
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Welhrich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) Albert Karp, 953 Clark ave.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 1127 Highland st.
104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 132 S. La Belle st E. B Gregg, *pro tem.*, 34 Herman ave
346. " (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 234 Hawker st.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—R. M. Newell, 5th st.
294. E. PALESTINE—E. H. Maruer.
637. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 529 Heaton st.
182 LIMA—D. E. Speer, 114 E. Second st.
703. LOCKLAND—Charles E. Hertel, Box 182.
356. MARIETTA—J. W. Forester, 2 Woster lane.
650 POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—C. Thoman, 110 Campbell ave.
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adams.
243. TIFFIN—R. S Dysinger, Hedges st.
25. TOLEDO—Martin Terwilliger, 526 Norwood ave.
168. " (Ger.) P. Goetz, 236 Palmer st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—W. S. Stoyer, 715 Augusta st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OKLAHOMA TER.

276. OKLAHOMA—F. F. Bland, 22½ E. Main st.

OREGON.

50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Portland Heights.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. J. W. Pitts, 181 Washington ave.
237. (Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill road.
135. ALLENTOWN—A. M. Moyer, 136 N. 5th st.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—I. M. Swinker 412 Broadway, S. Bethlehem.
124. BRADFORD—W. H. McQuown, 3 Charlotte ave.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
287. HARRISBURG—W. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129 HAZLETON—Wm. Kimmel 118 S. Laurel st.
288 HOMESTEAD—Edwin Rowe, Jr., L. Box 527.
208. LANCASTER—Jos. Smith, 229 Chester st.
206. NEW CASTLE—W. E Kramer, 9 Lee ave.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—C. S. Aulenbach.
262. PECKVILLE—W. J. McKelvy.
PHILADELPHIA—Sec District Council, John Watson, 2618 Jasper st., Station K.
8. W. C. Hall, 1433 S. Nineteenth st.
227. (Kensington) John Watson, 2618 Jasper st. Station K.
238. (Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth st.
277. Elmer G. Erwin, 2016 Columbia avenue.
359. (Mill) A. C. Stewart, 821 Beechwood st.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council, J. G. Snyder, 412 Grant st.
142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Sherman ave., Alleg.
164 (Ger.) P. Geck, 9 Lookout Alley.
165 (E. End) H. Robertson, 6112 Station st. E.E.
202. G. W. McCausland, 130 Lambert st., E. E.
230. W. J. Richey, 1601 Carson st.
254. J. M. Richard, 159 Mayflower st.
385. A. Patton, 254 Caston street.
402. (Ger.) Louis Pauker, 104 Climax st., 31st Ward.
150. PLYMOUTH—G. H. Edwards, Box 1040.
145. SAYRE—Benton House.
563. SCRANTON—H. C. Scott, 737 Lee Court.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) T. Straub, 608 Alder st.
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron.
268. SHARON—S. B. Craig.
757. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45
93. WILKES-BARRE—D A. Post, 17 Cinderella st.
102. " A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
191. YORK—Ed. Mickley, 412 W. North st.

RHODE ISLAND.

176. NEWPORT—J. J. Gallagher, 495 Spring st.
342. PAWTUCKET—J. B. Parquet, Box 183, Valley Falls.
94. PROVIDENCE—P. Dolan, 9 Lawn st.
117. WOONSOCKET—J. A. Praray, 84 Orchard st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

52 CHARLESTON—(Col.) John Pinckney, 36 H st.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 E. Taylor st.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197. LEAD CITY—W. E. McGimans, Box 794.

TENNESSEE.

259. JACKSON—D. E. Holland, 303 Long st.
MEMPHIS D. C.—O. W. Williams, 104 Dupree st.
225 KNOXVILLE—W. W. Ramsey, 310 Pousha st.
152. MEMPHIS—(Col.) D. H. Harris, cor. Laras and Austin ave.
219. " Chas. Miller, 148 Daine st.
394. " J. E Wright, 82 Manassas st.

TEXAS.

300. AUSTIN—J. B. Webb, 505 W. 11th st.
185. CLEBURNE—J. C. Green, L. Box 300.
198. DALLAS—Wm. Watkins, Box 299.
371. DENISON—W. W. Neighbour, 1315 W. Gandy st.
GALVESTON—Secretary of District Council, H. L. Weinberg, 1221 Ave. A.
526. J. E Proc'or, 1414 19th st.
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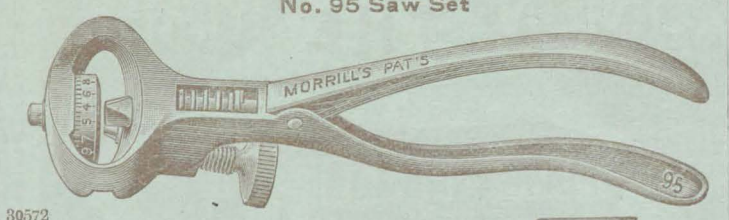

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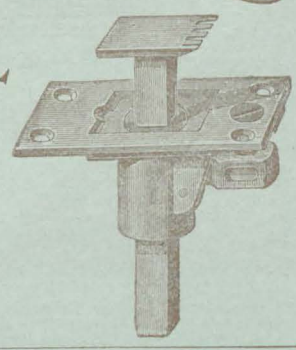

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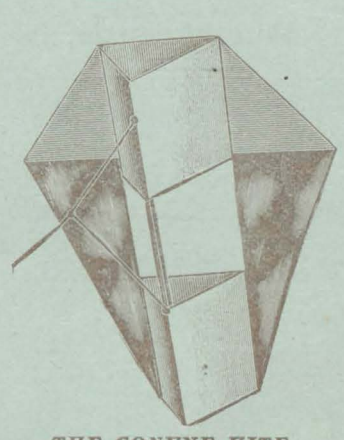

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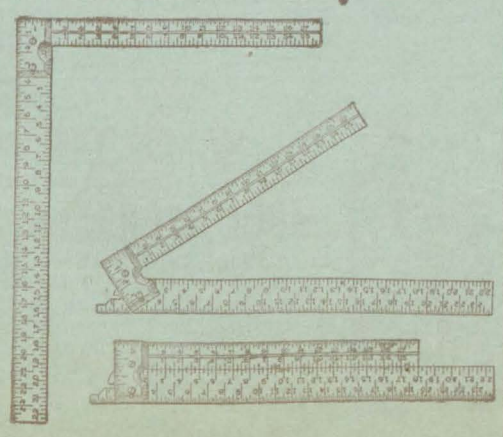

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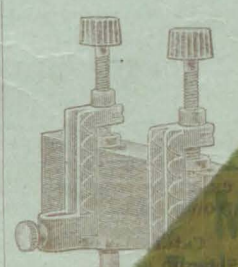

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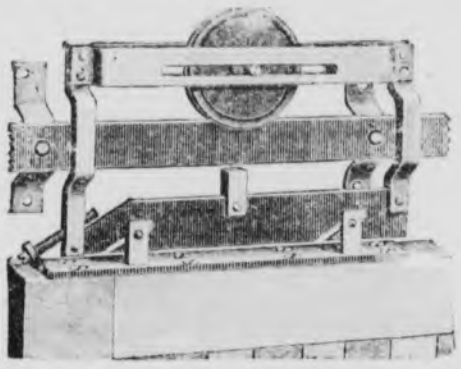

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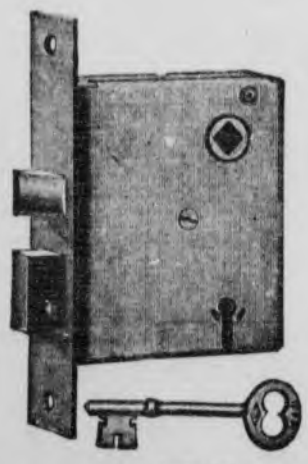

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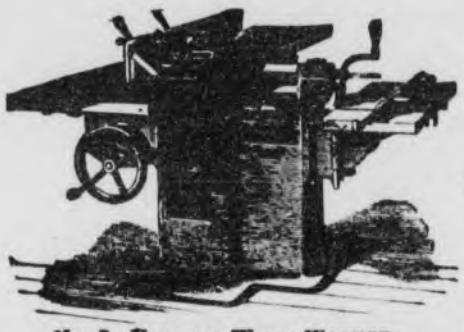

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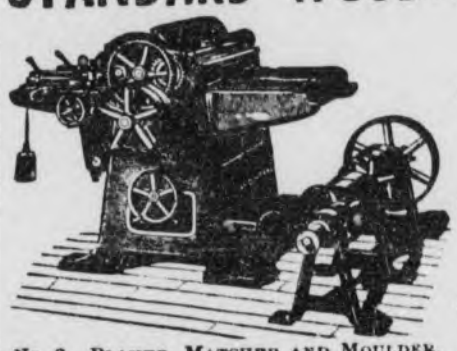

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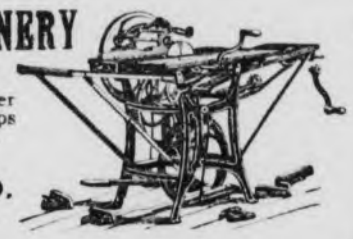

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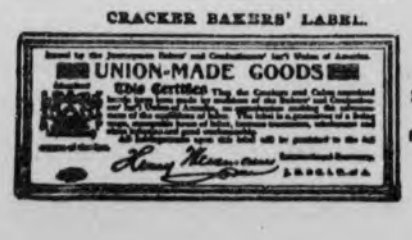

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

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Eight Hours a Day.

When in union brothers meet
Labor's fellowship—how sweet!
When their song and theme the same
They exalt great Labor's name—
Join with pleasure,
All for work: Eight hours a day!

Let us sing of truth and Love
Which shall working people move;
Come, united work and pray,
Chasing mists of wrong away—
Bringing leisure
With eight hours for work a day.

Where for better life we meet,
Banish greed—there's Union sweet,
Where the theme: Justice! the same;
Forward! in great Labor's name—
Hark! earnest sure,
Plead Eight hours for work a day.

Pittsburg, Pa. KARL REUBER.

Trade Notes.

UNION 433, Belleville, Ill, has established its demand for the eight-hour day, and wage scale of thirty cents per hour.

UNIONS 93 and 102 of Wilkes Barre have succeeded in securing a reduction of hours to nine per day, and twenty-five cents per hour.

UNION 296, Eurley, Ala., is steadily increasing in membership, and the brothers are zealously endeavoring to make the district a solid union section.

LOCAL Unions Nos. 10 and 58, Chicago, Ill., each donated $50 to aid the Building Trades Council of Scranton, Pa., in sustaining the carpenters' strike in that city.

LOCAL Union No. 515, of Colorado Springs, Col., has contributed $16.10 to aid the Wardner, Idaho, miners in their struggle against cowardly corporations and murderous militarism.

UNION 86, Fort Smith, Ark., is in excellent condition. It has gained the nine-hour work-day and has secured an advance in the scale of wages to 25 cents per hour.

LOCAL Union No. 19, Detroit, Mich., is rapidly increasing in membership. At the last two meetings held twenty-seven new members were initiated, and the prospects for the future are reported to be very encouraging.

AFTER a three days' strike the carpenters in Bierschenk's shop, in Brooklyn, N. Y., have prevailed upon their employer to sign an agreement with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to pay union wages and employ only union hands.

A SPECIAL meeting of Union 276, Oklahoma City, was held last week and by unanimous vote it was decided to establish the nine-hour day and an advance in wages. As nearly all the contractors are favorable to the union and union men it is not likely that there will be any trouble in securing the demands.

THE members of Local Union No. 224, Jacksonville, Fla., gave a most enjoyable smoker a couple of weeks ago. There was a large attendance of members and their friends, and these included many bricklayers, painters and laborers of the city. Addresses were made by William Sumpter, of the Bricklayers Union; W. G. Watson, R.-S. of 224; President W. L. Gerarden, and Brother Longshaw, President of Carpenters Union 605.

Rights of Strikers.

In a decision rendered by Judge Windes, of the Chicago appellate court, sitting as a circuit judge, it has been held that striking workmen may use persuasion to induce other men to quit work for a firm against which a strike has been ordered. They may also visit the factory or plant of the company and use whatever peaceable means they can to prevent others from working for the concern, or induce those who are at work to quit.

The decision was announced in the suit of Fraser & Chalmers, manufacturers, who last week secured an injunction against the Iron Moulders' Union, restraining the organization from approaching or in any way influencing by personal contact the men who took their places or intended to do so.

On June 21st the workmen employed by the company struck. Other men were secured to take their places. The strikers assembled around the plants and used all the means in their power to get men who took their places to quit. They were so successful that the company is unable to operate its works except in a few departments. It applied for an injunction to prevent the strikers from gathering in the vicinity of the works or using persuasion, force or violence to induce the new men to quit.

THE greatest discovery of my life is that the men who do the work never get rich.—*Andrew Carnegie.*

Trades Unions in America.

The Department of Labor has issued an interesting bulletin by Edward W. Bemis on "Benefit Features of American Trade Unions."

"In studying American trade unions," Mr. Bemis says, "and comparing them with those in Europe, it is necessary to bear in mind not only the great intermixture of nationalities in our unions, but also their youth. These elements vastly increase the difficulty of concerted and intelligent action.

"With organizations, as with individuals, age is necessary for the development of sound judgment and discreet action. The unions have shown the greatest strength that have developed benefit features, joined to reserve funds and wise management. The converse of the proposition is equally true, that it is the longest lived and strongest unions that have most developed these features. Such unions also have the largest reserve funds for time of possible trade disputes and have most carefully, through methods of conciliation, guarded against rash occurrence of such disputes.

"Of the existing British trade unions 118 were organized prior to 1850. Their membership in 1896 was 217,445. None of the existing national unions of America was formed prior to 1850, and even at the close of 1880 only twelve unions, or about one-seventh of the existing national or international organizations in America had been organized."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO HEINRICH and AUGUST SUNDERMEYER. Your Father in Lubbecke, Westphalia, Germany, is very sick, and anxious to hear from you immediately. Please communicate with Hermann Gierisch, 443 East 88th street, New York City, N. Y.

ON another page we publish notice of the death of Brother John Winters, at Leesville, La. As no papers or letters were found among his property, the secretary of Union No. 85, at Shreveport, La., has been unable to communicate with the parents of the deceased, who are thought to reside near Glasgow, Scotland. We request the English and Scotch labor papers to copy the obituary notice in hopes that the late brother's relatives may thus be informed of his demise.

Immigrants of the Year.

The official figures of the number of immigrants who arrived in this country during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, by races and sex, have just been made public by the Immigration Bureau, as follows:

Race.	Male.	Female.
African (Black)	220	192
Armenian	471	203
Austrian	87	32
South American	42	10
Central American	38	20
Bulgarian	19	1
Bohemian & Moravian	1,262	1,264
Chinese	1,627	11
Croatian & Slovenian	7,266	1,366
Cuban	1,074	300
Dalmatian, Bosnian and Herzegovian	297	70
Dutch and Flemish	1,226	634
East Indian	12	3
English	6 707	4 005
Finnish	3,942	2,155
French	1 428	850
German	√14,741	11,890
Greek	2,263	132
Hawaiian	78	80
Hebrew	√21,153	16,262
Hungarian	567	233
Irish	√13 720	18,625
Italian (Northern)	9 746	3,345
Italian (Southern)	√45,587	20,052
Japanese	3,171	224
Lithuanian	5 291	1,567
Magyar	3,060	1,840
Mexican	80	83
Montenegrin	4	1
Pacific Islander	10	4
Polish	√18,191	10,275
Portuguese	1,101	995
Roumanian	90	6
Russian	1,261	513
Ruthenian (Russniak)	872	528
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes & Swedes)	√12.747	10,502
Scotch	1,057	695
Servian	62	7
Slovak	√10,324	5 514
Spanish	899	97
Syrian	2,446	1,262
Transylvanian (Seibenburger)	4	—
Turkish	26	2
Welsh	853	506
West Indian	90	54
Australians	39	27
Coreans	22	—
Swiss	1	—
Not specified	3	1
Total,	195,277	116,438
Totals for 1898,	135,775	93 524

SPIRIT OF THE LABOR PRESS.

What Missouri Pacific Employees Work For.

Jay Gould's daughter Anna married a French count, and together they are spending the millions stolen from the American toilers. They have erected a $3 000,000 mansion on the Bois de Boulogne in Paris and their yacht is manned by 128 men. The count strives to be known as the best dressed man in France and has a special craze for overcoats, which he orders by the dozen—no two alike. Two of these, lined with astrakhan, cost $600 each; one, lined with sea otter, cost $2,500; one, lined with silver fox, cost $9,000; and another, lined throughout with Russian sable, cost $11,000. Each of his shirts cost $7, and he wears three a day. All the count's extravagances have not yet been of so innocent a character as those mentioned. He became unduly addicted to the society of a frail divinity of the music halls last spring, and displayed himself publicly in her society. His wife showed some irritation, and to pacify her he presented her with a splendid diamond necklace. Accidentally she learned that the jeweller's bill for it was $100,000. She thought this was too much, took it back to the jeweler, and after an embarassing scene, found that she had received only one-half of the necklace. The aforesaid divinity of the music halls had also received a splendid diamond necklace, and the gossips of Paris have not hesitated to draw a conclusion. It is little wonder that on seeking admission to the Jockey Club, the leading club in Paris, he was overwhelmed with black balls. —*Appeal to Reason.*

Labor Unions.

Talk about labor unions as you will, and no sane man claims they do not occasionally make mistakes, but it remains a fact that organized labor is one factor which has been able through all the years to keep wages where they are to day. The tendency of the employers is to hire labor as cheap as possible, to cut wages. Nothing on earth but strong labor unions has ever kept them from having wages down to a European basis. Labor unions are not a remedy; they are a kind of counter-irritant, a sort of prop to hold wages up when the tendency is forever down. Some day the real remedy will be discovered, but until that time all true men should and must uphold the labor unions in their efforts to keep wages up to a decent basis and improve conditions —*Labor Advocate.*

Mutual Interests of Labor and Capital.

During late years the two industrial bodies, classed generally as employers and employees, instead of getting closer, have drifted, or been driven, further apart, until neither appears to perceive that the real interests of labor and capital are virtually identical, or, at least, so nearly allied as to render misunderstandings and strife between them disastrous to both. The substitution of machine for hand labor and the combinations of capital invested in active industry have had much to do with the disturbance of the cordial association of feeling and interests which formerly existed between the employed and the employer. Undoubtedly the new industrial and mercantile conditions have brought about a change of relations between the two parties, and, just as undoubtedly, must the change, or any change which has even the appearance of antagonism between labor and capital, be profoundly regretted.

Nothing is clearer than that the two cannot be at odds without injury to both; their interests are mutual, and neither labor nor capital can prosper without the help of the other. As labor must have an employer and the employer must have labor, it is self evident that the friendlier their relations are, in the sense of each assisting the other, the greater will be the measure of their common success.

One result most desirable of attainment is the substitution of arbitration for strikes and lockouts. In all cases, it is probable that this result could not be secured, but there can be little cause for doubt that if the relations of the employed and the employers were more friendly and candid there would be few serious contentions between labor and capital which could not be compromised or amicably determined. Both the strike and the lockout are the arguments of force, not of reason, and it will not be denied that the argument of reason is always the better one, consequently it should be the first.

The organization of labor for its own defence and benefit has again and again proved its merits and value. Organization has demonstrated its efficiency by increasing wages and by securing more favorable conditions for labor. Besides that, the great combinations of capital have made it essential that the working men should similarly combine for their common advantage. But the stronger their union the easier it should be to convince their employers that arbitration is a much more efficacious device than strikes or lockouts —*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Timely Warning.

Now we want to say to the capitalists of the present day, don't fool too much with the American workingman or the first thing you know he will eliminate you. Of course there is a general belief that we cannot get along without capitalists, just as it was the belief that we needed slave owners and kings, but we want to impress upon the minds of the capitalistic class of this country that the American workingman possesses in a singular and peculiar degree the faculty of finding a way of doing a thing when he has made up his mind that it is necessary to do it, and there is quite a large number of American workingmen who are beginning to suspect that the capitalists are not so absolutely necessary as some people believe them to be, and the first thing that our worthy capitalists will know, some fine day the American workingmen will arrange matters so that there will not be any need of capitalists at all.

So we would again repeat our caution to the capitalistic class, don't fool too much with the American workingman.—*Exchange.*

Do You Favor Strikes?

Yes, we do. We favor strikes against tyranny in all shapes and forms. We favor strikes against all forms of jobbery. We favor strikes against class laws and class lawmakers. We want to organize a grand strike of the citizens of America, and the first thing we want them to strike for is a law that will require that no new law shall be enacted without first being submitted to the people for approval. Times and conditions are ripe for just such a strike. We would include in our demands freedom from foreign as well as native tyrants in the guise of money-lenders, land-grabbers, stock and grain gamblers. We would strike against foreign manipulation of our finances. We would strike against a government that fosters such unequal laws as we are now suffering from—laws which are rapidly increasing millionaires on one side and paupers and tramps on the other. We would strike against a government that compels us to pay taxes and gives us no employment to pay them with. All those things we would strike against; and it does not cost us anything beyond the effort required to deposit our vote in the ballot-box to do it. If we can all go on such a gigantic strike as this without loss of time or money isn't it foolish to strike any other way? Think it over, brothers, and determine for yourselves whether you will strike in the old-fashioned way or whether your future strikes will be at the ballot box for your own party pledged to your own principles.—*Exchange.*

An Abused Man.

The most abused man in the ranks of organized labor is he who tries to better the condition of his fellow-workers. It does not matter how sincere he is, or whether he is paid for the time he loses—and it is often the case that the man who does the most work in this line is the less thanked, not to say paid. Employers call him an agitator, and assert that if it was not for him they could hire cheaper help. Employers do not stop to think that the poorest paid people in the land to-day are the officers of labor organizations. If some of them had to do the work gratis that is performed by good and true union men they would throw up their hands in holy horror. The conservative labor agitator is a benefactor. It is through his efforts that fair wages and short hours are granted; it is he who fights the battles of his many followers, and it is he who is first discharged when occasion requires a laying off or a reduction of expenses. He is a bold, bad man—in the eyes of the employer. And yet this same agitator may have a large family to support, and the time he loses is his own loss. A labor organization without an agitator might as well not exist. The men who stump the corridors of the legislative halls looking after labor legislation are also dubbed agitators. What should you call the well-paid lawyers who look after the interests of corporations around the Capitol? They are not agitators. Oh, no! They must be called legal gentlemen! It is only the man who has the courage to voice the sentiments of the oppressed toiler that is an agitator.—*Exchange.*

New Unions Chartered during the Past Five Months.

Union 48, Kirksville, Mo.
Union 63, Bloomington, Ill.
Union 75, Birmingham, Ala.
Union 107, Pensacola, Fla. (Col.)
Union 113, Lincoln, Neb.
Union 118, Jersey City, N. J. (mill men).
Union 132, Buffalo, N. Y. (mill men).
Union 145, Sayre, Pa.
Union 153, Helena, Mont.
Union 156, Staunton, Ill.
Union 157, Jersey City, N. J. (stair builders).
Union 160, Gas City, Ind.
Union 180, Vallejo, Cal.
Union 201, Wichita, Kan.
Union 204, Coffeen, Ill.
Union 205, Terre Haute, Ind.
Union 219, Memphis, Tenn.
Union 220, St. Thomas, Ont.
Union 226, Traverse City, Mich.
Union 240, Augusta, Ga.
Union 249, Kingston, Ont.
Union 253, Argentine, Kan.
Union 254, Pittsburg, Pa. (stair builders).
Union 267, Diamondville, Wyo.
Union 269, Danville, Ill.
Union 270, Madison, Ill.
Union 271, Bay City, Mich.
Union 272, Wallace, Idaho.
Union 276, Oklahoma, Ok. Ter.
Union 277, Philadelphia, Pa.
Union 278, Watertown, N. Y.
Union 279, South Omaha, Neb.
Union 280, Mount Olive, Ill.
Union 282, Jersey City, N. J.
Union 283, Augusta, Ga.
Union 284, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
Union 285, Bath, Me. (ship carpenters).
Union 289, Lockport, N. Y.
Union 290, Lake Geneva, Wis.
Union 292, Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)
Union 293, Canton, Ill.
Union 294, East Palestine, O.
Union 296, Ensley, Ala.
Union 297, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Union 298, Alamagordo, New Mex.
Union 299, West Hoboken, N J.
Union 302, Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)
Union 303, Detroit, Mich. (Ger.)
Union 307, So. Framingham, Mass.
Union 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Union 310, Binghampton, N.Y. (mill men).
Union 312, Montgomery, Ala.
Union 313, Columbus, Ga.
Union 314, Madison, Wis.
Union 317, Atlanta, Ga.
Union 318, Savannah, Ga.
Union 319, Sioux City, Iowa.
Union 320, Westfield, N. J.
Union 321, Connellsville, Pa.
Union 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Union 324, Woodside, L. I.
Union 326, Macon, Ga.
Union 385, Pittsburg, Pa.
Union 495, Streator, Ill.
Union 629, South Bend, Ind.
Total, 65.

Telegraphers' Grievances.

A despatch from New Haven, Conn, says that out of 650 replies received by the local Secretary of the Railroad Telegraphers' Union to the request for a vote on the advisability of a strike against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, 625 favor a strike if the company does not accede to the demands of the operators.

There are 1200 operators in the employ of the company, and the leaders of the movement are sanguine that of the 400 men who are not members of the union, at least 200 will join in a strike if one is ordered.

The situation seems to be growing in acuteness. Secretary Cardinal, of the Telegraphers' Union, said that both he and the operators desired to avoid a strike, if possible, but he can see no other way out of the difficulty if the railroad officials refuse to meet the men.

The Secretary added that the railroad company has placed many obstacles in the way of the operators, the most serious of which is an order from the General Manager to division superintendents instructing them to refuse operators leaves of absence, so that they cannot appear before their superintendents with their grievances.

General Strike in Denmark.

In Denmark a general strike is now in progress. It originated with the carpenters in Jutland who made a demand for better wages. They were aided in their struggle by the other unions, and in revenge the employers locked out 40,000 organized workingmen. The action of the employers has almost brought business to a stand-still in Denmark, but the workers are making a splendid fight. Many strange features characterize the contest. It has given an impetus to co operation. The supporters of the *Social-demokraten*, which has the biggest circulation of any paper in Denmark, have a co operative bakery, which supplies excellent bread at a price which brings down the price of the staple throughout the country. The Socialists are equally successful in conducting a co-operative butcher's shop. There are also a workingman's theatre, and a bureau for exchanging country children for town children during the summer holidays. This has allied the farmers with the locked-out workingmen. They have offered to feed and lodge the latters' children during the lockout. The way in which the enforced idleness is being improved by the workingmen is a notable feature of the lockout. Many university professors and teachers who sympathize with the trade unions have continued to give a series of lectures, mainly on history and science, to the workers. Others take them in parties to the picture galleries and museums, and instruct them there. In the evenings recitals with an educational aim in view are arranged.

The workingmen eagerly hail these efforts to instruct them. Large and attentive audiences fill all the rooms where these endeavors to educate them are carried on.

Industrial Items.

THE decision of the Colorado State Board of Arbitration in the Smelters' strike is a compromise.

THE trouble over the wage scale of the engineers and firemen of the Grand Trunk Railway has been adjusted.

FIVE leading coal companies in West Virginia have advanced the mining rate 15 cents. Three thousand miners are affected.

MORE than 700 New York cloak makers resumed work several days ago, having gained their demand for an increase of 25 per cent. in the weekly wage scale.

ONE HUNDRED weavers employed at the Waterloo Woolen Mills, at Lisbon Falls, Maine, have struck to enforce a demand for the correction of a number of grievances regarding their work and pay.

THE striking messengers of the Boston District Messenger Company have returned to work pending the result of a conference between the State Board of Arbitration and the directors of the company.

IN BUTTE, Mont., building operations are at a standstill. Trouble still exists with the Amalgamated Mining and Smelter Company, and the carpenters employed by this concern are compelled to work ten hours a day.

THE strike of the puddlers of the Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works at Belle Isle, Virginia, has been settled and the men have returned to work. The puddlers struck for an advance from $3.73 to $4 per ton, and it has been granted.

THE Chicago brickmakers' strike has reached a critical stage, and, from assertions made by the manufacturers in answer to the demands of the strikers, it is believed that a general tie-up of building operations there and a strike of 50,000 craftsmen are imminent.

A SPECIAL from Duluth, Minn., says: "At a meeting of the Lake Carriers' Association, controlling the wages of 90 per cent. of the large shipping interests on the Great Lakes, it was agreed to advance wages on lake vessels 40 per cent., the advance taking effect August 15th.

A DISPATCH from Cleveland, Ohio, says that the locomotive engineers employed on the Lake Shore road have made a formal demand for an increase in wages in connection with other changes in the present system. Unless concessions are made it is feared there will be difficulty in the vicinity.

THE compositors and stereotypers of the New York *Sun*, 120 in number, struck last week, because, it is alleged, that the management was about to replace union with non-union men. Typographical Union No. 6 has offered its funds, amounting to $40,000, for the use of their striking brethren in case of necessity.

THE twenty-first annual congress of the New Jersey Federation of Trades and Labor Unions will be held in the City Council Chamber, Orange, N. J., on Monday, 21st inst. The work to be done at the coming congress is of such importance to labor interests as to demand complete representation of all trades unions in New Jersey.

THE demand of the employees of the Lake Superior Iron Mine for an increase of 25 cents daily in the wages of miners, with corresponding advances for other underground workmen, has been referred to owners in Pittsburg. The Lake Superior is one of twenty big mines in the lake district controlled by the Carnegie Company.

THE deputy factory inspectors of the districts embracing Pittsburg and vicinity have started a crusade against violators of the factory laws. Proceedings will be instituted against laundry companies and owners of large establishments where women, girls and minors are employed more than sixty hours a week or more than twelve hours in one day.

SEVEN THOUSAND coal miners of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company and the Sloss Iron and Steel Company of Birmingham, Ala., have had an advance to 55 cents per ton for mining, which is an increase of 2½ cents, and a total raise of 15 cents per ton since March 1st. Wages are now at the maximum figure agreed upon in the new wage scale.

THE boilermakers and iron shipbuilders of New York have been conceded their demand for the eight-hour system on old work, nine hours on new work, and eight hours on both old and new work on Saturdays. The wages at present average $2.75 a day. In all twenty-eight firms have agreed to the new conditions. They are among the largest firms in the trade.

A REPORT from Pittsburg states that the Wage Committee of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union and the manufacturers have decided on the glassware scale. It calls for material advances over last year's scale on a number of articles. The iron mold scale provides for a number of advances. There will also be increases on the paste mold frame. No agreement has been reached on the chimney scale.

Two years ago the Virginia Legislature adopted a law prohibiting the employment of women and children for more than ten hours each day. During the recent tour through that state, President Greene, of the Textile Workers' Union, found that this law was being violated and lodged a vigorous protest with State Labor Commissioner Montague, asking that the law be enforced, thus protecting the women and children and at the same time giving them their rights.

The Earth's Debts.

The world is so heavily in debt that it can never pay up, says the New York *Sun*.

There is not enough gold in the world to pay the debts of the nations.

There is probably only about two hundred thousand millions' worth of gold money in the world.

But the debts of the nations, aside from private, municipal and local debts, amount to thirty thousand millions.

This amounts to one hundred dollars per family of five, the world over, or more than double that proportion for the civilized nations.

The United States has a very light debt in comparison with other nations, as will be seen by reference to the following table of national debt for each inhabitant:

France	$160 00
Portugal	155 00
Holland	90 00
Italy	80 00
Great Britain	72 50
Spain	70 00
Egypt	65 00
Belgium	55 00
Roumania	45 00
Russia	30 00
Austria	30 00
Turkey	22 00
Sweden	15 00
United States	15 00
Germany	10 00

The burden of debt is, of course, not in proportion to its size, but to ability to pay. France, Holland and Great Britain are not nearly so debt-ridden as Italy, Spain, Russia and Turkey, while Belgium, with what might be called a medium debt, is very prosperous.

Bommer Brothers of Brooklyn.

Messrs. Bommer Brothers, manufacturers of the well known Bommer spring hinges have removed to, and are now fully installed in their new factory building. 257 to 271 Classon avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. The main building has light on all sides, is 60 x 100 feet in size and four stories high on a plot 200 x 100 feet. Engine and boiler rooms, storage for coal, etc., being located outside and separate. The factory is in every respect modern in design and of slow burning mill construction, every precaution of tried value such as automatic sprinklers, etc., being taken to minimize fire risk, and special pains were taken to secure good light and ventilation and sanitary surroundings for the employees.

The power plant, consisting of a battery of Bigelow high pressure boilers, arranged for either forced or natural draft and a Watts-Campbell 100 horse power Corliss engine is working perfectly. The building contains fire proof vaults for storage of dies and special tools. Messrs. Bommer Brothers desire to thank the trade for the liberal patronage accorded them and which it has ever been their aim to merit.

They hope with their now largely increased facilities to be enabled better than ever to serve their customers.

The Principles of Geometry and their Application in Hand-rail Construction.

III.—BY MORRIS WILLIAMS, SCRANTON.

IN FIG. 13, we have a plan and elevation of a level landing stairway; the flights leading to and from the landing having the same pitch; and the radius of the cylinder or well hole, equal to half the width of the tread, the risers are placed in the springing of the cylinder.

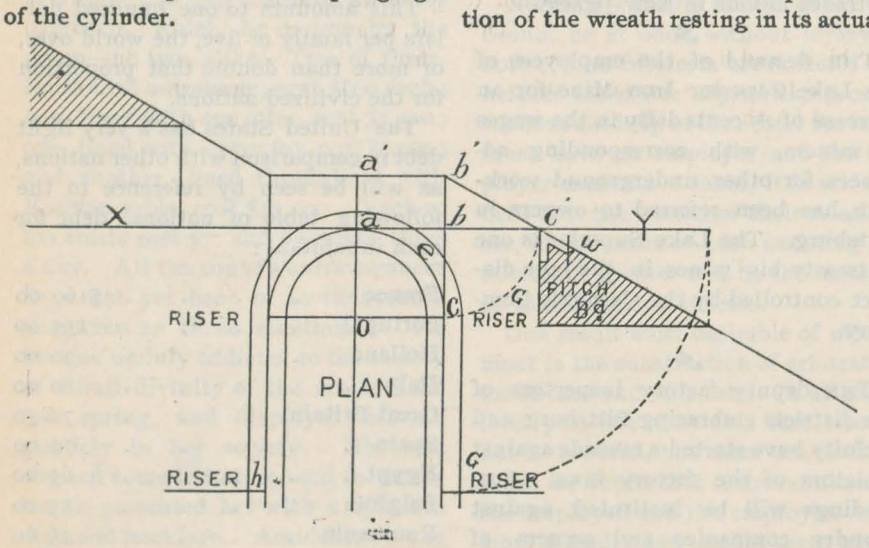


FIG 13.

These conditions of the plan greatly simplify the construction of the rail. First they call for only one bevel to square it, and that one bevel is found in the upper angle of the common pitch board of the straight flight; secondly, the plane whereon the rail will travel around the cylinder will be the simple incline plane shown in Fig. 1, of our first article. It is this latter consideration that prompts us to make use of it here, as it is the best illustration we can select to practically show the utility of unfolding sections of solids; as basis in hand-rail construction.

We propose in this article to explain how to find the form of the *face mould* and the angle of the bevel that is used to square the wreath. The term wreath is used in hand-railing to denote the curved portion of the rail.

As the wreath in our example, Fig. 13, will be in two pieces, it is only necessary to draw the mould and find the bevels for one piece.

Let the square *o*, *a*, *b*, *c*, be the outlines of the base or plan of the supposed prism or block, *c*, *e*, *a*, the plan of the centre line of the quarter rail.

In hand-railing the lines *a*, *b*, and *b*, *c*, are termed tangents, because they touch the curve of the centre line of the rail *c*, *e*, *a*, at *c*, and *a*, and the lines *o*, *c*, and *o*, *a*, are termed springing lines.

To draw the elevation revolve the tangent *b*, *c*, to the ground line *x*, *y*, as shown by the arc *c*, *g*, *c'*; place the pitch board at point *c'*; continue the pitch line of the pitch board until it meets the prolongation of the tangent *c*, *b*, in *b'*; draw *b'*, *a'*, parallel to the tangent *a*, *b*.

The elevation is now complete for the bottom quadrant, and by similar process the upper elevation may be drawn as shown; thus completing the elevation of the whole cylinder, and one step of the bottom and top flight.

From explanations given in preceding articles, it is evident that the line *a'*, *b'*, is the elevation of the tangent *a*, *b*; and that the pitch line *b'*, *c'*, is the elevation of the tangent *b*, *c*; also that because the tangent *a'*, *b'*, is level, and the tangent *b'*, *c'*, is inclined, the plane of the section is of the kind shown in Fig. 17; which is shown to be inclined in one direction to the side of the supposed block or prism, and level across its other side, the reference letters in both figures being the same.

In Fig. 19, the section shown in Fig. 17 is reproduced with an additional illustration of the representation of the wreath resting in its actual position. It is shown raised at point *a'*, the distance from *a* to *a'*, in both figures.

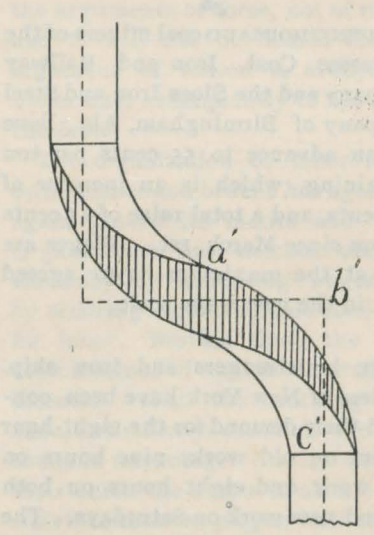


FIG. 14.

How to Find the Form of the Face Mold.—Proceed as in Fig. 16. First draw the square *o*, *a*, *b*, *c*, taken from the plan of Fig. 13. On *a*, and *b*, erect *a*, *a'*, and *b*, *b'*, make both equal in length to the lines *a*, *a'*, and *b*, *b'*, of Fig. 13; connect *a'*, *b'*, revolve the tangent *b*, *c*, to *c*; connect *c'*, *b'*; we have now the reproduction of the plan and elevation of the bottom quadrant of Fig. 13.

From *b'* and *c'* Fig. 16, and square to the pitch line *c'*, *b'*, draw the lines *b'*, *a''* and *c'*, *c''*; make both lines equal in length to the level tangent *a'*, *b'*; connect *a''*, *c''*, thus forming the parallelogram *b'*, *a''*, *c''*, *c'*, which is the unfolded section.

On each side of point *c'*, mark a distance equal to half the width of the rail on plan. Complete the shank as shown.

On each side of point *a''*, mark a distance equal to *c' w*, taken from the bevel shown in Fig. 13. These distances give the width of the mould at both ends; the curve may be now completed either by means of string and pinics, trammel, or straight edge.

The *face mould* is now formed, and every line explained, and although the process seems tedious and complex, it will undoubtedly repay the student to strive unremittingly to understand intelligently every detail of the process.

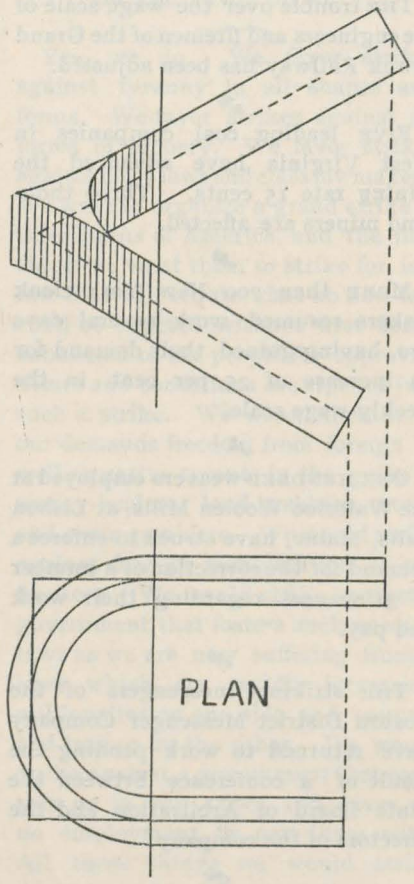


FIG. 15.

It will be noticed that the plane of section we are dealing with in this example, is similar to the one shown in Fig. 10 of our preceeding article which was a plane of a rail connecting level, with a newel at the upper landing of a stairway.

FIG. 17.

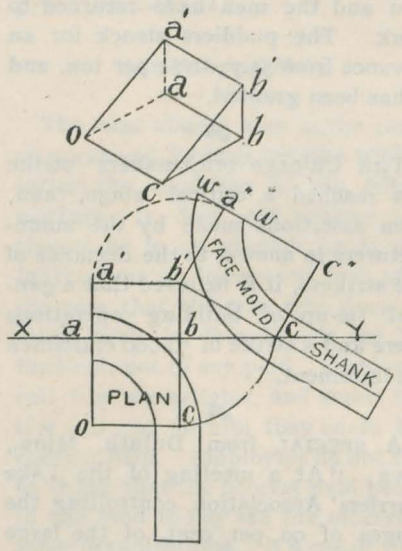


FIG. 16.

The benefit derived of knowing the nature of the planes we have to handle, is that we are thereby enabled to form the molds and obtain the bevels for all rails having the same identieal planes, whether placed at bottom, top or landings between flights.

Another and most essential benefit is that where the nature of the plane is known almost all of these intricate constructive lines we have made use of can be dispensed with in the formation of the molds.

To make good our assertion we refer to Fig. 18, which is an illustration of a process of obtaining the form of the face mold simply by means of the pitched board. Let *c''* *f d*, Fig. 18, be the outlines of the pitch board; bisect the base *o'' f* in *a*; erect *a*, *a'*; from points *a'* and *c''*, draw perpendicular lines *c'' c'* and *a' b'*. make both the same length as *c'' a* of the base and connect *b' c'*, thus forming the parallelogramme *c'' a' b' c'*, which is the same as the one forming the section in Fig. 16; complete the curves of the face mold.

FIG 19

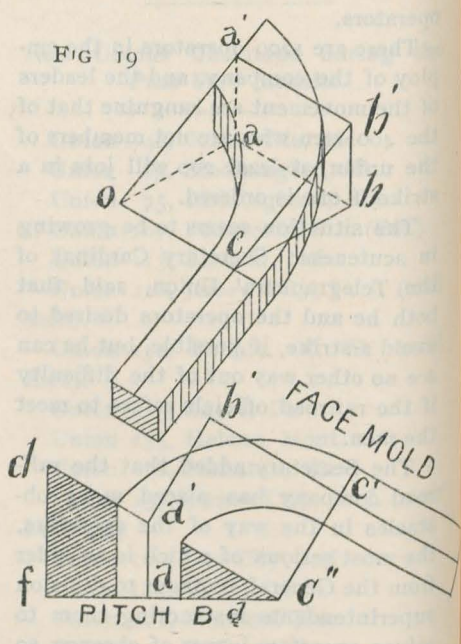


FIG. 18.

By comparing Fig. 18 with the portion above *x y* of Fig. 16 they are found to be identical.

We present Figs. 14 and 15 as views of the complete wreaths obtained by projection as they appear observing them from different directions. Many handrailers make a practice of projecting their rails before determining the planes of the sections.

In our next article we will follow the same line of instructions as in this article, but will have a riser in the middle of the cylinder which will necessitate the wreath to rest on a plane inclined in two directions to the side of the block, such as is shown in Fig. 2 of our first article.

THE French death rate exceeds the birth rate by nearly 20,000 annually and there is no immigration to make up the deficiency. At this rate France will not long remain a first-class power.

CONSCIENCE and wealth are not always good neighbors.—*Massinger.*

KEEP your conduct abreast of your conscience, and very soon your conscience will be illumined by the radiance of God.—*W. M. Taylor, D. D.*

THE moment the eye of the mind is filled with the beauty of natural things an equal freedom and width of view comes to it. Step aside from the trodden footpath of personal experience, throwing away the petty cynicism bred of petty hopes disappointed. —*Richard Jefferies.*

LIFE is a quaint puzzle. Bits the most incongruous join into each other, and the scheme thus becomes gradually symmetrical and clear; when, lo! as the infant claps his hands and cries, "See, see! the puzzle is made out!" all the pieces are swept back into the box—black box with the gilded nails! —*Lytton.*

Astor, the Artful Dodger.

William Waldorf Astor—how tiresome grow those names of money nonentities—refuses to pay personal taxes.

He is a rich, clammy, disappointed, self-expatriated snob.

Being assessed at two millions, he asks the court to let him pay nothing.

He lives in England, he says, and so he should pay no personal taxes here.

Splendid combination of audacity and stupidity. He draws from this Island of Manhattan at the very least three millions a year income.

He spends that money on the English. He uses it to keep fat the legs of English flunkeys. He uses it to stuff with trash the stomachs of English titled fools. Every child born in this city makes him richer, for it increases the demand for the land and houses he owns.

Every improvement in New York paid for by honest taxes makes him richer.

But he lives away from us. He feeds his worthless carcass in Europe, writes his drivelling nonsense for English publications, and says that he should not be taxed.

It is true that taxing his property does not satisfy justice. Confiscation would be nearer the mark for his breed.

We say without hesitation that every sensible man would advocate such taxes on this gentleman as should cut down his income and his foolish pranks very considerably. We predict that before his skeleton shall have dwindled back to the Dutch dust it came from measures will be taken to tax such as he in a fashion that they have never dreamed of.

Meanwhile we should like to see the judge or official who would let him off his taxes because he lives abroad, who would say that he shall pay nothing toward the government which guarantees him the right to draw three millions or more from this city every year.

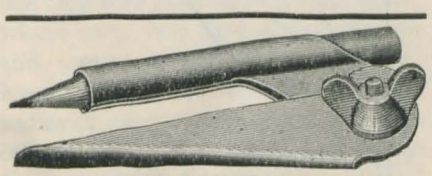
As it is, with no income tax and no government tax of any sort to pay, the dodging exile contributes not a cent to the national government. The man who smokes a pipe in Alaska pays to keep up the navy which defends Astor's houses on this coast, and Astor pays nothing.

Is not that sufficiently outrageous without letting him dodge his local taxes as well?—*New York Journal.*

COMPARED with the enormous capital of some of the English banks the largest American institutions dwindle into insignificance. The National Provincial Bank of England has $79,000,000; Bank of England, $73,000,000; London and Westminster Bank, $70,000,000; London Joint Stock, and Lloyds, each $60,000,000; Union Bank of London, $55,000,000; London and County Banking Company and Bank of Liverpool, each $40,000,000, yet the salaries of American bank presidents range from $15,000 to $50,000, while the president of the Bank of England receives but $10,000.

A Chance for American Machinists.

There is urgent need in the City of Mexico for more foundries and machine shops capable of doing first-class work in reasonably prompt time. The great amount of building and improvement going on and the number of establishments, large and small, now using machinery, frequently with inexperienced labor, makes a supply and repair business of great proportions. So great is the demand upon large machine shops with good machinery that they will not promise even small orders inside of three or four weeks. It is needless to state that under such circumstances the prices charged for this class of work are high.



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Bevels, Splays and Hopper Cuts—III.

BY FRED T. HODGSON.

A PROBLEM in bevel and splay work was handed to me by the late Robert Riddell in 1879, for examination, and which I think was never given that publicity which it deserved. A proper understanding of this problem is far-reaching as it will enable the student to solve many difficult things in relation to inclined or pyramidal framing. "This problem and its solution," said Mr. Riddell to me in a private letter, "is offered for the first time, as a reliable method of finding nearly all the bevels and cuts for inclined framing of any kind, and for the finding of cuts for flare or splay work."

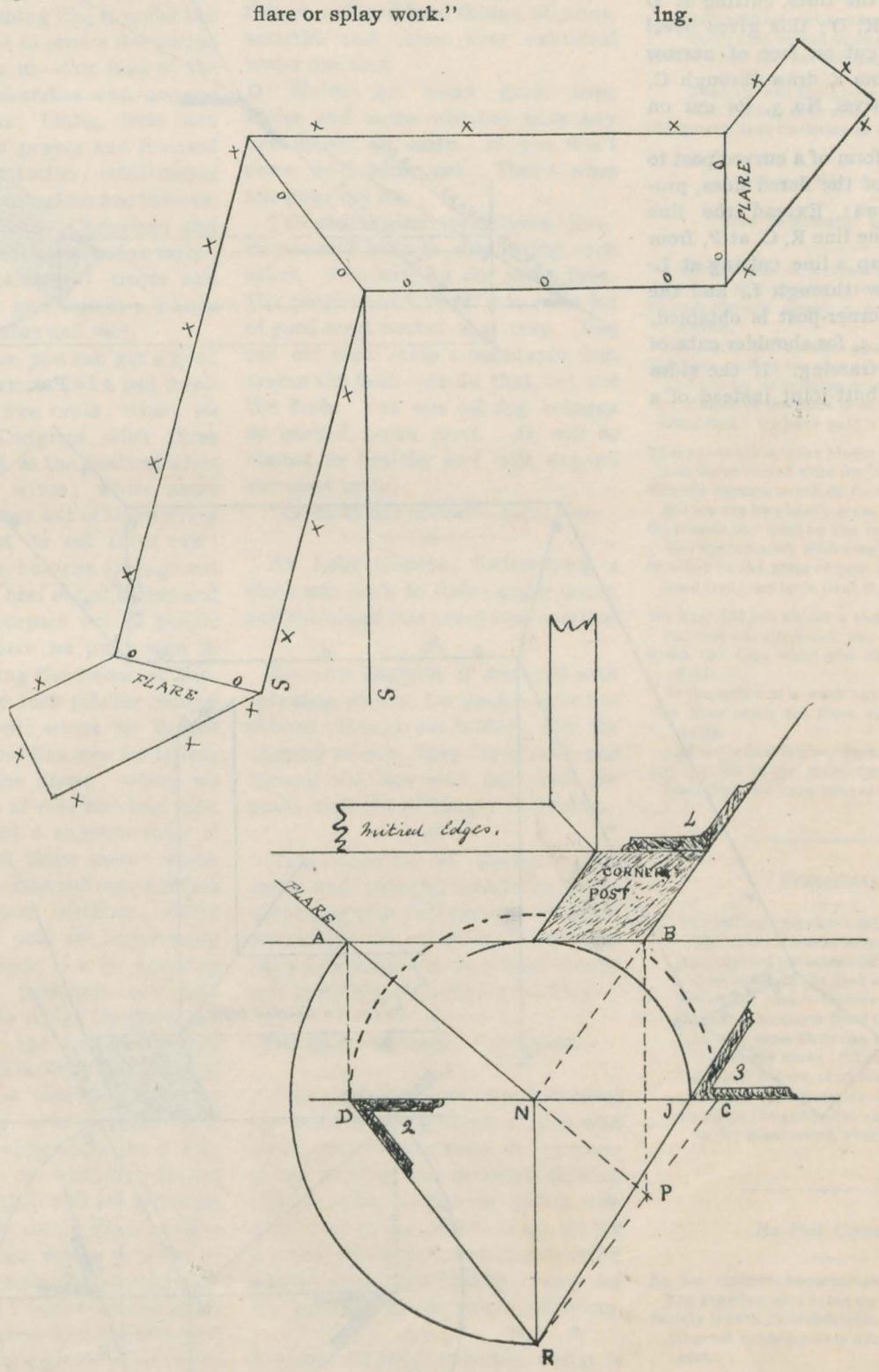

FIG. 9.

Let us suppose the plan shown at Fig. 9 to be a right-angled figure, having sides which incline or flare equally to any desired angle. A corner post is also used which will incline same as the ends and sides. The junction at the angles may be either mitred or abutt, as either style of joint may be obtained when desired. To describe the problem, begin by drawing two parallel lines, A, B, and D, C, any reasonable distance apart. Assume A, N, as inclination or flare of sides. From N square down a line making N, A, and N, R, equal. From A square down a line cutting D, join R, D and in the angles thus formed find bevel 2 for cut on face of sides.

To find the bevel for mitre on edge of stuff, take N as a centre and describe an arc, touching the line A, B and terminating at J. From B draw a line through J indefinitely. This gives bevel 3 for the mitre.

To find the corner-post, proceed as follows: Make N, C, equal N, D, join R, C, and extend A, N to cut R, C at P. from which square up a line cutting at B. From N draw through B, thus forming both angles of the corner post, and giving bevel 4, which answers either for a butt joint or the shoulder cuts on cross rails of framing.

Nothing can be more simple or more accurate than this method, and it may be easily tested by first drawing the "spread out," as shown on the upper part of the diagram on cardboard, and cutting through in the lines marked x, x, x, then fold on the lines marked o, o, o.

Bring the points S, S together, and the mode of construction will readily be understood.

The flare may be any angle; the results will be the same.

In order to make this matter more thorough I will show a similar problem, only that the flaring sides make different angles, a condition that is frequently met with in hopper construction and in the making of sleigh and carriage seats.

The diagram shown at Fig. 10, differs but little from that shown at Fig. 9; only in this case the sides of the work incline or flare at two different angles, the ground plan being a right angle. To describe, proceed as follows: On any piece of board draw two parallel lines at a given distance apart, as A, B; C, D, construct the angles or flares the sides are to make, as A, N and B, N. From N square down a line, making N, R equal N, A, and K, N equal N, B. From A and B square down the lines, cutting at D and C. Join K, D; this gives bevel No. 2 as the cut on face of narrow side. Now from R draw through C, and we have bevel No. 3, for cut on the wide side.

To find the form of a curved post to fit the angle of the flared sides, proceed as follows: Extend the line A, N, to cut the line R, C, at P, from which square up a line cutting at L. From N, draw through L, and the form of the corner-post is obtained, also bevel No. 4, for shoulder cuts of cross-rails of framing. If the sides are to make a butt-joint instead of a

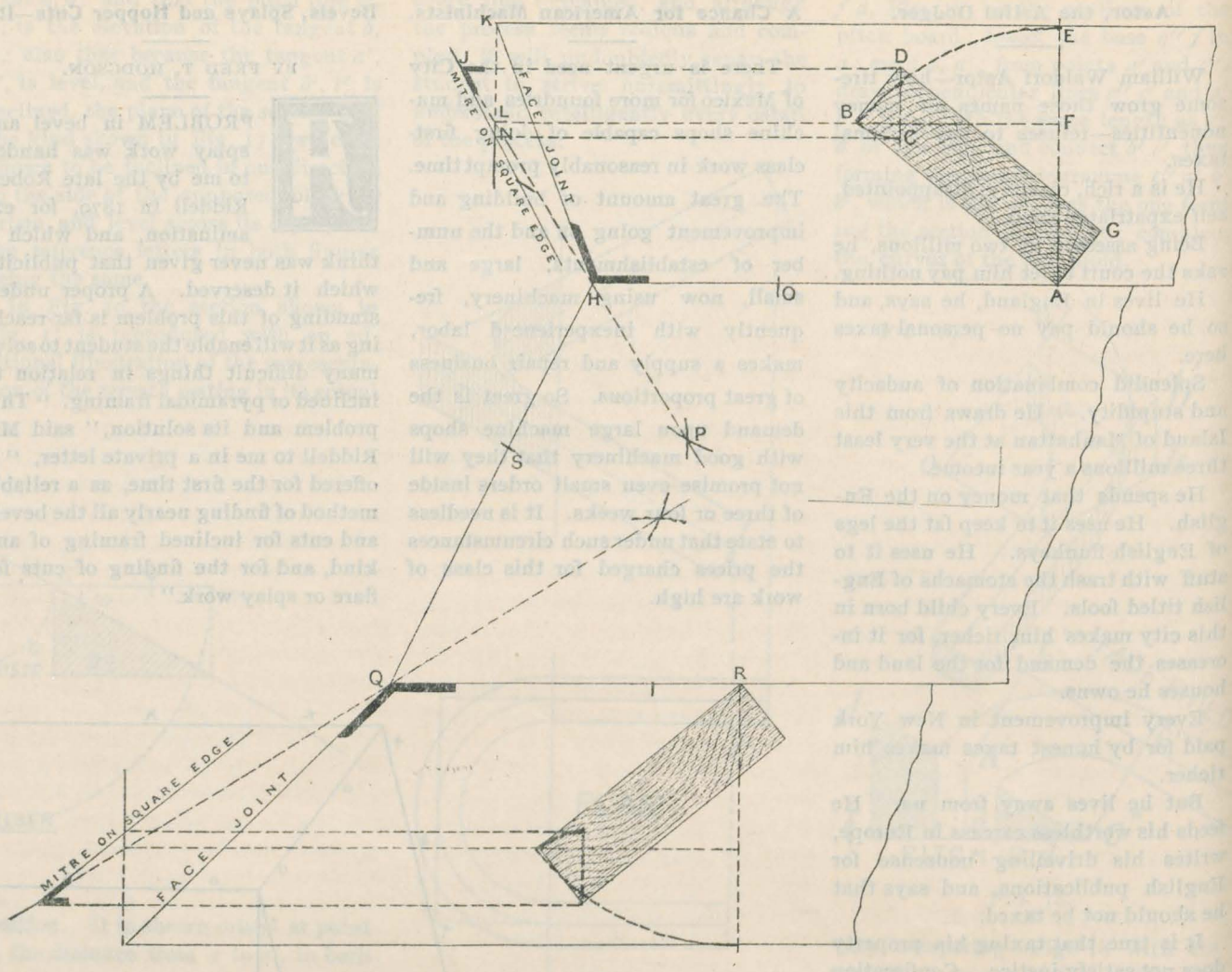

FIG. 11.

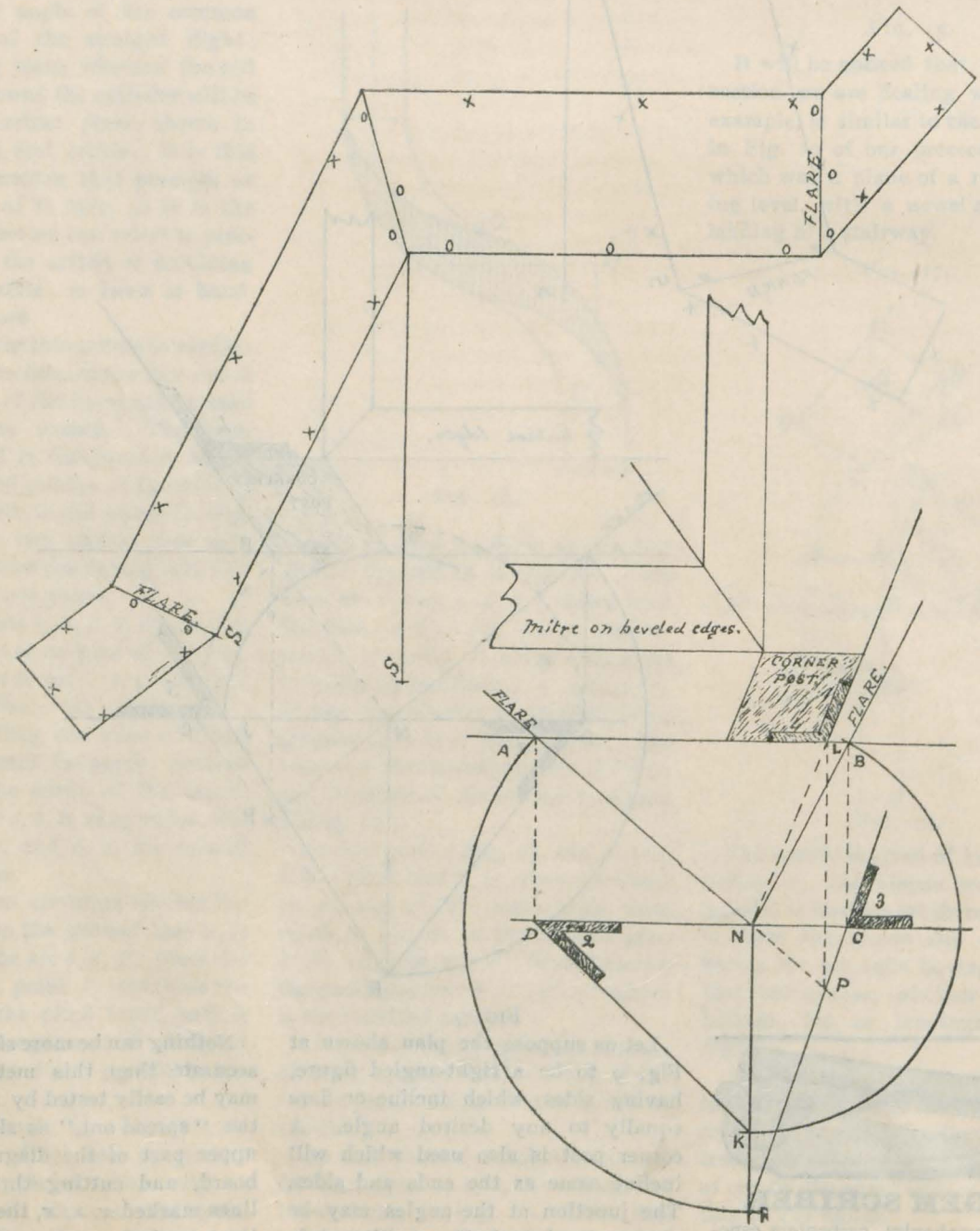

FIG. 10.

mitered one, then bevel No. 4, is the direction of the cuts on the ends.

To understand this matter clearly, the student should practice in cutting actual patterns in cardboard as shown in the previous example, as the operation will give him a more real and practical knowledge than it is possible for him to acquire by any other means.

The upper part of the diagram may be drawn on cardboard and treated in the same manner as the former example was treated, by cutting through the lines marked *x*, *x*, *x*, *x*, and folding on the lines marked *o*, *o*, *o*, *o*. Bring the points *s*, *s*, together, and the method of construction will be readily grasped. The flares may have any inclination required by the work in hand, but this will have no effect on the solution as the same results will obtain if each problem is worked out in accordance with the rules given herewith.

At Fig. 11, I show a method of finding the bevels to be used on a splayed box having acute and obtuse angles, the method being taken from the work of James H. Monckton. This method, while not absolutely new, is very ingenious, and may be studied to advantage by the young workman: Let A, F, be the plane of the bottom of the box, A, B, D, G, showing the end section of the side in position; bisect the angle O, H, S, and continue the bisecting line P, H, to J, indefinitely; from B, draw B, L, parallel to A, H; through L, draw K, N, at right angles to B, L; make A, E, equal to A, B; draw E, K, parallel to A, H; connect K, H, and the bevel at H, gives the angle for the face joint; make D, C, equal D, B; draw D, J, and C, N, parallel to A, H; connect J, N, and the bevel at J, gives the angle for the mitre on the square edge of the board at D, B. If either edge is made level, that is, parallel with A, F, then the angle for the mitre on that edge will be O, P, H.

The end section at R is the same in position as that at A, and the manner of proceeding at the acute angle a to find the bevels differs in no wise from that which has just been done at the obtuse angle H.

(To be continued.)

WOULD'ST thou know if a people be well governed, if its laws be good or bad, examine the music it practices. —*Confucius.*

Civilization or Barbarism?

Civilization is spreading. It is everywhere. Barbarous nations are being civilized—by Maxim guns and dum dum bullets. Prosperity abounds and happiness reigns supreme in the homes of the people.

But not for all. In civilized countries an increasing number of persons are unable to find employment. Some are wealthy and charitable, but the multitude of honest toilers despise charity and seek the reward that follows toil. "Give us justice," is the cry of the people, rising higher than the tree-tops and louder than the blasts of ten thousand trumpets. Everywhere these facts are now recognized and acknowledged, and earnest men and women are seeking a remedy for the evils that exist.

And none too soon! The other day in England a young girl, sad and weary, entered a haven in a country town in quest of food and rest. It was her last resort. She had diligently sought honest employment and had been wounded in spirit by the unfeeling replies of many whom she had approached. By some she was taunted as an harlot; yet, pure and innocent, she entered an abode where she hoped to find a temporary home and to receive a friendly word of advice on the morrow. Her story was quickly told to a Christian matron, and she was rudely shocked by the reply to her appeal: "We cannot shelter you or give you food; this is a home for fallen women only." Like a wounded bird, the weeping girl retraced her steps and went out into the darkness, crushed in spirit and experiencing the agony of despair. But in an hour she returned to the haven for fallen women and again approached the Christian matron. Let her second story thunder down the ages and be a warning to those who seek to aid the distressed in body and spirit. "You can keep me now." said the sobbing girl, "for I am now a fallen woman."

Aye, none too soon! The other day Alexander Reder left his loved ones in New York, happy in the belief that he had secured steady and remunerative labor. His wife and children rejoiced with him that soon a portion of his earnings would be sent to supply their pressing needs and to return to their home the articles already pawned by the breadwinner of the family. Arriving in Toronto, Reder found he had been deceived. He had been engaged to take the place of men and women who refused any longer to toil under sweatshop conditions. To accept the position offered him was to displace others as needy as himself, and he refused. He was a stranger in a strange land—and who but those who have had that experience can understand the loneliness that brings despair? Refused the money needed to carry him back to New York, he madly threatened to end his life and was cruelly told to do so if he wished. Brooding over his own misfortune—hopeless of rendering needed assistance to his wife and little ones—and dreaming of the ills to which humanity is heir—who can say this man was not insane when he weighted his clothes with stones that bore him quickly to the bottom of the lake when he made his mad plunge into eternity?

None too soon, indeed, are earnest men and women everywhere diligently seeking a remedy for the body-destroying and soul-damning evils that exist. The wail of suffering men and women and children is heard throughout the land. Shall their cry for aid be unheeded? In the sight of God and in the presence of a great calamity, every reader must give reply,—Yea! or Nay!—*Toronto Citizen and Country.*

An Open Letter.

TO THE FILIPINOS: "You fellows do not know what a good thing you are missing by not wanting to become citizens of this grand country of ours. There isn't anything like it under the sun. You ought to send a delegation over here to see us—this land of the free—land of churches and 400,000 licensed saloons; bibles, forts and guns; houses of prayer and licensed houses of prostitution; millionaires and paupers; theologians and thieves; libertines and liars; Christians and chain gangs; politicians and poverty; schools and scalawags; trusts and tramps; money and misery; homes and hunger; virtue and vice.

"A land where you can get a good bible for fifteen cents and a bad drink of whiskey for five cents; where we have men in Congress with three wives, and a lot in the penitentiaries for having two wives; where some men make sausage out of their wives and some want to eat them raw; where we make bologna sausage out of dogs, canned beef out of horses and sick cows, and corpses out of people who eat it; where we put a man in jail for not having the means of support and on the rock pile for asking for a job of work; where we license bawdy houses and fine men for telling the truth on the street; where we have a congress of four hundred men to make laws and a supreme court of nine men to set them aside; where good whiskey makes bad men and bad men make good whiskey; where newspapers are paid for suppressing the truth and made rich for teaching a lie; where preachers are paid $25,000 a year to dodge the devil and tickle the ear of the wealthy; where business consists in obtaining property in any way that won't land you in the penitentiary; where trusts 'hold you up' and poverty holds you down; where they vote for what they do not want for fear they will not get what they do want by voting for it; where the girl who goes wrong is made an outcast and her male partner flourishes as a gentleman; where women wear false hair and men dock their horses' tails; where the political wire-puller has displaced the patriotic statesman; where men vote for a thing one day and 'cuss' it 364 days; where we have prayers on the floor of our national capitol and whiskey in the cellar; where we spend $5,000 to bury a congressman who is rich, and $10 to put away a working man who is poor; where to be virtuous is to be lonesome, and to be honest is to be called a crank; where we sit on the safety-valve of energy and pull wide open the throttle of conscience; where gold is a substance—the one thing sought for, and God is a waste-basket for our better thoughts and good resolutions; where we pay $15,000 for a dog and fifteen cents a dozen to a poor woman for making shirts; where we teach the 'untutored Indian' eternal life from the bible and kill him with bad whiskey; where we put a man in jail for stealing a loaf of bread, and in congress for stealing a railroad; where the check-book talks, sin walks in broad daylight, justice is asleep, crime runs amuck, corruption permeates our whole social and political fabric, and the devil laughs from every street corner.

"Come to us, Filies; we've got the grandest aggregation of good things and bad things, big things and little things, hot things and cold things, soft and hard things, all sizes, varieties and colors ever exhibited under one tent.

"We've got more guns, more bibles and more whiskey than any two shows on earth. If you don't come we'll fetch you. That's what our guns are for.

"Of course when you fellows 'jine' us you will have to stop eating each other. You will be our meat then. Our people won't stand it to see a lot of good meat wasted that way. You can eat each other's substance that makes the flesh—we do that, but not the flesh. You can eat dog bologna or canned horse meat. It will be almost as healthy and will expand our meat trade.

"Come to our arms."—*Buzz Saw.*

AT Lake Geneva, Switzerland, a clock was made to strike under water, and the sound was heard twelve miles.

THOUGH England is deafened with spinning wheels, her people have not clothes; though she is black with the digging of fuel, they die of cold, and though she has sold her soul for grain, they die of hunger.—*Ruskin.*

THE education of workers upon social and political questions is the only thing that will prevent a terrible revolution. More money is not what the people need, but more opportunity and more leisure.—*Rights of Man.*

The Roman Empire, For Instance.

"In recent years we have witnessed the remarkable spectacle of men who made great pretensions to respectability bribing the assessor, bribing city councils, corrupting public officers, debauching legislatures, all for personal advantage, and then turning around and contributing money for the prosecution of small offenders.

* * * * * *

It is not the small offenders and it is not the common people who destroy the institutions of government anywhere, but in all countries, in all times, and in all nations, it has been the unscrupulous and dishonest rich and the professional and semi-professional class that courts their favor, who destroyed the institutions of their country. It is this class that clothes robbery with respectability; bribery with pretense and corruption with patriotism."—*Gov. Altgeld.*

A Filipino Poem.

Says Uncle Sam to Kaiser,
"I'm the greatest civilizer.
Just be quiet, Bill, and watch me do the trick,
Don't think that I'm a fool, man,
For at Latimer and Pullman,
I put rebellion down amazing quick.

"Keep your hands off, Bill, my honey,
Don't you see me making money?
I may give you ten per cent. of all I get.
When I've licked those 'tarnel heathen,
I will make them good and free, then,
I'll get every mother's son of them in debt.

"I'll relieve their dull stagnation,
Caused by overpopulation,
I will teach those sleepy natives how to run
I will fertilize the soil there,
With the blood of those who toil there,
I will train them with the mortgage and the gun.

"We will Christianize them gladly,
For we know they need it badly,
We will send their darkened souls to endless day;
When the word to fire is given,
We will shoot them into Heaven,
Where their bitter burning tears are wiped away.

"So withdraw your navy, Willie,
Don't rush in and be so silly,
Just sit down and see me make those heathen walk;
Then I'll sell them beer and toddies,
And I'll free their souls from bodies,
Till Manila is as Christian as New York."

H. N. CASSON.

The Workers' Outcry.

We have fed you all a thousand years,
And you hail us still unfed,
Though there's never a dollar of all your wealth,
But marks the workers dead.
We have yielded our best to give you rest,
And you lie on crimson wool,
For if blood be the price of all your wealth,
Good God! we have paid it in full.

There is never a mine blown skyward now,
But we're buried alive for you,
There's never a wreck drifts shoreward now,
But we are its ghastly crew.
Go reckon our dead by the forges red,
And the factories where we spin.
If blood be the price of your accursed wealth,
Good God! we have paid it in full.

We have fed you all for a thousand years,
For that was our doom, you know,
From the days when you chained us in your fields
To the strike of a week ago.
You have eaten our lives and our babes and wives.
And we're told it's our legal share,
But if blood be the price of your lawful wealth,
Good God! we have bought it fair.

—*The Firebrand.*

Fraternity.

The rolling years have failed to teach
The obvious lesson to mankind,
And myriad preachers failed to preach
Conviction to the deaf and blind.
Still do we rush to furious war,
Still to the slayer bend the knee,
And still, most Christian as we are,
Forget thy name: "Fraternity!"
Yet, shall not we, thou mighty thought,
Despair thy triumph yet to see,
Or doubt the good that shall be wrought
In thy great name, Fraternity?

CHAS. MACKAY.

Be Not Content.

Be not content—contentment means inaction;
The growing soul aches on its upward quest;
Satiety is twin to satisfaction—
All great achievements spring from life's unrest.

The tiny roots, deep in the dark mold hiding,
Would never bless the earth with leaf and flower
Were not an inborn restlessness abiding
In seed and germ, to stir them with its power.

Were man contented with his lot forever,
He had not sought strange seas with sails unfurled:
And the vast wonders of our shores had never
Dawned on the gaze of an admiring world.

Prize what is yours, but be not quite contented,
There is a healthy restlessness of soul
By which a mighty purpose is augmented
In urging men to reach a higher goal.

—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

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PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1899.

The Uses of Adversity.

BY SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

EVEN adversity has its uses. The bettering of one's condition is of natural suggestion, allied closely with that strongest of impulses, self-preservation. No thought can be impressed with more emphasis than one that reflects a comparison between that which has been of crippled condition and that in which one has been relieved of a more or less burdensome oppression. Even the memory of it is soothing in its effect. It is like the healing of a wound, or the recovery from a distressing illness. There is, of course, a strong tendency to forget the helpless past in the improving comforts of the present, and the anticipated promise of the future; but, to the serious minded man, the memories of his adversities, while lingering, however faintly, in the mind, only make him more resolute in renewed activity for absolute redemption for himself and fellows in a struggle for natural rights and belongings.

This applies more especially to wage-earners, and to all classes of them alike. The series of events which for all ages of the world have been characterized with misfortune, affliction and distress to the toiling masses, emphasized its revelation only in the enlightenment of the past century, and development for amelioration more strongly within the past fifty years. Suffering humanity, under the constraint of power as of alleged divine authority, has awakened to a realization of an equality of human rights, and by the light of reason and the logic of events, has aroused itself with energy to throw off the burdens of oppression, of life-long bondage.

It has been the office of philanthropy from time immemorial to offer up benefactions for the struggling weak; pseudo reformers have always been ready to point the way to better results; politicians, ever boastful in proclamation of a new era under their leadership; but there never has been, nor ever will be, any uplifting, or beneficial reform except such as has come, or may come, from the efforts of wage earners in their own behalf.

The fact is one of established veracity that wage earners can look only to themselves for relief from oppressive conditions, and this can only be done by organization. United efforts and a careful study of existing conditions are necessary to bring about the results desired. It is only through unity and harmony of action that any sort of reform for good can be reached and maintained. Organization of wage earners, of whatever class or calling, falls within the religious duty of every man who works, and no one should feel satisfied in the safety of his own calling until he has devoted and exerted every effort in his power to extend the beneficence of his realization to every wage earner within his reach, of whatever trade, calling or species of labor.

And wage earners must not only feel safety in the present; in what might be termed the transient enjoyments of his improved conditions. In the retrospect of the past—in his reflections of escape from the adversity of earlier years—in the bright promises which now buoy him up on the wave of apparent prosperity—he should give some thought to the future, not only for himself should he rejoice at results which have contributed to his immediate relief and amelioration, but consider that there are others to follow, who may not only enjoy the fruits of his exertions, but may improve on his methods and accomplish, in the generations to come, all the blessings of an economic disenthrallment to which he, in his most lofty of ethereal heights, may joyously aspire.

The key note to progress is education, without its influence wage earners must retrograde instead of taking front rank in the general uplifting of humanity. This applies not only to the education of the masses in the field of labor, that they may be enlightened to walk in paths leading to their ultimate redemption, but to the children—the little ones of our own care and dependence. Nothing of personal discomfort, sacrifice of individual enjoyment, nor any other cause, should influence parents to neglect the education of children. Long strides made in the vigor of youth toward the goal of enlightenment are more beneficial than a hurried race when the mind is matured and not so susceptible of being molded. Every adult knows this, and also the necessity of study while the mind is growing and acquires readily.

Labor organizations should take up the question of education and advocate the retention of children in schools until they reach an age very near maturity. Poverty is a convincing argument in favor of the employment of children, but even privation should be endured to prepare the way for brighter, better, happier men and women. Especially is this true of girls, whose future as virtuous women and loving wives and mothers depends upon their early education. The true function of woman is to make home happy, to brighten it with her smiles, to lighten it by loving caresses and to assist in preserving purity of mind and vigor of intellect by irreproachable conduct as maiden and rectitude of life as wife and mother.

Almost every one can by reflection, compare the difficulties under which he struggled in his earlier life with the opportunities and facilities which surround him to-day. Not one man in ten of middle age but can see and feel that the deprivations of his youth were a detriment to his progress and elevation in the scale of manhood; and his resolve and determination should be that the young of his time shall realize a better fate than his had been; be better prepared for the struggle of life before them; be better informed and enlightened as to the means and methods of securing and maintaining that perfect equality of rights to which the common heritage of men entitle them.

The boys of to day will be the men of the future. Those now living who have passed into manhood can easily recall the struggle of those who immediately preceded them. If their present condition is an improvement over that of "the fathers," how willing should they be, while maintaining their own standard of enhancement, to secure to coming generations all the benefits, and more, of their own experience and realization.

Forty years hence, and new generations of men will occupy the space now filled by the hardy, sturdy laborers, mechanics and artisans of to-day. Reflect seriously upon results. See to it that the youth of your care and tutelage shall be better provided for than you have been; shall, first, be put on the road of enlightenment by education in the schools of the country; shall learn to read and write and sum up accounts; shall learn of past events in history, and be fully up in information of passing, current events; by a brightening and burnishing of intellects, be enabled, if not fully to anticipate, to look into the possibilities of the future; to make of themselves better men, better citizens, probably, than you have been; to fit themselves for any and all the stations in life necessary in our advancing civilization to secure the conditions of prosperity, contentment and happiness of a people.

Surely, adversity has its uses. It comes to every man's door. The experience of a day, or an hour, is not lost on the sensible, reflective mind. Here to-day, gone to-morrow. Make use of your time, while it is yours. If you yourself have gained any advantage over past conditions, let your gratitude demonstrate itself by your willingness to spread enlightenment by sowing the seed of your experience broadcast in the fertile fields of youthful minds that it may bring forth good and wholesome fruitage.

Abraham Lincoln on Expansion.

No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent. When the white man governs himself, that is self-government; but when he governs himself and also governs another man, then that is more than self-government—that is despotism. Our reliance is in the love of liberty, which God has planted in us; our defense is in the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men in all lands, everywhere. Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it.

A Poetic and Pathetic Plaint.

A Mississippi editor makes this appeal to delinquent subscribers: "Fish down into your pocket and dig up dust, the editor is hungry and the paper 'bout to bust. We've trusted you for several months and did it with a smile, so just return the kindness and trust us for a while. Our wife she needs some stockings and baby needs a dress, Jimmie needs some breeches, and so does Kate and Bess. Bud is on the hog train and Peggy sick with grief, and good gosh almighty, can't you give a man relief. Shell out your nickels and turn loose those dimes, turn 'em loose and whistle and we'll have better times; there will be fewer patches on the bosom of our pants, and we'd make the paper better if we had half a chance. Don't give us that old story, long gone to seed, 'bout taking more family papers than the family want to read; but help to feed the printer and he'll help our town to grow, and thus escape the sulphur in the regions down below."

Achin' Ter be Civilized.

From Greenland's icy mountains an' Manila's coral strand, the poor, benighted heathen call away to beat the band. They're achin' ter be civilized in every heathen land, and we've gotter have an army fer the job. The heathen are a-callin' to our noble Christian race. America with all the rest has got to set a pace, and for our surplus produc's we must have a market place—an' we've gotter have an army fer the job. The heathen in the peaceful paths of freedom must be led. At present he's too volatyle and light as to his head. The only way to keep him down's ter fill him up with lead—an' we've gotter have an army fer the job. Then its "rise up, Willyum Riley now and come along with me." We're going to bring 'em blessin's and to set their pore souls free. They're only yeller niggers, an' they'll soon be up a tree—but we've gotter have an army fer the job!—*The Public.*

A Song of Breaking Day.

Didst ever wake in summer,
In the cool, refreshing air,
And see the sun rise slowly,
So large, so bright, so fair?

Didst ever see the dew-drops,
Like diamonds gleaming bright?
The angels, stealing softly,
Had strewn them in the night.

Didst ever hear the songbirds,
In chorus blithe and gay,
With cheerful spirit singing
The song of breaking day?

Ah! well hast thou seen the sunrise,
And the dew of early morn;
Oft hast thou watched the eastern sky,
When another day is born.

Indeed, thou hast heard the song-birds
As they welcome in the day;
But who can ever tell us
What the happy songsters say?

WILLIAM BARRETT, JR

LABOR unions have a mission. They are on earth to do good for all who wish to be benefitted. The trades union constantly struggles for the welfare of its members. Despite antagonism of enemies and indifference of laggards, labor unions are successful.—*Labor Journal.*

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Labor Day, 1899.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS, PRESIDENT A. F. L.

ONCE more in the course of revolving seasons the period approaches whose chief festival is dedicated to the mighty and beneficent source of all wealth and human progress. This important holiday, whose observance is now general throughout the length and breadth of this vast continent, is too often devoted to mere revelry or else droned away, so that the great majority of those in whose honor it was established are in grave danger of losing sight of its deep significance. If this special day was set apart to convey no greater idea than that of a day's relaxation from toil, then its title of "Labor Day" would be a most ridiculous misnomer; but we, the founders of this festival, know that it has been well and truly named, and that its title is full-fraught with meaning, sense and import. It therefore behooves us at this time to call the attention of our fellow-workers to the fundamental object which inspired our action in this regard, and to use our best efforts to have this red-letter day of the toilers observed in a manner harmonizing with its truly sacred character.

Labor Day has been instituted to afford the workers an opportunity to review their past efforts; to rekindle the enthusiasm of those grown weary and worn in labor's struggles, and to strengthen the aspirations of all who strive for a truer social future. On this great day, without prejudice of race or creed, we direct our loving thoughts to our brothers who work at the bench, the loom, or the plow; we extend fraternal greetings to all who toil, whether high upon the reeling mast or deep down in darkest mine; whether on the fast speeding train or in the dim and fetid den of the cheap clothier. Especially in hope and faith of a brighter future, we direct our thoughts to our toiling brothers, wherever they may be, who are organized in trade unions and are struggling to hasten the day when the might shall be with the right, and when each willing worker shall sit in comfort and security by his own hearthstone with none to make him afraid.

The day we are now called on to celebrate will not be lacking in important subjects for congratulation and for discussion. The springing into life of a host of new unions located in the most remote regions as well as in the denser-peopled districts of our country; the steady and continuous growth in membership of the national and international unions; the extension and more vigorous working of the central bodies whose rule is ever more and more dominating the industrial life of every town and city; the considerable gains in wages and other conditions often won without serious struggle; and the comparative ease with which strikes have been gained wherever they have been supported by adequate organization; all of these facts are subjects of deep congratulation. But this cheering prospect is not without its somber shadows; the growth of trusts squeezing the workers out from their employments faster than new occupations can be found, the increasing determination of our legal fraternity to declare our written constitutions more inflexible than the laws of the Medes and Persians, whenever the workers resort to legislation for protection; the violation of long-established constitutional rights by a brutalized soldiery; and the military subjugation of friendly peoples by our once respected government. These are some of the considerations that will make the forthc ming festival one of more than usual interest.

Therefore, it is highly desirable that every industrial centre should take immediate and energetic measures to commemorate this day in the most worthy manner within its means. To impress upon the organized no less than the yet unorganized workers of our land the necessity of more extensive organization; to warn them of the need of a still greater solidarity of the forces of labor in order to cope more effectually with the fast-growing solidarity of capital; and to mold public opinion concerning the great issues now before the country; these are not the least important of the duties now devolving upon the local unions and central bodies throughout the land, and also upon the orators whom they may select for Labor Day.

Russian Ears Strained for Gabriel's Blast.

Reports from Southern Russia say that a current belief of the approaching end of the world is causing a panic among the uneducated classes. At Khartov, the capital of the government of that name, workmen are leaving in large numbers, wishing to spend what they consider their last days at their village homes. The factory owners have asked the police to stop this emigration in order to prevent the ruination of business.

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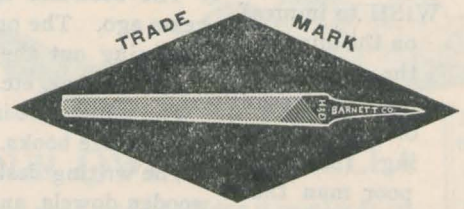

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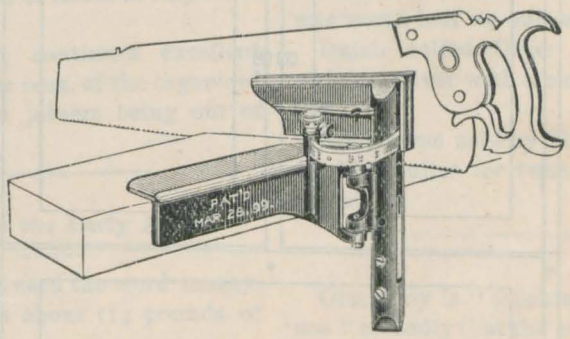

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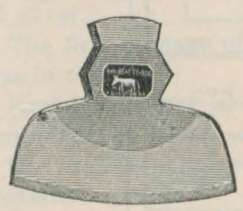

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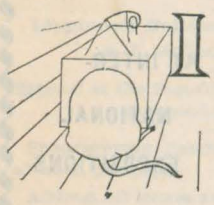
Drawing Lesson No. 4.

BY D. L. STODDARD.

OUTLINE DRAWING.



I WISH to impress on the minds of the carpenters in this lesson of outline drawing that any poor man that expects to eat cheese or any necessity of life without any any effort, *thought* or *study*, will find himself in as bad a trap as the mouse.

The *mind* and *muscle* must go hand in hand, the mind is worth the most. Therefore read every article in the CARPENTER, study the problems, for the more you know the better off your family will be.

Outline how you will improve your otherwise unoccupied time.

Make your home convenient and

FIG. 1.

pleasant, no matter how humble it may be.

In the plan you see a cheap room only about 10 feet square, a door opens into the dining room, a ball caster sliding door opens into the bed room. A window with the light coming from the left at the desk, side of the window is a telephone that I can use as I sit in my chair and save the time of getting up to answer the phone. Across the room is the bookcase and upholstered seat.

The bookcase is one I made many years ago. The outline drawing does not bring out the different kinds of wood, carving, etc.

The upper part is adjustable shelves for any size books.

The writing desk door is hung with wooden dowels, and that part is filled with pigeon holes.

The drawers are 2 x 3½ feet inside, and very convenient for drawing paper that I have in one of them. And I never hear my wife complain of the other three being too large.

Raise the lid to the *upholstered seat* and there is the *bathtub*, a very useful family article.

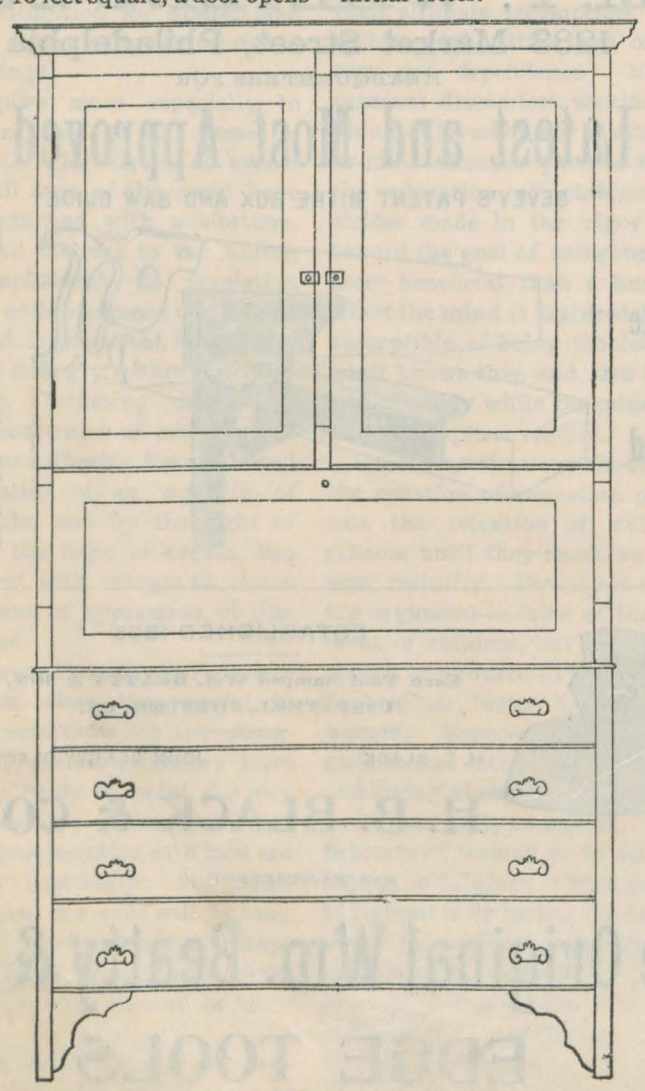


FIG. 2.

Just an outline is all that is necessary in nearly all drawings, whether it is a plan as my room, elevation as bookcase, cabinet perspective as the bathtub, or real perspective as the initial letter.

ACT well at the moment, and you have performed a good act to all eternity.—*Lavater.*

Trusts a Menace to the Republic.

THE iron and steel trust, with a capital of $800,000,000, is in process of formation, but there is also crystalizing an anti-trust association, backed by 70,000,000 of people and $80,000,000,000 of wealth. When these two big combines collide, there is going to be such a smashing of trusts as the world never dreamed of.

A NEW YORK paper shows that ninety trusts now organized could buy the ten states of Arkansas, Mississippi, West Virginia, South Dakota, North Dakota, South Carolina, Florida, New Hampshire, Vermont and Delaware combined, and then pertinently asks: "If they can only buy ten states now, how long will it be before they own the whole Union?" The sooner the better, for only then will the people take the matter in hand and own the trusts.

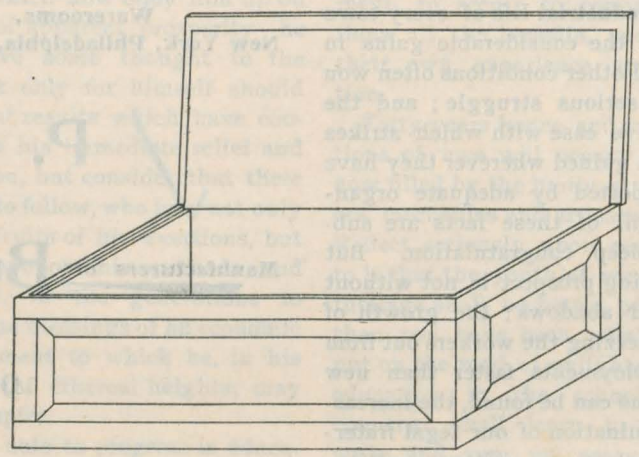


FIG. 3

GOVERNOR SAYERS, of Texas, has received a letter from Governor John G. Brady, of Alaska, stating that he would be unable to attend the anti-trust convention to be held in St. Louis in September, because he had arranged a private trip covering that period. His letter is in part as follows;

"The subject of trusts is one of the most important of our time, and just how to grapple with it and control it is a serious problem. Some of our states are no doubt lax in making it easy for any and all kinds of corporations to be created. It would seem, therefore, proper to begin correction in State Legislatures. The laws should be carefully gone over and their weaknesses laid bare and the proper remedies applied.

"I am certainly in favor of legislating against these vast combinations which undertake to shut off all competition and limit production according to what their own observations think it should be.

"I hate to see all the small dealers driven to the wall, and do not believe that it is a good policy to allow it. Perhaps no better time in our history could occur for this great problem to arise and have the people carefully deliberate upon it and settle it. I wish you all success in your efforts."

SPEAKING upon the tendency of monopolies to take absolute control of the government, and from the danger to be feared from combined capital, Wendell Phillips once said:

"The great question of the future is money against legislation. My friends, you and I shall be in our graves long before that battle is ended; and, unless our children shall have more patience and courage than saved this country, republican institutions will go down before moneyed corporations. Rich men die, but banks are immortal, and railroad corporations never have any diseases.

"Our fathers, when they forbade entail and provided for the distribution of estates, thought they had erected a barrier against the money power that ruled England. They forgot that money could combine; that a moneyed corporation is a succession of persons with a unity of purpose. Now, as the land of England is in the hands of 30,000 landowning families, who have ruled it for 600 years, so the corporations of America mean to govern; and, unless some power more radical than ordinary politics is found, will govern inevitably. The survival of republican institutions here depends upon a successful resistance of this tendency. The only hope of any successful grapple with the danger lies in rousing the masses, whose interests lie permanently in the opposite direction."

"WE have got a kid who is named after us that we some day expect to send through college," says *George's Weekly*. "After he has mastered the college curriculum he will be ready for business, and we have been thinking what sort of a show that kid is going to have to get into business when he gets out of college. If he intends to go into the paper business, he will have to buck a $20,000,000 trust. If his mind runs to matches, his uncle will have to put up enough to enable him to go against a $20,000,000 trust in that line. He might think of a tannery, but there is a $125,000,000 trust. He may long to make a fortune in manufacturing shirts and collars, but a $108,000 000 trust will stare him in the face if he undertakes it. If he thinks of making carpets he will go against a $10,000,000 trust. Perhaps he would like to be a jolly miller and grind out flour for the people. If he should he will have to stack up something better than $150,000,000 in the way of a trust. Suppose he tackles crackers; there is a $55,000,000 trust there. He might conclude that the wall paper business is a short cut to prosperity; that would mean to go against a $50,000,000 trust. As Eugene V. Debs says in the *Social Democracy*, he may sour on the opportunities for young men in America, and turn to sugar. Lo, and behold, a $60,000,000 trust would face him there. At last he might drift to coffins as a sure road to wealth, but coffins are now in a $20,000,000 trust. The opportunities for young men in this age are not particularly flattering. What are you going to do with your boy when he grows up? What will there be for him to do? Think this thing out for a while, and see how it strikes you.

WHEN we are alone we have our thoughts to watch; in our family, our tempers; and in society, our tongues. —*Hannah Moore.*

London Letter.

BY THOMAS REECE.

WILLIAM MATKIN, in issuing the seventy-first annual report of the General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners, has the satisfaction of announcing increase of membership and funds and a record of trade victories of a very enduring character. On December 31, 1898, the union had 6,684 financial members as against 6,129 twelve months before. There has been a large number of lapses, however, the usual bane of trade union organizers. There were initiated during the twelve months no fewer than 1,841 new members, but as during the year there was a total of 1,286 excluded for arrears and other reasons, it leaves the net increase of membership at only 553.

The cash balance in hand rises to $38,650—a saving of nearly ten thousand dollars on the year. The income was $46,755 and the expenditures $36,915. There are 3,662 members who pay to all benefits.

—

Amongst the heads of expenditures all except the sickness and superannuation items, show a decrease upon the last few years even with say a 15 per cent. increase in membership. This speaks volumes for the prosperity of these years and the sound generalship of the union's administrators. The increase in the payments under superannuated account are perhaps the most thought-provoking of the whole set of figures. Reckoned in rough percentages the payment for superannuation last year increased 20 per cent. whilst the membership was increasing 8 per cent.

—

Thirteen new local branches were established last year and, up to the date of writing, nine more have been established this year. These are due to Organizer C. Matkin, who is still working the unorganized rural districts of Norfolk, Suffolk, Lincolnshire, etc. His account of his journeying to and fro through these localities is marked by a cheery optimism, often under very depressing circumstances. That these districts want to be stirred up is only too painfully evident by the twelve cent per hour rate of wages, the absence of any extra rate for overtime and the unlimited number of hours that make a day's work. The cost of this organizing last year was well under a thousand dollars.

—

A proposition hails from the Birmingham locals of the General Union that the organizing should be remodeled. It is considered there that the present system of having one man to look after the whole of the counties is inadequate and they suggest that it should be discontinued at the earliest opportunity. They would substitute for the Central Organizer, a number of local organizers—one for each district. Each district should support its own organizer, paying him at the rate of $12.50 per week, and propagandist matter, literature, etc., supplied by the head office.

The perpetual disputes (over the rights to do certain kinds of work) between joiners and cabinetmakers was the reason of the conference held in Manchester a little time back. Representatives attended from the three leading societies in each trade. Resolutions upon the correct demarcation of work were agreed to be submitted to the various executives and an adjourned conference met a week ago. The proposals have now to be submitted to the members of the organizations.

—

Demarcation of work also provoked some trouble at Barrow-in-Furness between shipwrights and joiners. The filling up of the hold of a ship for refrigerating purposes was the item in dispute. Although this was generally recognized as joiners' work the shipwrights put in a claim for it. Because their claim was not allowed they came out on strike to the number of three or four hundred and were out five days. They agreed then to submit the question to three mutually chosen referees and resumed work pending the award. The award has been given since then and it declares that the work in question is entirely joiners' work.

—

These instances do not by any means exhaust the difficulties that cluster round this demarcation of work. The various societies of joiners are in the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades of the United Kingdom, a combination embracing thirty-eight national unions with a total membership of 178,000, and which was founded in 1889. A special committee of this federation has been trying to deal with this question of the demarcation of work between its affiliated societies for some time, but does not appear to have got very far with it yet.

—

After a ten weeks' strike the Edinburgh carpenters and joiners, to the number of 1,850, have obtained their demand for 19 cents per hour, making an ordinary week's wages $9 75. At Lowestoff the considerable local trouble has been amicably settled by arbitration. Carpenters, bricklayers and laborers struck for varying advances in wages and a betterment of working rules. On June 1st, they came out to the number of 440. On June 7th, representatives of both sides met under the presidency of the Mayor of Lowestoff. A resumption of work was effected—most of the men's demands being agreed to upon their making some concessions. The carpenters will receive 15 cents per hour in future—an advance of 2 cents—equal to more than a dollar a week.

—

There have been the most interesting movements of recent date. Since my last letter, however, the general increase in wages has gone on. Besides the carpenters and joiners mentioned in the previous paragraph, 1,113 others have obtained raises. At Bideford the rate is increased to 12 cents per hour; at Paignton to 13 cents; at Sowerby Bridge, Bedford, and Norwich to 15 cents; at Bacup, Haslingden, Rawtenstall, Gloucester, Tewkesbury. and Irvine (Scotland) to 16 cents; at Alexandria (Scotland) to 18 cents, and at Wadebridge, where weekly wages rule, the raise is 36 cents per week. At Gloucester there was a reduction of hours to fifty-three and one-half.

Employment continues excellent not nearly 1 per cent. of the organized carpenters and joiners being out of work.

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Money in the Early Ages.

Romans first used the word money.

A talent was about 114 pounds of silver.

Solomon used immense quantities of silver.

The first coinage of this country was in 1652.

Jeremiah bought land with seventeen pieces of silver.

The first silver coin was the Roman Denarius.

Free coinage, 16 to 1, prevailed from 1834 to 1853.

Over 3,700 years ago Abraham weighed out 400 shekels of silver to pay for a tomb for Sarah, his dead wife.

The Hebrews have controlled the monies of the world for more than two thousand years.

Moses was offered gold and silver in the wilderness.

The Greeks, Medes and Persians were users of coins.

The Roman empire fell because the currency had been contracted from $1,900,000,000 to $400,000,000.

The first Roman coin was of copper and weighed a pound.

Both gold and silver will hide their heads when trouble comes.

In Bible times an ounce of silver was worth half an ounce of gold.

Isaiah called those wicked who weighed silver with which to make an idol.

Joseph was sold by his brothers to the Medianites for twenty shekels of silver.

OUR army is "crushing the Filipinos" so badly that the administration wants 35,000 more volunteers to complete the job. The way Uncle Sam is whipping the Filipinos reminds one of Murphy who said: "I had a divil of a fight with Casey." "Did you do 'im?" inquired his friend Hogan. "Do 'im, is it? Why, man, I whipped him so dom bad they had to carry me home on a shutter."

More Plagiarism.

Hiram—"I always thort Jedge Beasley was a man of some originality."

Silas—"Well, ain't he?"

Hiram—"No, he ain't. That there Declaration of Independence he read at the Fourth o' July doin's was the same one that Squire Brown read last year."

Two Great Wrongs.

IN response to inquiry from the United States Industrial Commission, the following was forwarded by the Hamilton County Carpenters District Council :

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 20, 1899.

Mr. Wm. E Sackett, Secretary United States Industrial Commission, Washington, D C.

DEAR SIR :—We are in receipt of the "Topical Plan of Inquiry on the Conditions of Labor and Capital Employed in Manufactures and General Business," and the invitation to favor your commission with such facts and suggestions as we may deem of sufficient importance and value to communicate.

We wish to say that all labor troubles—reduction of wages below the living point—strikes and lockouts, failures of strikes, because the places of strikers were filled by men from other cities, disastrous competition between business firms, failure of enterprises, scarcity of work, oversupply of idle workmen, poverty among working people and misery of the poverty stricken, is all cansed by the existence of

TWO GREAT WRONGS.

One is an "unjust taxation" and the other is "land monopoly."

We shall first explain how these "two great wrongs" cause all labor troubles, etc., and then we shall suggest a remedy by which these "two great wrongs" can be righted, and just as soon as these are righted, all other troubles and wrongs will right themselves, without the least effort on the part of your commission or the enactment of any laws in favor of wage earners.

Our present system of taxation gives an exclusive right to do business to those only who are wealthy enough to procure a license, to pay the revenue, or the special tax, or to such persons who are thoroughly conversant with the technicalities of the law, to the utter exclusion of less fortunate persons who are not financially able to procure a license, or to pay the revenue, or the special tax, and who are not sufficiently familiar with the requirement of the law, but who may be otherwise equally as competent to carry on such business successfully. This system is all wrong and is bound to enable a few persons to become masters of business and produce a multitude of servants and slaves.

There are a vast number of "taxes," many of which are placed upon "enterprises and improvements," thus placing a penalty upon persons who have enterprise enough to make improvements. If a person has, by hard work or otherwise, secured a house or home, or accumulated some wealth, the assessor follows and taxes it away again, which is discouraging; the more improvements we make the heavier we are "taxed." That is indeed depressing and hurtful to our ambitions; many persons are also tempted to make false statements to assessors, thus cultivating dishonesty which is subsequently practiced elsewhere.

Two kinds of lands are monopolized—farm lands and building lots. Some farms are but half used, others are not used at all, but being owned by some one, or in other words monopolized. it prevents a willing workman from using it and making a living for himself and family; thus he with millions of others in like circumstances are deprived of an opportunity of working for themselves, and making at least a living on "idle lands," and so these millions of workmen are driven to the large cities to offer their labor to others at any price and help to increase the already overstocked labor market.

All large cities are surrounded by thousands of beautiful building lots, all these are held out of use, while thousands of families have no lots at all, but have cash enough to have a home built if they only could get possession of a building lot, but they being unable to get possession of the lot they cannot have the homes built, and thus keeping tens of thousands of building mechanics idle and competing with each other for what little work there is to do. Thus the merchants cannot sell anything to the building mechanics because these can not get a chance to build the thousands of homes, because the thousands of families cannot get possession of the lots, and this because some one is *given a right* to hold the lots *out of use* to the detriment of the families, the building mechanics, the merchants, and all others who would be interested and benefited in some way.

First, Abolish all taxes, revenues, licenses, tariffs and special taxes, but

Second, Compel every one who desires to use a piece of ground to pay each year into the County Treasury, a sum equaling the annual rental value of that ground, then a person could not afford to hold ground idle, and pay the tax any great length of time, the holders would then have to put the ground to use, in order to get an income from it with which to pay the tax thereon. Putting the ground to use necessitates putting idle workmen to work, and if the holder of idle ground cannot, or will not, put it to use, and cannot pay the tax, he will then have to give up that idle ground, and that will give "idle workmen" an opportunity to acquire that idle ground and use it, thereby enabling them to make at least a fair living, and enough besides to pay the tax.

"Giving all idle workmen an opportunity to use all idle ground, will immensely lessen the number of idle workmen."

For instance, a farm owner who is cultivating but one half of his ground, and is now taxed $1 per acre per annum, is offered by persons who have no ground, $2 per acre per annum, for permission to use the idle ground, but, the farm owner who may be unreasonable or exorbitant, demands $3 per acre per annum, and rather than take less will let his surplus ground remain idle, which, by paying the little tax, he has at present a perfect right to do, thus depriving another man from making a livelihood on that idle ground, who, in all probability will go to the city and look for a job as a day laborer. If, however, that farm owner would be compelled to pay a tax equaling the annual rental value ($2 per acre per annum in this case), he could not afford to let part of his ground remain idle and continue to pay the increased tax thereon, he would be compelled to hire help and work the whole farm, or *give up* that part which he cannot use, this would give landless persons an opportunity to *take up* those unused parts, pay into the County Treasury the annual rental value and make a living for themselves and families, and that will keep the willing workmen from overstocking the labor market in the city.

Again, An owner of a vacant building lot, who is, for speculative purposes holding it out of use, and is now taxed but $5 per annum, is offered by persons who have no lots, a fair price, or $20 per annum to use the vacant lot, but the owner of the vacant lot who may be unreasonable or exhorbitant—as they usually are—demands $30 per annum, and rather than to take less, and, trusting that he will finally get his price, will let the vacant lot remain vacant, which, by simply paying the little $5 a year tax he has at present a perfect right to do, thus depriving another person from having a home built, and depriving a building contractor of an opportunity to contract for the building of that home; depriving building mechanics from working for that contractor; depriving dealers in all kinds of goods from selling their goods to the building mechanics; depriving workmen from making those goods for dealers; depriving material owners from furnishing materials to the dealers who have the goods made. All this blockade, this stagnation of business, and consequent idleness, want, privation and misery, all because one man who owns the vacant lot is given a right to hold it out of use.

This is the result of one man holding out of use one lot, now, think of the stupendous blockade, and the deadly stagnation of business caused by many men, holding out of use many lots, and then just think of the mighty revival of business if all these lot holders were made to let loose of these lots. Why, the little spurts of prosperity which we enjoy once in a while is no comparison at all to the mighty wave that would come over our "Land of the Free," if the monopolized land would indeed be free for those who wish to use it, and the users of ground would pay the annual ground rent, to whom it rightfully belongs—the whole people. No one will dispute that it is the Creator's intention that the whole earth should be the common property of the whole people, and if so, then the ground rent, which is paid for any and all pieces of ground, should go to all the people, or be paid into the different County Treasuries, and should be used to pay all public expenses.

In short, the remedy is, "make all holders of ground pay into the County Treasury the whole annual rental value of the ground." The holders of idle ground are now paying but very little tax on that idle ground, thereby enabling them to continue to hold it idle. If their taxes were raised, until it equalled the annual rental value of that idle ground, then, many of these owners would be compelled to *give up* that idle ground, and then some one else would quickly *take up* that ground, pay the annual rental value into the County Treasury, and *use* that ground, thereby *employing* himself, and probably *oth rs*. Let this take place on all the "idle lots" and "idle farm lands" around all cities and towns, all over the United States, and see if the labor problem would not be settled at once, and for all time to come.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H MEYER, Secretary.

Hamilton County Carpenters' District Council.

Stay Away From.

DENVER, Col., is crowded with carpenters and other mechanics at present and building operations are almost at a standstill.

HELENA, Montana.—The city is crowded with unemployed. Give no heed to advertisements calling for carpenters and joiners.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—All mechanics are requested to stay away from this place. Building operations are almost at a standstill and many men are idle.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Carpenters are urged to keep away from this section, as it is overrun with idle men representing all branches of the building trades.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. Give no heed to newspaper stories of a great demand and high wages for carpenters in this city and in St. Paul. Many idle men at both places.

BUTTE, Mont.—Working men are warned to steer clear of this place. The cost of living is very high, and there are plenty of idle men in this section of the country.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Carpenters are requested to stay away from this city. Do not be misled by boom articles in the newspapers. Very little building being done and plenty of idle men around.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—Carpenters and joiners are requested to stay away from this territory as it is crowded with idle men. The wages paid are small and the hours of labor are long.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—Mechanics of all kinds are walking the streets in idleness here. Give no heed to news dispatches calling for carpenters and others to come to Colorado Springs.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col.—Carpenters are requested to keep away from this district. Be not deceived by advertisements in Eastern and other papers. There is very little work, and quite a large number of idle mechanics.

SCRANTON, Pa.—Work has stopped on all building operations in this city, except on those where the contractors have granted the demands of the union men. Carpenters are advised to stay away from Scranton. There is a general strike on at present.

Human Toll Gates.

Fifty years ago the capitalists said: "If it were not for us there would be no roads," and they sat still and levied a tax on all who moved about. But as soon as the people became wise enough they took possession of the roads. Without any bloodshed or dynamite, another remnant of barbarism was removed.

The wooden toll gates are gone, but the human toll gates remain. Any man who taxes the labor or activity of others is nothing more than a toll gate. He may call himself a manufacturer, a landlord or banker, or any other fair-sounding name, but if he receives money without rendering any personal service, he is a toll gate.

Rockefeller stands between the whole nation and the oil fields, and takes toll on every gallon. Whenever you buy a pound of sugar you have to pass through Havemeyer's toll gate, and in front of nearly every railroad depot Pierpont Morgan's toll gate stands.

Every capitalist has his toll gate, and stands behind it like a mendicant friar, holding out his hat for that compulsory charity which he calls rent, profits and interest. The self-importance of these obstructionists would be amusing if it were not for the nation's welfare. They imagine there would be no business if it were not for the obstacles they put in the road. They think a steamer is propelled, not by steam and machinery, but by the barnacles that stick to the bottom.

These human toll gates claim to "provide us with work," but a firebug could claim the same virtue. Capitalists make work; so does a naughty baby. If work is a good thing, why do they try to escape it? If it is a bad thing, why do they try to make more? They claim to have "superior ability." So did slave-drivers. So had blood hounds. So have mosquitos and bed bugs and tarantulas.—*Rev. H. N. Casson.*

Girls' Birth Months.

According to an old astrological prediction:

If a girl is born in January, she will be a prudent housewife, given to melancholy, but good tempered.

If in February, a humane and affectionate wife and tender mother.

If in March, a frivolous chatterbox, somewhat given to quarreling.

If in April, inconsistent, not intelligent, but likely to be good looking.

If in May, handsome and likely to be happy.

If in June, impetuous, will marry early and be frivolous.

If in July, passably handsome, but with a sulky temper.

If in August, amiable and practical, likely to marry rich.

If in September, discreet, affable and much liked.

If in October, pretty and coquettish and likely to be unhappy.

If in November, liberal, kind, of a mild disposition.

If in December, well-proportioned, fond of novelty and extravagant.

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending July 31, 1899.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$162 80	115	$51 40	231	$14 00	376	$2 00
2	23 40	116	16 30	232	2 40	381	20 00
3	15 40	118	27 50	233	56 90	382	65 80
4	77 00	119	31 80	234	8 20	384	3 80
5	44 40	120	6 70	235	4 00	385	5 40
6	13 00	121	10 00	236	6 00	391	11 20
7	153 80	122	12 00	238	12 70	393	11 80
8	51 20	124	9 40	239	14 20	394	17 60
9	17 40	125	42 00	240	17 80	400	1 80
10	175 60	126	7 00	241	47 70	402	8 20
11	54 00	127	21 60	242	14 40	406	5 80
12	126 60	129	11 10	243	3 00	407	9 80
13	46 20	130	5 00	244	2 00	416	44 60
15	17 10	131	42 90	245	10 60	424	5 40
16	28 80	132	11 25	246	5 20	427	70 00
17	5 50	133	6 20	247	24 50	428	6 20
18	5 40	134	7 65	249	3 00	429	21 50
19	28 40	135	17 20	251	8 00	433	18 05
20	8 95	137	8 00	252	9 20	434	5 00
21	23 80	138	21 00	253	8 40	437	6 25
22	122 90	139	24 05	254	12 60	440	12 40
24	19 40	141	21 60	255	8 25	442	3 20
25	25 25	142	30 22	257	73 80	444	8 40
26	28 70	143	2 60	258	17 60	448	10 60
27	15 20	144	8 10	259	6 60	451	18 60
28	12 30	145	17 80	260	6 20	453	55 90
29	64 40	146	47 50	261	10 20	457	88 00
30	15 00	147	15 05	262	13 40	460	2 80
31	33 40	148	22 00	263	10 40	464	32 40
32	30 40	149	2 80	264	14 45	467	6 20
34	16 40	150	6 60	267	1 00	468	23 20
35	7 60	152	4 40	268	10 10	471	47 40
36	26 80	153	9 80	269	11 80	473	39 20
37	3 40	155	4 20	271	17 00	474	4 00
38	6 90	156	3 90	273	14 80	476	58 80
39	8 40	158	8 60	274	19 00	478	39 60
40	7 00	159	3 20	275	14 80	482	15 60
41	9 60	161	15 40	276	8 75	483	50 00
42	10 20	163	6 30	277	2 50	484	14 25
44	11 80	164	9 40	279	27 40	486	16 60
45	28 00	165	37 80	280	9 80	490	46 30
46	12 50	166	13 20	281	51 40	493	28 00
47	42 40	167	37 40	282	29 00	495	31 60
48	9 80	168	12 60	285	44 55	497	39 60
49	22 85	169	28 00	286	11 40	499	7 90
50	6 60	170	4 00	287	3 00	507	8 90
51	46 20	171	11 80	288	24 40	509	41 20
52	33 80	172	14 10	289	20 80	513	34 60
53	4 20	173	1 80	290	18 80	515	32 80
54	29 00	174	81 80	291	17 80	521	15 80
55	105 05	176	14 30	293	7 70	522	12 00
56	11 80	177	39 20	294	3 40	526	34 20
57	4 00	178	6 80	295	3 60	534	4 40
58	113 00	179	19 00	296	4 29	547	21 60
59	8 00	180	3 25	297	10 00	554	18 00
60	12 40	181	103 00	298	3 20	563	80 20
61	36 70	182	14 05	299	25 40	564	15 00
62	97 80	183	24 60	300	7 00	567	27 20
63	18 20	185	16 80	301	29 20	578	4 20
64	35 60	186	9 10	302	21 25	580	6 00
65	13 30	187	5 40	303	4 50	584	32 00
66	6 80	188	16 00	304	14 80	591	6 90
68	11 43	189	29 80	305	6 40	592	24 40
70	10 80	190	6 80	306	68 90	593	18 80
71	3 40	191	6 80	308	10 20	603	5 65
72	40 80	192	3 00	309	200 60	605	2 40
73	105 40	193	20 90	312	10 00	606	6 30
74	12 25	194	15 70	313	10 00	611	9 30
76	3 40	195	3 00	314	10 00	612	3 80
77	12 90	197	4 00	315	9 20	617	7 40
80	20 40	198	6 60	316	2 50	622	16 05
81	19 40	199	23 30	317	10 00	628	3 80
82	2 40	200	19 50	318	13 00	637	8 60
83	27 20	201	14 20	319	10 00	638	8 00
84	5 00	202	22 20	320	10 00	639	19 45
85	17 50	203	17 10	321	10 00	640	4 80
87	79 80	204	3 20	322	15 50	652	19 60
88	4 60	205	13 10	325	54 70	658	6 80
89	2 40	206	53 40	327	3 20	659	14 80
90	22 50	207	15 95	328	18 60	676	5 20
91	21 50	208	3 20	332	6 80	678	8 80
92	7 85	209	15 80	333	8 20	687	8 10
93	51 10	210	8 20	334	5 60	692	2 80
96	37 80	211	54 00	340	78 20	696	6 50
97	5 60	212	13 20	342	3 00	698	2 80
98	47 15	213	2 80	343	16 00	703	3 60
99	2 20	214	5 40	346	4 00	704	8 00
100	5 00	215	8 80	349	6 50	707	11 40
101	4 20	216	8 20	352	12 40	712	4 40
102	14 30	219	25 40	355	23 80	714	8 40
103	43 20	221	4 60	356	10 00	715	38 70
105	16 80	222	3 50	359	20 60	723	15 00
106	36 20	223	14 20	360	7 40	726	17 00
107	5 85	224	14 72	361	28 00	739	2 80
109	49 80	225	14 40	365	37 40	746	6 00
110	70 70	227	5 00	270	3 00	750	15 60
111	6 20	228	16 45	371	2 85	757	8 45
112	53 60	229	4 30	374	11 80	785	2 00
114	15 50	230	7 80	375	144 20		

Total $8,382 82

THE result of the year's working, ending May 31st, of the Glasgow municipal street railways, shows that the revenue amounted to £439 224 1s. 8d., and the working expenses to £318,105 18s. 1d, this leaving a gross balance of £121,118 3s 7d.—an increase of £20,534 8s 8d. on the balance of last year. To obtain these results the enormous number of 118,775,668 passengers were carried, as against 106,344,437 in the previous year. The car runs each day average 305 85, and the mileage covered was 9,071,640.

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS, JULY, 1899.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	$8,382 82
" Advertisers	134 17
" Kirschbiel claim, Union 375, New York	200 00
" Error in Loesch claim	79 35
" Clearances	4 50
" Subscribers	5 38
" Miscellaneous	9 30
" D. C. supplies	50
" Union 10, Chicago, donation to Scranton strike	50 00
" Union 58, Chicago, donation to Scranton strike	50 00
" Union 507, Albany, molders	1 00
" Union 515, Idaho, miners	16 10
Balance, July 1, 1899	17 937 37
Total	$26,870 49
Total expenses for July	14,942 99
Cash balance, August 1, 1899	$11,927 50

DETAILED EXPENSES, JULY, 1899.

Printing 5000 members cards	$ 12 50
" 1000 stamped envelopes	1 25
" 5,000 letter heads	20 00
" 500 postals	1 50
" 500 advertising cards	3 00
" 23,500 copies July CARPENTER	531 50
" 1000 clearances	2 50
Expressage	85
Postage on July CARPENTER	34 66
Engravings for July "	26 70
Special writer for CARPENTER	7 50
Telegrams	5 63
Expressage on supplies, etc.	27 90
Postage " " "	26 81
Office rent for July	50 00
Tax to A. F. of L. (June)	66 67
Salary and clerk hire	342 66
Charts from A. W. Woods	2 50
Rubber seals and daters	8 03
E. Fable, attorney	10 00
G. J. Gigler, organizing Madison, Wis.	3 00
A. M. Swartz, visit to Beaver Falls, Pa.	17 15
P. J. McGuire, travelling expenses	54 72
C. F. Morgan, organizing	127 50
A. C. Cattermull "	111 38
Geo. D. Gaillard "	143 10
Stacy, Reeves & Sons, office fixtures	78 20
J. M. Lane, attendance at G. E. B.	10 35
F. C. Walz, " "	78 45
A. C. Cattermull, " "	134 00
W. J. Williams, " "	135 50
J. R. Miller " "	139 50
John Williams, " "	71 75
Donations from Unions 10 and 58 Chicago, to Scranton, Pa., strike	100 00
Scranton, Pa., strike donation	4,450 00
Stationery	3 18
Incidentals	2 45
Benefits Nos. 4610 to 4662	8 100 60
Total expenses	$14,942 99

Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G.S.-T. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S.-T., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S.-T. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL moneys received by the G.S.-T. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received cannot be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by post-office money order or by bank check or draft, as required by the Constitution. The G. S.-T. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.-T.

Claims Approved in July, 1899.

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
4610.	Henry D. Cook	8	$200 00
4611.	Mrs. Minnie Hahn	1	50 00
4612.	Fritz Bock	1	200 00
4613.	Mrs. Mary Lawson	7	50 00
4614	Andrew Christensen	7	50 00
4615.	Mrs. Ida C. Anderson	10	50 00
4616	Emil Green	10	200 00
4617.	Mrs A. M. Gordon	22	50 00
4618	Edward A. Caster	51	200 00
4619.	Isaac Wallace	52	100 00
4620.	Chas. E. De Hart	57	200 00
4621.	Henry Halbing	60	200 00
4622.	W. J. Wahler	62	200 00
4623.	Theo. E. Cummins	73	100 00
4624	Peter J. Merton	73	200 00
4625	Mrs. Lulu I. Marble	74	50 00
4626	Mrs. Katherine Soland	76	50 00
4627.	Henry Boettcher	80	200 00
4628.	Daniel E Bowen	89	200 00
4629.	Mrs. Fannie Wells	92	50 00
4630.	Edward Houghton	106	200 00
4631.	August Paulig	114	50 00
4632.	Charles Rex	142	200 00
4633.	J. Holzinger	148	150 60
4634.	Geo. W. Skilbman	151	200 00
4635.	W. W. Harris	155	200 00
4636.	William H. Trump	158	200 00
4637.	Thomas Pulling	169	200 00
4638.	Henry Schultz	175	200 00
4639.	Mrs. Lorentz Hornwain	181	50 00
4640.	James D. Mays	198	200 00
4641.	Fred. Weschke	209	400 00
4642.	Mrs. Samuel T. Minus	224	50 00
4643.	Stephen Hines	239	200 00
4644.	W. E. Sample	268	400 00
4645.	Sarah E. Helms	306	50 00
4646.	David Muller	309	200 00
4647.	Gustav Urban	332	50 00
4648.	Michael Corcoran	340	200 00
4649.	J. C. Pilgrim	343	100 00
4650.	Mrs. Stephen Hahn	355	50 00
4651.	Havier Muller	375	300 00
4652.	Carl Kruechten	419	200 00
4653.	William H. Hill	427	100 00
4654.	Peter McCormick	451	200 00
4655.	Frank A. Bolin	457	200 00
4656.	Jacob Mathis	464	200 00
4657.	Wm J. McCormick	468	200 00
4658.	Mrs. Mary Lynch	473	50 00
4659.	Mrs. Frances A. Scott	591	50 00
4660.	William Flynn	715	200 00
4661.	Mrs. Ella Grauer	715	50 00
4662.	J. W. Horstmann	785	200 00
			$8,100 60

Of Interest to Wood Workers.

The new illustrated catalogue of The Egan Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, is the most elaborate that we have ever had the privilege of examining. It measures 12½ inches long by 9½ inches wide and contains 340 pages. It is printed on very fine enameled book paper, handsomely bound in cloth and lettered in gold. The Introduction is not only in English, but is also printed in Russian, French, German and Spanish. This company have been endeavoring for several years past to perfect and improve their line, so as to make it far superior and in advance to any other machinery in the world, and they have brought out quite a number of new and advanced types of machines which are certainly triumphs of mechanical ingenuity and skill. This new catalogue shows all of these new machines and many more besides, so that no factory or superintendent, who wishes to keep in touch with the latest devices for turning out work, can afford to be without one of these new books.

It is not only valuable for the information it contains, but being a very handsome book, will make a nice addition to any library.

They are sending out these new catalogues, free of charge, express prepaid, and if you have not received one, write at once, stating that we told you to do so, and they will be pleased to send you one. Better do this by next mail, so you will be sure to get in your application before they are all gone.

OPEN FORUM

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

Unionism and Socialism.

Editor CARPENTER:—

In a recent number of THE CARPENTER was published an article from S. L. Leffingwell, in which he departs from an established rule of trade unions of debarring politics from discussion, and launches into an attack on socialism. Many have considered this policy of "no politics in the unions" as a mistake. In this opinion I concur.

Having permitted this in your columns, I think that a reply to his unfair criticism will not be out of place there also.

A Kansas judge recently said, in a political address in that state: "Young man, if you have not made your peace with socialism, you had better be about it, for it is the coming power."

Mr. Leffingwell assumes that socialists are hostile to trade unions, and wish to destroy them and set up something else; of which "something else" he seems to have very vague ideas.

Having been something of a student of economy and sociology, and a close observer of the tendencies of the times, I have somehow failed to see any such hostility. On the contrary, many noted socialists, here and in England, as for instance, Edward Bellamy, have upheld the unions and their principles; but only consider them as a means to an end, as a makeshift or device to alleviate a bad economic system. Mark this well, as many union men lose sight of this fact.

As long as the present system of slavery exists (for the forcible appropriation of other men's earnings is slavery, no matter what the disguise may be) unions are of vast benefit, and are mostly so regarded except by the exploiting class.

He quotes from some unknown source: "Let us revolutionize the world. Let us take possession of all the things that be and are to be, and divide up, so that all will have an equal share."

Don't you see, friends, that is just what the wealthy class have already done. All except the equal sharing. Now for pity's sake let us have a little common sense on this matter.

Socialists maintain that the land and all the vast natural wealth of mineral, oil, coal, etc., which men find here, ready to our hand, should belong properly to the whole people in common for use only, and not for speculation. This is our natural right and heritage, which is now all "divided up" and owned by a few men.

Now there is no use of any man owning more land than he can profitably use himself (which amount on the average is much smaller than most people suppose) except as a means of appropriating the results of others' labor. Let this be clearly understood. And it could not be done except by government sanction. No legislation whatever is necessary to secure to the worker the fruits of his toil. On the contrary, most of our laws are needed to support the landlord and other thieves, and to care for the vast complications arising thereby, and to reduce the plundering process to an exact science, as it is to-day.

Some have said to me, "destroy the individual title to land, and you take away the poor man's right to his garden, and make its produce the prey of anyone who takes a notion to live without work." I say that under a communal land system no man would be so poor as to have only a garden, and by the way, how about the large class of parasites who live now on the labor of others. I mean the wealthy idlers who have acquired the right to tax the rest of us.

The earth is vast and inconceivably great in stored up wealth for us, which only needs the application of a little labor from each one, and a portion of common sense, and justice, to make us all rich, or any way, far from the fear of want.

All the vast increase in production, by machinery, invention and discovery; all the advantages of division of labor and of co-operation in production, or nearly all, go to increase the value of land of every community, and is so much clear profit to the owners of the land, for which they render no service whatever, in return. No man can dispute this fact; but who will show the justice of it? Every public improvement of any kind has its effect on land values. You cannot build a fine house without increasing the selling value of the vacant lot next door.

Now I submit this proposition:

Make all land common property, jointly owned by all, and no one would be defrauded. Wages would then rise to the point which would give the worker the whole result of his labor (net result). This would be the natural result, without trade unions or any other aid. No one would be able to live without work and no one would be overworked. And I do not insist on every man sharing alike either. If he earns more than another he would get it. Then machinery would be of such vast benefit to us all as we can only guess at now.

These are the foundation stones, as it were, of socialism. There is vastly more, but we are now speaking of first principles. This is what Mr. L. and others sneer at as "visionary, Utopian and not practical." If any man can see in this anything impossible or wrong or visionary let him demonstrate it or else hold his peace. I maintain that this is sound common sense. Again, he says that we have nothing new to offer in socialism.

No. This principle of common ownership is as old as man himself. All primitive races have practiced it. But if it were new, do not think that our critics would take to it any more kindly. Oh no.

Again he has a fling at co-operation, which he says is so "unreal in imagery, so chimerical, such a mockery on common sense and judgment, as to be distrusted, etc., etc, EXCEPT beyond the grave, where it will be the rule without exception."

These are his exact words:

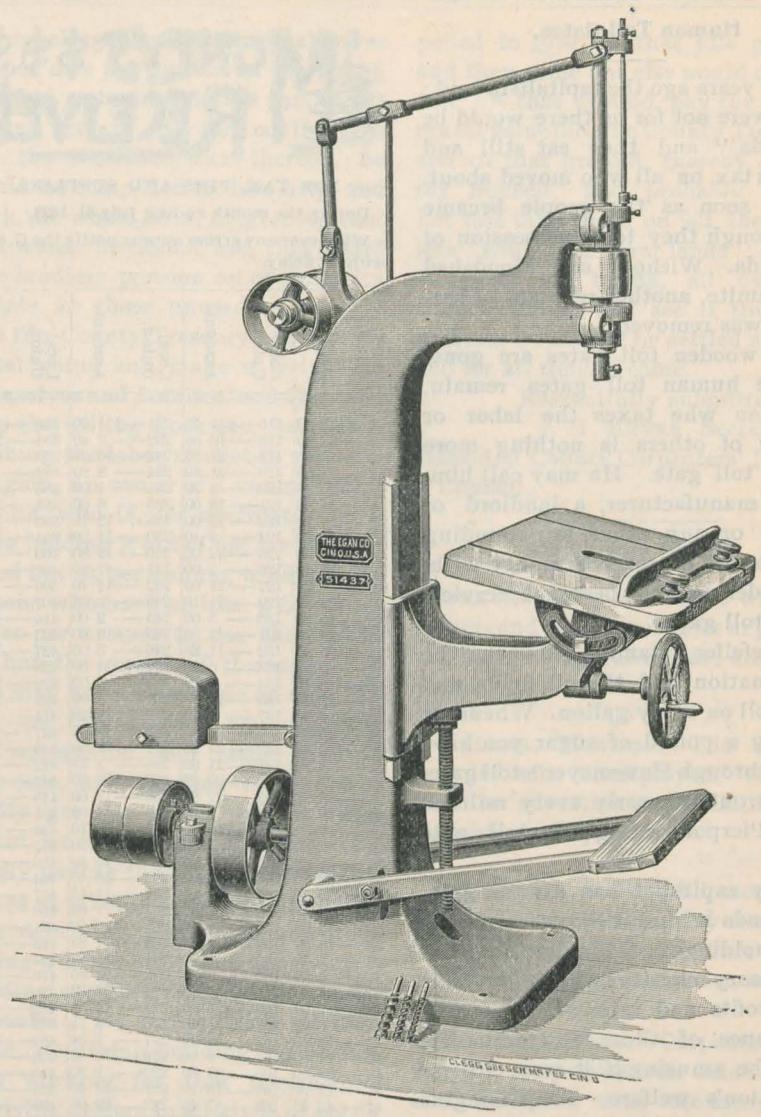
"What can exceed this, as a travesty on common sense. Why is it any better adapted to some imaginary place beyond the grave, than here?" And what does he know about conditions beyond the grave anyhow? Where does he get his information? Has anyone returned thence?

No, my friends, we socialists are not opposed to unions; but give us this condition of society and unions will cease to exist. Their object attained, their excuse for being would be gone.

I could go further than this, but will cut it short for the present, and ask any fair minded man to say, who is the visionary? The advocate of orderly and just methods of gaining a living, or the one who upholds the present industrial anarchy?

T. C. UNDERHILL,
Local 175, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE managers of the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa, have secured a preliminary injunction against the United Correspondence Schools, F. W. Ewald, *et al.*, for infringement of copyright. Suit has also been commenced against Richard S. Peale, *et al.*, managers of the American School of Correspondence. It is the intention of the Scranton institution, which was established in 1891, to proceed in the above suits to a final determination for the protection of their text-books, question papers, etc., in the preparation of which the sum of $250,000 has been expended.



"A New Patent Vertical Boring Machine."

CORED FRAME AND UNIVERSAL TABLE.

We present cut herewith of a new vertical boring machine, and claim for it superior advantages and facilities for perfect boring, either straight or at any angle, and is designed for use in chair and cabinet factories, buggy, carriage, wagon and agricultural works; and for general boring it will surpass any made. It is the latest product of the works of the Egan Company, 406 to 426 West Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and is known as their "New No. 1 Patent Vertical Boring Machine."

The capacity of this machine is very great. The mandrel having a stroke of 12 inches, the depth being regulated by a gauge or stop and will take in 18 inches between frame and center of mandrel, an advantage greatly appreciated by operators when needed. The design of frame is for great strength, and being cored out, is very stiff. Column is now made with box foot.

The table can be adjusted to any angle, and is slotted so the fence or guide can be moved to any part. It is raised and lowered by means of the hand wheel, shown at the foot of machine, and can be tilted to any desired angle.

The treadle is broad and can be reached by the operator from either side of the machine.

The mandrel is of steel, and a powerful pressure can be instantly applied, as the leverage of treadle is very great. The mandrel runs in a loose sleeve and makes no wear on the outside adjustable boxes. This device will be found of great service to the machine, and with any care no perceptible wear can ever take place.

The idler pulleys work on a nice angle and never need re-adjusting as the belt will run true to center. This part of the machine is very reliable.

The weighting of the treadle for a quick return is perfect, and acts instantly, the leverage being powerful and the weight on the lever being adjustable to suit the wishes of the operator.

The builders of this new machine, The Egan Company, 406 to 426 West Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio, are putting out many new machines this season in order to keep fully abreast of the natural evolution that goes steadily on in the mechanical world. For the past year this company has had a large corps of experts engaged in nothing else but designing improvements in existing machines and evolving new ones.

The machine we illustrate is the latest achievement of these men, and it is put before our readers with the perfect confidence that it embodies in its design and construction their very latest talent and experience.

Full information and prices on any kind of machines for working wood, will be furnished on application.

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

JULY 10, 1899.—The G. E. B. met at 8 o'clock A. M. Members present, Cattermull, Williams, Walz, Miller and Gen. Pres. Williams.

In the absence of Bro. Lane, Bro. Walz was appointed temporary chairman.

A communication was read from Bro. Lane stating that he would not be able to attend the meeting on account of business which he had to attend to at home.

The communication was received and ordered placed on file.

The quarterly audit of the books was commenced and occupied the day's sessions.

JULY 11TH.—Bro. Cattermull, who had been to Scranton, Pa., in the interest of the U. B., previous to the meeting of the Board, notified them that he had to leave again that morning as his presence was required during the trouble now on in that city.

The audit of the books was resumed and occupied the day's sessions.

A representative from Union No. 325, Patterson, N. J., appeared before the Board on behalf of above union, with a request that financial aid be given them in support of a movement for an increase of wages. As the papers in the case had not been before the Board, the representative was instructed that Union No. 325 would be notified of the action of the Board as soon as the matter could be acted on by them.

JULY 12TH.—Case of Union 464 *vs.* D. C. Borough of Bronx, the G. E. B. calls upon Union 464 to at once elect delegates to represent them in the D. C. and also pay all per capita tax due the D. C. from Union 464.

Appeal of Herman Boye, Union No. 497, New York, against decision of the Gen. Pres. sustaining the D. C. of New York in refusing Bro. Boye a voice or vote, was considered. The decision of the Gen. Pres. not sustained

Appeal of Herman Boye, Union No. 497, New York, *vs.* decision of the Gen. Pres. in case of a fine imposed on him by New York D. C. was considered. The G. E. B. decides that the position taken by the Gen. Pres. in sustaining the D. C. is correct, and therefore does not sustain the appeal of Bro. Boye.

A communication was read from the D. C. of Philadelphia relative to the non-compliance by Union No. 122, with Sec. 47 (*a*) of Constitution. The G. E. B. calls the attention of Union No. 122 to the decision given by them on January 14th. They again call upon Union No. 122 to be represented in the D. C. and on failure to do so before July 31st instruct the Gen. Pres. to enforce Sec. 21 of Constitution.

Request from the D. C. of Philadelphia to initiate members at a lower fee than prescribed by Constitution, was considered. The G. E. B. decide against granting dispensation beyond September 1st.

Appeal of the D. C. of New York *vs.* Gen. Pres. in the case of trade rules of the borough of Bronx. The G. E. B. sustains the Gen. Pres. in his decision.

JULY 13TH.—Appeal of Union No. 125, Utica, N. Y., *vs.* Gen. Pres *re* disapproval of by-law, was considered. The G. E. B. has considered the appeal and decides to sustain the Gen. Pres. in refusing to approve the by-law in question.

Communication was read from Union No. 714, Flushing, N. Y., asking that they be allowed to remain outside the D. C. of the borough of Queens. The G E. B. decides that it is not in their power to give such permission and therefore direct Union No. 714 to elect delegates and have representation in the D. C.

Report of the Gen. Pres. on visit to Union No. 306, Newark, N. J., was received and concurred in and the sum of three hundred ($300) dollars was appropriated for the benefit of the union to be expended under the supervision of Bro. Lane, chairman of the G. E. B.

Re application for an organizer and financial aid from Union No. 281, Indianapolis, Ind., it was decided that Bro. Cattermull should visit Indianapolis and report to the G. E. B. as to the conditions existing there and the advisability of appropriating money for purpose designated.

Application from Union No. 31, Trenton, N. J. for an appropriation of $25.00 to carry on the work of organization was read and referred to the G. S.-T.

Application from Unions Nos. 29 and 44 for an appropriation of $200 to be used for the purpose of organizing, was referred to the G. S.-T.

JULY 14TH.—Appeal of Union No. 416, Chicago, Ill., against the D. C. of Chicago, in the case of Bro Austin, the G. E. B. decides that the appeal of Bro. Austin should have been presented to the Gen. Pres. instead of to the D. C. Therefore the decision of the D. C. is null and void, said body having no jurisdiction in the case.

Appeal of Union No. 394, Memphis, Tenn., against decision of the G. S.-T. was considered. The G. E. B. sustains the decision of the G. S.-T.

A communication was received from Union No. 375 relative to the F. Hauf claim. The G. E. B. are still of the opinion Union No. 275 is responsible in this case; therefore do not believe it is necessary to re-open or proceed further in the case.

A communication was received from the D. C. of Milwaukee in regard to financial assistance. After due consideration the Board decided to adopt the recommendation of Bro. Cattermull and the G. S.-T. was authorized to forward the sum of $150 to Milwaukee D. C.

The Gen. Pres. submitted a report of the work performed by him since the last meeting of the Board, which was carefully examined, accepted and ordered placed on file.

Application from the D. C. of Chicago for an appropriation of $3,000 was received and considered. On April 14th, action was taken on a similar proposition and from report received the G. E. B does not believe it is necessary at this time to make an appropriation, but is prepared to carry out the action of April 14th when it is shown that conditions in Chicago warrant them in doing so.

JULY 15TH—A communication was read from Bro. Gaillard, *re* proposed trade movement of Union 325, Paterson, N. J. Bro. Gaillard reported at the meeting of said union on night of July 11th, the union voted adversely on the proposition to strike and decided to let the matter go for the present. The report was accepted and ordered placed on file.

The application for charter by the carpenters in Navy Yard at Washington was considered. The G. E. B. decides that it would not be advisable to grant the request and sustain the objection made by Union No. 190.

An application from the Ship Joiners of Buffalo for a charter from the A. F. of L., which had been sent to the G. S.-T. for consideration, was placed before the Board. It was agreed to place the matter in the hands of Bro. Cattermull for investigation, as he is to visit Buffalo after adjournment

An invitation from the D. C. of Philadelphia to attend a mass meeting of Carpenters on Saturday evening, July 15th, was accepted.

A communication was received from the Ship Joiners of Philadelphia relative to applying for a charter. The G. E. B. decided that in their judgment it would not be well to issue charters for any special branch of the Carpenter trade outside of those already specified in Sec. 64 of the Constitution.

An application for a charter from the Car Builders of Buffalo, N. Y., was referred to the G. E. B. The G. E. B. decided that in their judgment it would not be well to issue charters for any special branch of the Carpenter trade outside of those already specified in Sec. 64 of the Constitution.

JULY 16TH.—A meeting was called at two o'clock to discuss matters of interest to the organization, in conjunction with the Gen. Pres. and G. S.-T.

JULY 17TH.—A communication was read from Union No. 513, New York, relative to having a German and English assistant in the General Office. The G. E. B. decided that the English language is the official language of the U. B., and that it is not necessary to have an assistant for the purpose above stated.

Application was received from Union No. 365. Marion, Ind., for strike pay alleged to be due them. Union No. 365 is not entitled to strike pay, and, therefore, the G. E. B. does not favor the payment of any more money.

The claim of J. W. Cross, Union No. 439, Atlanta, Ga., for organizing expenses was considered. The G. E. B. took into consideration the fact that a new L. U. has been organized under his direction, and decide that he be allowed payment of the first two bills sent in, amounting to $37.00.

Application for charter by the New York Stairbuilders was taken up. The G. E. B. approve of the agreement on the following conditions—viz.: That all members of the U. O. of American Stairbuilders who are now in good standing on the books of said organization come into the U. B., subject to the provisions of the Constitution, Secs. 92 to 98, with the exception of those now over 50 years of age, who must come in under the law governing semi-beneficial members. All those claimed as being members of said Union, but being in arrears, can be admitted to the U. B., subject to qualifications for membership, Secs. 64 to 68 of Constitution.

A request was received from the D. C. of Kings county for $500.00 for organization purposes. The G. E. B. does not deem it expedient at the present time to grant the request, believing that said D. C. should call for the services of Bro. Gaillard for organizing purposes.

Application was received from Union No. 332, of Los Angeles, Cal., for an appropriation of $200.00 for organizing purposes. The G. E. B. does not favor granting the request without further information as to the conditions existing, but request the G. S.-T. to communicate with Union No. 332 in regard to appointing an Organizer to be paid out of the funds of the General Office. The G. E. B. does not favor the proposition for the extension of dispensation granted Union 332 to initiate members for $1.00.

The report of the Gen. Pres. on the Troy strike was considered. The G. E. B. does not endorse the recommendation of the Gen. Pres., and therefore are not prepared to vote any more money at the present time.

JULY 18TH.—The audit of the books was resumed, and occupied the morning session.

A discussion relative to the matter of organizing, as decided at the former meeting of the Board, was entered into, in conjunction with the G. S.-T., and the matter thoroughly discussed.

The audit of the books was concluded, and the following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures for the quarter:

SUMMARY FOR APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, 1899.

Balance on hand, April 1st	$22,159 83
Receipts for April	6,838 42
" " May	7,853 47
" " June	8,037 45
	$44,889 17
Expenses, April	$7,649 54
" May	3,339 31
" June	8,037 45
	$24,101 80
Balance on hand July 1st	$20,787 37

A telegram was received from Scranton notifying the Board that a representative from the Carpenters, who are on strike there, would be at the office that evening in regard to strike matters. It was decided to meet the following morning and hear his report.

JULY 19TH.—Bro. Wm. Harvey, Union No. 563, Scranton, Pa., presented credentials, as a committee of one, for the purpose of ascertaining information regarding strike pay to the men on strike in said city. The G. E. B. decided that Bro. Cattermull should visit Scranton, and, after making thorough investigation, report to the General Office as to the possibility of success, according to instructions of the G. E. B.

The G. S.-T. informed the Board that he had deposited ten thousand ($10,000) dollars of the funds of the U. B, with the Continental Trust Company, drawing 3 per cent. interest. The G. E. B. approved the action of the G. S.-T.

Adjourned to meet October 9, 1899.

J. R. MILLER,
Sec G. E B.

Attest
P. J. MCGUIRE,
General Sec.-Treas.

A New Saw Clamp.

A. T. Binkerd, of No 216 Leacock street, Allegheny, Pa., an old member of L U No. 211, C. and J, says that he has endeavored to keep himself and family in poverty over forty-seven years by working at the carpenter and joiner trade, and the older he gets the better he succeeds.

He commenced on the 27th day of March, 1852, hired at $6 per month with board, washing and patching done, and worked from sun to sun with an hour for noon.

He used to take pride in shouldering a half thousand bunch of shingles (wedged together in heavy hasps and pins, which was the universal style of bunching in those days), and carry them up a long ladder to the roof. Upon one occasion when roofing a building alone in the country, he carried four of those bunches up a ladder on a two-story house before breakfast and drove them that day. Now it requires about as much effort to go up a similar ladder without the shingles.

And among other cranky notions (a weakness to which he was always very subject, both chronic and constitutional), he conceived a notion that the saw clamps were not just quite as convenient as they might be He brooded over that notion until he brought forth a complete, instantly self-fastening, folding saw clamp, and is now trying to put them on the market.

They are half the length of a rip saw, weigh three and a half pounds, made of best cast malleable iron, not likely to break, are nickle-plated rough and fully warranted, fold up like a jack-knife and can be carried in your coat pocket.

Price from the dealers, or sent by express, prepaid, on receipt of $2 each.

Brothers, please let him hear from you.

OBITUARY

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

UNION NO. 85, SHREVEPORT, LA.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God, the Builder of this Great Universe, to remove from our midst Brother JOHN WINTERS,

WHEREAS, The members of Local Union No. 85 feel the loss of a faithful brother, and an earnest promoter of unionism, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Charter of the Union be draped for thirty days in memory of our deceased brother, also be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

JAS. CANNON,
LOUIS MALKUS,
HARRY EVERARD. } *Committee.*

Scotch and English labor papers please copy.

UNION 177, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, EDWARD J. MCCARTHY, therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our Charter for thirty days and express our sincere sympathy with the bereaved family of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that one be presented to his family, and that a copy be sent for publication to our official journal THE CARPENTER.

MICHAEL J. GRIFFIN,
P. J. COLLINS,
O C. COLL } *Committee.*

WILLIAM FOSTER, *Secretary.*

UNION 55, DENVER, COL., 1899.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst Brother LAWRENCE NELSON, a faithful brother therefore be it

Resolved, By L. U. No. 55 that we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days and that we express our sincere sympathy for the bereaved family of our deceased brother; also be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and also be published in our official journal.

ALFRED REICHARD,
D. M. WOODS,
WM. STOCKER. } *Committee.*

UNION 33, BOSTON, MASS.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to take from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed Brother, HENRY LLOYD, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to Brother HENRY LLOYD in his affliction, and pray God to ease the aching void caused by death, and that we may all realize that it may be some of us who may be called next, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the afflicted Brother, a copy sent to the official paper, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that they be spread on the records of this Local.

J. E, POTTS,
R. CASSIDY,
T. KEEFE, } *Committee.*

UNION NO. 241, MOLINE, ILL.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from among us our beloved and worthy Brother KITSON COWLY, and

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our Union (No. 241) an earnest promoter; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the wife of our Brother; also be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, and a copy of the same be presented to his wife, and also a copy be sent to our official organ, THE CARPENTER.

JOHN CARLSON,
CHAS. J. LUNDGUIST,
CHAS. C. ROAN, } *Committee.*

PRUSSIAN military experiments show that severe muscular exertion renders the blood very poor in sugar, and that sugar renders tired muscles capable of renewed exertion, while saccharine is far less beneficial. A similar impression prevails in Kentucky, where the sugar is mingled with mint and other ingredients.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Agents for THE CARPENTER.

ALABAMA.

75. BIRMINGHAM—W. J. Seeley, P. O. Box 197.
296. ENSLEY—W B. Smith.
312. MONTGOMERY—T. J. Neas.
89. MOBILE—D. French, 601 Charleston st.
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

ARKANSAS.

248. FAYETTEVILLE—R. M. Gant.
86. FT. SMITH—H. G. Reed, 623 N. 14th st.

CALIFORNIA.

194. ALAMEDA—C. H. Thrane, 2975 Johnson ave.
332. LOS ANGELES—F. C. Wheeler.
36. OAKLAND—Chas. J. Jacobs, 1767 Grove st.
235. RIVERSIDE—Chas. Hamilton, 277 5th st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council, Wm. J. Kidd, 220 3d st.
22. N. L. Waudell, 1133½ Mission st., Sta. B.
95. (Latin) L. Masarie, 44½ Erie st.
304. (Ger.) Wm. Jilge, 405 Ellsworth st.
483. Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
316. SAN JOSE—W. J. Wilcox, 525 W. Julian st.
35. SAN RAFAEL—J. J. Sheils, Box 194.
180. VALLEJO—F. DuFoane.

CANADA.

14. BRANTFORD—I. W. Taylor, 158 Terrace Hill.
83. HALIFAX, N. S.—Geo. Browne, 12 Willow st.
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 18 Nelson st.
249. KINGSTON, ONT.—L. C. Robinson, 375 Bagot
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) E. Frechette, 1736 St. Catherine.
376. " Allan Ramsay, 157 Quesnel st.
255. RAT PORTAGE, ONT.—F. Mercier.
38. ST. CATHERINES—James Hindson, Henry st.
220. ST. THOMAS, ONT —Albert Morriss.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—J. F. Christie, 631 Richard st.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—R. Bell, 76 Schultz st.

COLORADO.

264. BOULDER—G. E. Dickey, 421 Hill st.
515. COLO. SPRINGS—D. R. Blood, 17 W. Fountain st.
CRIPPLE CREEK—Sec of D C., Box 5, Macon P. O, Independence, Col.
547. CRIPPLE CREEK—Will. Smith, 569 E Myers.
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
244. EL DORA—J. H. Rehm.
178. INDEPENDENCE—T. W. Reid, P. O. Box 5.
234. OURAY—P. H Shue, Box 549.
584. VICTOR—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—Aug. Mullins, 72 Williams st.
127. DERBY—Geo. H. Lampert, 36 Bank st.
43. HARTFORD—Alex. McKay, 57 Wooster st.
97. NEW BRITAIN—A. L. Johnson, 114 Franklin.
79. NEW HAVEN—Wm. Wilson, 508 Chapel st.
133. NEW LONDON—A G. Keeney, 7 Wall st.
137. NORWICH—F. S Edmonds, 293 Central ave.
746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
210. STAMFORD—R. B. McMillin, 176 Pacific st.
216. TORRINGTON—D. H. Tredwell, 2 Allen Block, E. Main st.
260. WATERBURY—Jos. E. Sandiford, 27 N. Vine.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—J. T. Kenyon, 1415 Rhode Island ave., N. W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) S. T. Minus, 907 Bridge st.
605. " A. C. MacNeil, 815 E. Church st
74. PENSACOLA—J. A. Lyle, 316½ W. Zawagossa
107. (COLO.)
696. TAMPA—C. B. Hester, 2407 Tampa st.

GEORGIA.

317. ATLANTA—Jas. Surat, 144 Luckey st.
439. " J. W. Cross, 6 Lloyd st.
AUGUSTA, D. C.—G. Durst, 1380 McDonald st.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
240. " W. M. Hare, 1927 Watkins st.
283 " George Derst, 1580 McDonald st.
313. COLUMBUS—M. C. Gorham.
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
318. SAVANNAH—H H. Spring, 520 Robert st.
261. VALDOSTA—S. W. Booker.

IDAHO.

272 WALLACE.

ILLINOIS.

433. BELLEVILLE—Henry Steiner, 605 S. Illinois street.
63. BLOOMINGTON—S. G. Cunningham, 601 E. Mill street.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—O. Gratton, 3809 S. Albany Ave.
293. CANTON—J. C Otto, 563 South 2nd ave.
41. CHAMPAIGN—Jas. M. Armington, 204 W. Healy st.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, Thos. Neale, 187 E. Wash st., Room 7.
1. W. G. Schardt, 189 E. Washingt'n st., Room 2.
10. J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
13. T. J. Lelivelt, 1710 Fillmore st.
21. (French) P. Hudon, 207 S. Center ave.
54. (Bohem.) John Dlouhy, 1147 S. Troy st.
58. William W. Bennette, 1041 Roscoe st.
181. (Scan.) J.C. Johnson, 895 N. Washtenaw ave.
242. (Ger.) Hermann Voell, 5114 Paulina st.
416. Jas. Bell, 1310 W. 18th Pl.
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3253 S. Oakley ave.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 732 N. Rockwell st.
204. COFFEEN—Jas. Morgan.
295. COLLINSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Lock Box 471.
269. DANVILLE—E. A. Rogers, 9 Columbus st.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
62. ENGLEWOOD—A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen st.
360. GALESBURG—C. J. Johnson, 879 Wash'n ave.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 1299 E. 71st st.
174. JOLIET—G D. Kanagy, 305 Richmond st.
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) Ed. Lapolice, 214 W. 116th st.
159. KEWANEE—Chas. Winquist, Box 11.
250. LAKE FOREST—Chas. Dean, Box 65.
270. MADISON—J. P. Farley, Box 114.
241. MOLINE—John Carlson, 1604 6th ave.
80. MORELAND—Jas. M. Parnie, 2011 Monroe st. Chicago.
280. MT. OLIVE—John Shreier.
183. PEORIA—J. H. Rice, 402 Behrends ave.
195. PERU—D. George.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Euscher, 1025 Madison st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Wm Krueger, Jr., 1101 4th.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S, Chicago.
16. SPRINGFIELD—T. M. Blankenship, 724 S. 14th
156 STAUNTON—Bernard Ackerman.
495. STREATOR—Edw. Keaske, 1112 S. Bloomington st.
448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demerest, 719 County st.

INDIANA.

352. ANDERSON—Wm. Yaw, 2328 S. Fletcher st.
652. ELWOOD—W. A. Reynolds, P. O. Box 824.
90. EVANSVILLE—F. W. Klein, 513 Edgar st.
160. GAS CITY—
213. HARTFORD CITY—Geo. Sliger.
60. INDIANAPOLIS—(Ger) E. Chas. Newman, 543 Weghorst st.
281. " J. T. Goode, 508 W. Maryland st.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 2113 South st.
365 MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.
592. MUNCIE—J. C. Leatherman.
629 SOUTH BEND—Geo. W. Givin.
205. TERRE HAUTE—C. L. Hudson 1926 N. 10th st.
698. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, King's Hotel.
220. WASHINGTON—Jas. Ramsey, Jr., 8 S.E. 7th st

INDIAN TERRITORY.

162. MUSKOGEE—J. P. Hosmer.

IOWA.

315 BOONE—G. L. McElroy.
534. BURLINGTON—John Brener, 1341 Griswold st.
308. CEDAR RAPIDS—C. A. Tracy.
554. DAVENPORT—H. W. Schweider, 1427 Mitchel
106. DES MOINES—U. S. G. Badgley, 1303 21st st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
284. FORT DODGE.—A S Jenkins
767. OTTUMWA—J. W. Morrison, 313 W. Fifth st.

KANSAS.

253. ARGENTINE—M. Murphy, Box 347.
138. KANSAS CITY—O Keenan, 820 S. 6th st.
499. LEAVENWORTH—Jno. E. Crossley, 9th and Sherman.
158. TOPEKA—A. M. H. Claudy, 408 Tyler st.
201. WICHITA—J. L. Taylor, 520 S. Osage st.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785. " (Ger.) B. Kampsen, 262 W. 13th st.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O Hall.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Huffman 1737 Gallagher.
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 L. Jacob av.
698. NEWPORT—W. E. Wing, 622 Central ave.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. Aug. Limberg, 714 Foucher st.
704. F. Duhrkop, 617 Cadiz st.
739. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche ave.
85. SHREVEPORT—C. B. Huff, Box 261.

MAINE.

285. BATH—E. C. Plummer 97 Drummer St.
407. LEWISTON—Geo. E. Lombard, 58 Goff st., Auburn.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1519 W. Mulberry st.
44. " (Ger.) H B. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—Secretary of Dist. Council, C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian St.
33. " C. J. Gallagher, 8 Rand Pl., Roxbury.
218. E. BOSTON—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian st
223. FALL RIVER—Isiah Dion, 162 Suffolk st.
82. HAVERHILL—R. A. Clark, 36 Dudley st.
424. HINGHAM—H. E. Wherity, Box 113.
123. HOLYOKE—F. Marchand, 46 Cabot st.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Wm. C. Gemmel, 17 Crosby st.
370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
49. LOWELL—Frank A. Kappler, 1413 Gorham
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach, 9 Elm ct.
154. MARLBORO—J. O. Donohue, 37 School st.
409 NEW BEDFORD—C.G. Francis, 216 North st.
275. NEWTON—C. L. Connors, 82 West st.
193. NORTH ADAMS—Peter Fogg, 64 Marshall st.
444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
67. ROXBURY—H. M. Taylor, 116 Whitfield st., Dorchester.
307. SO. FRAMINGHAM—Hugh Corney, 55 Hareford st.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Jr., Box 485, Merrick.
177. " P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
222. WESTFIELD—H. G. Pomeroy, 30 Chestnut st.
23. WORCESTER—W.A Rossley, 5 City View ave.

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelly, 416 Tawas st.
116. BAY CITY—Chas. Kuehn, 217 N. Sherman st.
271. " Chas. A. Richter, 1811 2d st.
19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
303. " A. Haak, 434 Maple st.
196. GRAND RAPIDS—A. Van Dyke, 64 Quimby st.
130. HANCOCK—A W. Stephens
297 KALAMAZOO—Genet Van Eck Burr Oak Pl.
173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
100. MUSKEGON—Harley W. Starke, 11 Marshall
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 503 Ward st., E. S.
334. " Jacob Spindler, 1323 MacKinaw st.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell, 512 Cedar St.
226. TRAVERSE CITY—John J. Tisdale, 318 7th st.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—John Knox, Box 283, W. Duluth.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—Henning Stubee, 2303 E. 22d
266. RED LAKE FALLS—N. Holberg.
87. ST. PAUL—Nels Johnson, 707 Martin st.

MISSOURI.

4. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 2600 Park av.
48. KIRKSVILLE—E. S. Rice
110. ST. JOSEPH—Wm. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
5. (Ger.) George Laux, 1041 Victor st.
45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 1416 Montgomery st.
47. (Ger.) Chas. J. Hermann, 2712 Chippewa st.
73. Geo. C. Newman, 703 N. 15th st.
257. J. A. Steininger, 3635 Lucky st.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) Edw. Bruggemann, 2624 Madison st.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W Starr, Box 238.
256. BELT—Andrue Eckerson.
112. BUTTE CITY—O. B. Church, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
153 HELENA—H F. Smith, 1119 5th ave.
28. MISSOULA—Dave Graham.

NEBRASKA.

113 LINCOLN—C. A. Gratton, 1409 H st.
427. OMAHA—M. N. McConnell, 2113 Grant st.
279. S. OMAHA—Geo. W. Miller, S. Omaha.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.
486. BAYONNE—P. A. Miller, 13 E 53d st.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 430 Walnut st.
217. E. ORANGE—L. P. Sherrer, 34 Bedford st.
167. ELIZABETH—H Zimmerman 240 South st.
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath. 312 Union st.
391. HOBOKEN—A. Crothers, 131 Jackson st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
HUDSON CO., D. C.—John Hammel, 104 14th st., Hoboken.
57. IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert.
118. (Mill) John Hunt, 551 Grand st.
157. (Stairs).—Edward Isley, 45 Cottage st.
139. JERSEY CITY—Jos G. Hunt, 440 Communipaw
282. " (Framers) John Johnson, 131 Broadway.
482. " L. F. Ryan, 181 Ninth st.
564. (J. C. Heights) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
232. MILBURN—J H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—Jas. McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, John P. Fleming, 175 Parker st.
119. H. G. Long, 10 Davis st., E. Newark.
120. (Ger.) Heinrich Kachelries, 24 Jabez st.
148. Herm. Henri, 105 14th ave.
306. A. L. Beegle, 120 N. 2d st.
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 584 Springfield ave.
349. ORANGE—M. Morlock, 17 Parkinson Ter.
325. PATERSON—P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th st.
490. PASSAIC—Howard Bodine, 541 Bloomfield ave.
65. PERTH AMBOY—W. H. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette st.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield
31. TRENTON—J. J. Rourke, 89 Cooper st.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
320 WESTFIELD—Theo. A. Pope.
299. WEST HOBOKEN—Charles Diedrich, 23 st, West.

NEW MEXICO.

298. ALAMOGORDO—G. S. Griffiths, Box 47.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " (Ger.) H. Balfoort, 248 Second st.
6 AMSTERDAM—Chas. Knapp, 239 W. Main st.
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
24. BATAVIA—Gebherd Wassink, 19 Sever place.
233 BINGHAMPTON—F. W Sicklor, 23 High st.
310. (Mill)—E P. Safford, 21 Rutherford st.
BRONX—Secretary of District Council, F. E. Quipp, 207 Marion st., Wakefield
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, J. A. Brown, 1743 Atlantic ave.
12. Gustavus Zeibig, 390 Cleveland ave.
32. (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Aug. Gleiforst, 18 Ellery st.
109. Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave., Sub-Sta. 43.
126. M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
147. Martin Peurson, 59 Hemlock st
175. W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st.
247. Chas. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 342 Madison st., Brooklyn.
291. (Ger) Wm. Braun, 1399 Greene ave.
341. S. E Elliott, 1295 St. Mark's ave.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. F. Brandt, 361 5th st.
639. Jos. Mitchell, 311 53d st
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, Miles Little, 17 Pooley st.
9. W. H. Wreggitt, 81 Edward st.
132. (Mill.)—Charles Buechner, 120 Titus ave.
355. (Ger.) Jno. Groele, 536 Doat st.
374 E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. J. H. Myers, 83 Landon st.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave and 11th st.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—M. Murphy, Box 236.
323 FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—W. W. Rowe, Box 215.
714. FLUSHING—Malachi Kennedy, 138 New Locust st.
187. GENEVA—G. W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLENS FALLS—E. J. White, 10 Gage ave.
68. HEMPSTEAD—S. B. Chester, Box 82.
149. IRVINGTON—Robert Brown, Hastings-on-Hudson.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
66. JAMESTOWN—O. D. Smith, 794 E. Second st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—John E. Forshay, 864 Union ave., New York City.
551. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, 15 Sub Station.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe.
289. LOCKPORT, N. Y.—W. A. Plant, 225 Lincoln av
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—W. Furman, 531 Jamaica
212. MT. VERNON—W. E. Rowe, 341 S. 7th ave.
493. " Jas. Beardsley, 133 N 9th ave.
301. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 148 Renwick.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—John Thompson, 48 Walnut st.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—Peter A. Anderson, Box 13, Corona, N. Y.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, T. C. Walsh, 528 E. 88th st.
51. J. J. Hewitt, 595 E 133d st. Care Neilan.
56. (Floor Layers) J. Hefner, 411 Steinway ave., L. I. City.
64. J. C. Muller, 58 Perry st., New York City.
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 84 E. 113th st.
309 (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st av.
340. D. Vanderbeek, 138 W. 133d st.
375. (Ger.) R. Mews, 213 India st., Greenpoint, L. I.
382. H. Seymour, 166 E. 67th.
457. (Scan.) O. Wallin, 24 W. 118th st.
464. (Ger.) Vincent Sauter, 677 Courtland ave.
468. Jas. Maguire, 223 Delancey st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 358 W. 48th st.
476. Wm. E. P. Schwartz, 2 Brown's Point, Astoria, L. I.
478. Christian Winter, 884 Park ave.
497. (Ger.) John Huber 263 E. 10th st.
509. Emil Bloomquest, 155 E. 96th st.
513. (Ger.) Jno. H. Borrs, 1571 ave. A.
707. (Fr Canadian) Geo. Menard, 218 E. 74th st.
715. Chas. Camp, 223 W. 148th st.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
322. NIAGARA FALLS—F. M. Perry, 530 23d st.
474. NYACK—R F. Wool, Box 493.
101 ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
163. PEEKSKILL—T. J. Gallagher, 25 Williams st.
77. PORTCHESTER—Frank Stevens, 213 Madison ave.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—J. P. Jacobson, Box 32.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 5 Snyder st.
179. " (Ger.) Tobias Kraft, 20 Jones st.
231. " John Buehrle, 30 Buchan Park.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary Dist. Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, West New Brighton
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
SYRACUSE—Secretary of District Council, D C. Parke, 537 Renwick ave.
15 (Ger) J. R. Ryan, 209 Van Buren.
26 E E Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
192. Chas. Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
78 TROY—John Callahan, Box 65.
125 UTICA—G W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—W. J. Mullen, 121 A. Main st.
278. " Robt. Parham
172. WESTCHESTER—Frank Vanderpool, Blondell ave.
128. WHITESTONE—Geo. Belton, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—A. D. Drake, Park ave. and 2d st.
273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " F. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—G. C. Lumley, 51 Blanton st.

OHIO.

84 AKRON—I. C. Secor, 242 Yale.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn, Box 41.
140. BUCYRUS—Wm. Rein, 622 E Rensselaer st.
245 CAMBRIDGE—V. C. Ferguson, 937 E. Stubenville ave.
143. CANTON—Chas. A. Rimmel, 525 N. McKinley
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
2. J. N. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 969 Gest st.
327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
628. A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st.
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st, Station D.
676. Jos. Lang, Box 301, Carthage.
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council. W H. Schultz, Room 1, Arch Hall, 393 Ontario st.
11. H. L. Lepole, 18 Poe ave.
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
393. (Ger) Theo. Welhrich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) Wm. Schulz, 35 Conrad st.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 1127 Highland st.
104. DAYTON—John Weyrick, 1641 E 5th st.
346. (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 234 Hawker st.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—R M. Newell, 5th st.
294. E. PALESTINE—E. H Warner.
637. HAMILTON—Arthur Symes, 729 Shillate st.
182 LIMA—D. E. Speer, 114 E. Second st.
703. LOCKLAND—J. F. Long, Elmwood, P. O.
356 MARIETTA—Joel Gregory, 923 3d st.
650 POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—C. Thoman, 110 Campbell
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adams.
243. TIFFIN—R. S Dysinger, Hedges st.
25. TOLEDO—August Smith, 633 Missouri st
168. " (Ger.) P. Goetz, 236 Palmer st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—W. S. Stoyer, 914 Vernon st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OKLAHOMA TER.

276. OKLAHOMA—C. E. Ballard, Box 131.

OREGON.

50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Portland, Ore., Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. J. W. Pitts, 1327 Washington ave.
237. (Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill road.
135. ALLENTOWN—A. M. Moyer, 136 N 5th st.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—I. M. Swinker 412 Broadway, S. Bethlehem.
124. BRADFORD—E. E. Spencer, 181 Jackson av.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
321. CONNELLSVILLE—R. L. Hannau, 223 N Pittsburgh st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Marun, 126 E. Duval.
462. GREENSBURG—J H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
287. HARRISBURG—W. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129. HAZLETON—Wm. Kimmel 118 S. Laurel st.
288. HOMESTEAD—Edwin Rowe, Jr., L. Box 527.
208. LANCASTER—Jos. Smith, 229 Chester st
206. NEW CASTLE—W. E Kramer, 9 Lee ave.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—C. S. Aulenbach, Box 466.
262. PECKVILLE—W. J. McKelvy.
PHILADELPHIA—Sec. District Council, John Watson, 2618 Jasper st., Station K.
8. Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
227. (Kensington) John Watson, 2618 Jasper st. Station K.
238. (Ger) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth st.
277. Elmer G. Erwin, 2016 Columbia avenue.
359. (Mill) A. C. Stewart, 821 Beechwood st.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council, David Duff, 3929 Mifflin st.
142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Sherman ave., Alleg.
164. (Ger.) P. Geck, 9 Lookout Alley.
165 (E. End) H. Robertson, 6112 Station st. E. E.
202. G. W. McCausland, 130 Lambert st., E. E.
230. W. J. Richey, 1601 Carson st.
254. J. M. Richard, 159 Mayflower st.
385. A. Patton, 254 Caston street.
402. (Ger.) Louis Pauker, 104 Climax st., 31st Ward.
150. PLYMOUTH—G. H. Edwards, Box 1040.
145. SAYRE—Benton House.
563. SCRANTON—H. C. Scott, 737 Lee Court.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) E. Schmidt, 6.0 Beach.
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron.
268. SHARON—S. S. Cairey.
757. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45
93. WILKES-BARRE—D A. Post, 25 Cinderella st.
102. " A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn s.
191. YORK—Ed. Mickley, 412 W. North st.

RHODE ISLAND.

176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dowley, 18 Levin st
342. PAWTUCKET—J. B. Parquet, Box 183, Valley Falls.
94. PROVIDENCE—P. Dolan, 9 Lawn st.
117. WOONSOCKET—J. A. Praray, 84 Orchard st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

52 CHARLESTON—(Col) John Pinckney, 17 H st.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 E. Taylor st.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197. LEAD CITY—W. E. McGimans, Box 794.

TENNESSEE.

259. JACKSON—D. E. Holland, 303 Long st.
MEMPHIS D. C.—O. W. Williams, 104 Dupree st.
225 KNOXVILLE—W. W. Ramsey, 1103 Bell ave.
152. MEMPHIS—(Col.) D. H. Harris, cor. Larose and Austin ave.
219. " Chas. Miller, 148 Daine st.
394. " J E. Wright, 82 Manassas st.

TEXAS.

300. AUSTIN—W. G. Bandenwefer, 301 E ave.
185. CLEBURNE—J. C. Green, L. Box 300.
198. DALLAS—Wm. Watkins, Box 299.
371. DENISON—W. W. Neighbour, 1315 W. Gandy st.
GALVESTON—Secretary of District Council, H. L. Weinberg, 1221 Ave. A.
526. J. E Proctor, 1414 19th st.
611. (Ger.) Ferd. Dittmann, 17th st, bet. O and O½ sts.
114. HOUSTON—E. Shoop, 710 Capitol ave.
53. ORANGE—C. B. Payne.
460. SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) L. Fischer, 139 Lumbrana st.
717. " " A G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
622. WACO—A. E. Widmer, Labor Hall.

UTAH.

184. SALT LAKE CITY—A. Tracy, 976 Liberty ave

VERMONT.

263. ST. ALBANS—D. R. Beeman, 244 S. Main st.

WASHINGTON.

131. SEATTLE—Fred. Blenkins, Fremont.
98. SPOKANE—J. A. Anderberg, 1929 Gardner ave

WEST VIRGINIA.

236. CLARKSBURG—J. W. Stealey.
428. FAIRMOUNT—W. R. Hickman, 428 Benoir ave.
3. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN.

588. GREEN BAY—H. Meister, 1128 Cherry st.
161. KENOSHA—O. F. Windorf, 900 Park st.
290. LAKE GENEVA—C. B. Bucknall.
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council, J. C. Scheder, 566 Fifth ave.
30. (Ger.) John Dettman, 1069 Maiden Lane.
71. (Millwrs.) W. Trautmann, 1221 Vliet st.
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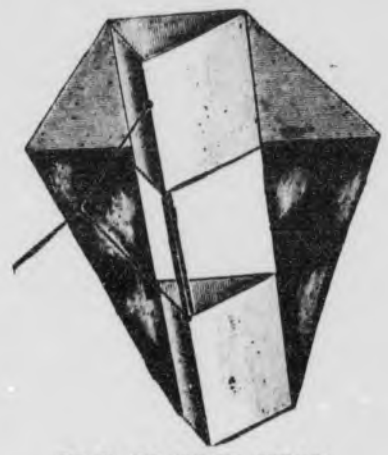

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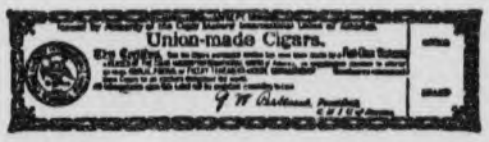

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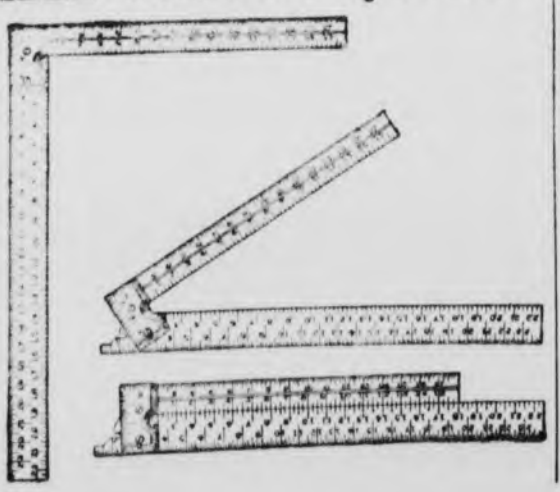

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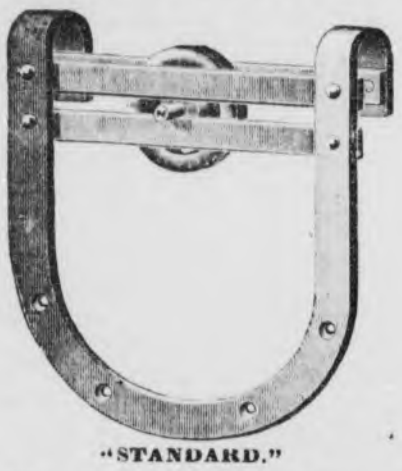

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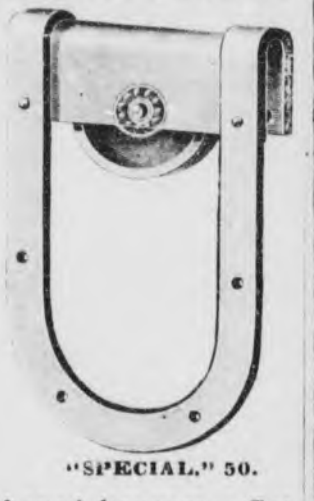

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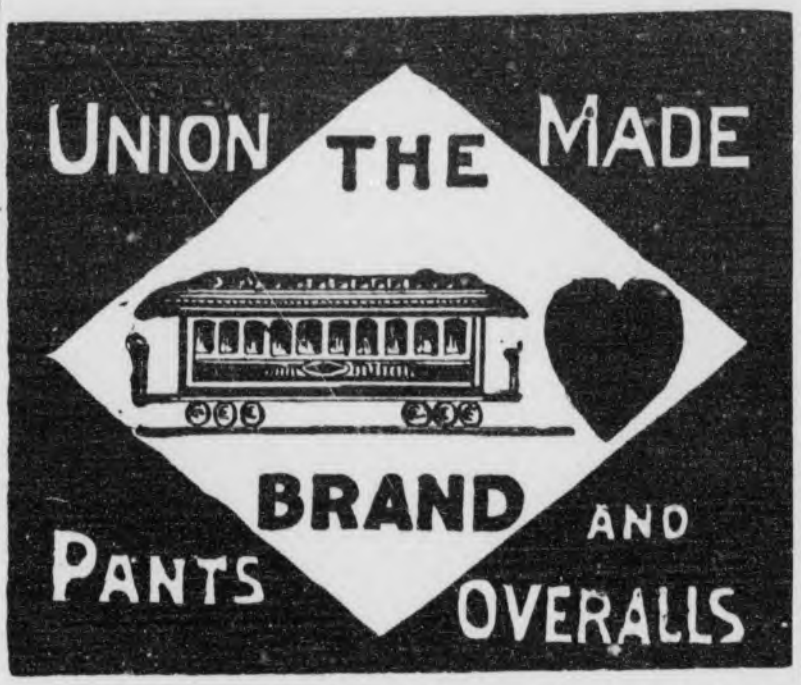

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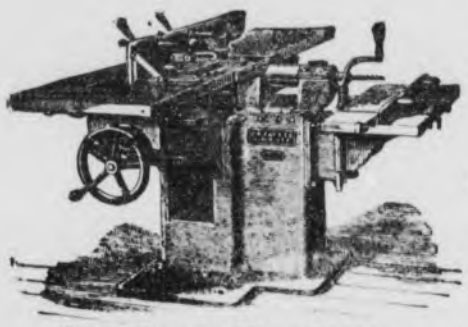

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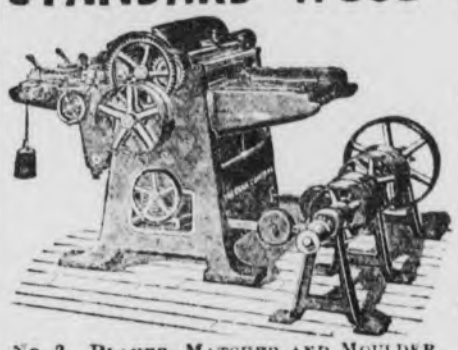

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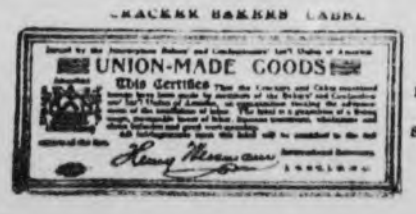

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is given all around when the house is trimmed with Sargent's Hardware. The Architect is pleased because he specified it; the owner is pleased each time he looks at the trimmings because they add so much to the beauty of the home, and everybody is pleased with the working of Sargent's Easy Spring Locks.

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XIX.—No. 9. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1899. | Fifty Cents per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

The Divinity of Labor.

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Let Labor boldly walk abroad
And take its place with kings;
For who has labored more than God,
The maker of all things?

The time has come, aye, even now it is,
To rank that parable in Genesis
Of God's great curse of labor placed on man,
With other fairy tales. Why, He began
All work himself. He was so full of force
He flung the solar systems on their course
And builded worlds on worlds; and, not content,
He labors still. When mighty suns are spent,
He forges on his white-hot anvil—space—
New stars to tell His glory and His grace.

Who most achieves is most like God, I hold;
The idler is the black ship in the fold.

Trade Notes.

AFTER a long strike the union carpenters of Edinburgh, Scotland, have secured a wage scale of $9.75 a week.

A GENERAL strike among the union carpenters of Birmingham, Alabama, occurred on Saturday, between 300 and 400 quitting work. Their demand is for a minimum wage of $2 a day, and nine hours instead of ten to constitute a day's work. As the craft is well organized in Birmingham the contractors will be compelled to submit and concede the just demands of the men.

Twelve Thousand Carpenters Strike.

As the result of receiving no satisfaction from contractors and builders in New York City, through a circular sent them by the joint carpenter organizations, demanding wages of $4 per day and a Saturday half holiday, twelve thousand carpenters laid down their tools on Saturday last and quit work.

A meeting was held and addresses concerning the strikers' position were made and a letter was read from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, congratulating the men on the stand they had taken, and offering them the assistance of his organization if necessary. Letters were read from many of the contractors and builders, acceding to the demands of the men. One of these was from the firm which is erecting the Dewey arch.

Secretary Walsh says that nearly all the master carpenters had conceded the terms demanded by the striking workmen. There are now only 800 men on strike, he said, and the prospects are that these will return to work within a week.

The demands are practically won all along the line.

Annual Report of the General Secretary-Treasurer.

To our Local Unions and Members:

This report covers the period of the fiscal year from July 1, 1898, to July 1, 1899, and shows a very favorable condition of affairs both in the growth of the organization and in the cash balance on hand, July 1, 1899.

FINANCES.

The financial account for the fiscal year stands as follows:

Balance July 1, 1898 . .	$18,738.21
Total receipts	82,900 95
Sum total . . .	$101,639 16
Total expenses . . .	80,851 79
Balance July 1, 1899 . .	$20,787.37

This shows the largest cash balance in the general fund at the close of any fiscal term in the history of the organization. (See page 27, of the New York Convention Proceedings.) In 1895 the cash balance was only $42.46. In 1896, it was $264.92. In 1897 it was $15,072.70. In 1898 it was $18,738 21, and at close of this term it was $20,787 37.

BENEFITS PAID.

This cash balance would have been much larger were it not for the enormous amount of funeral and disability benefits paid out during the year, viz: $51,229.58. This is the largest amount in any one year since 1895, and was due to the general prevalence of la grippe. In 1896 the amount paid was $39,690 35; in 1897, $40,229 45, and last year $43,953 99. From these figures it is plain that this year we have paid out $7,275 more in benefits than last year.

Of the $51,229 58 expended in benefits, $40,379 58 was for Members' funeral benefits, $7,050 for Wife funeral benefits, and $3,800 for Disability cases.

ORGANIZING WORK

For organizing work in sending out lecturers, speakers and organizers the sum of $2,445.44 has been expended the past year. It has returned the organization in general, vastly greater results in encouraging the members and arousing non-union men; in the formation of new unions and in the instruction of the old ones placing them in more efficient working order.

At present we have four paid Organizers in the field, viz.:

W. J. Shields, Boston, Mass, in the New England States.

Geo. D. Gaillard, New York city, in the territory within a radius of 100 miles of that city.

A. C. Cattermull, Chicago, Ill., in the Middle Western States.

W. J. Williams, Atlanta, Ga., in the Southern States, and soon J. F. Grimes, Houston, Tex., will be at work for us in the Southwest.

We have also the liberal and hearty assistance of the vast corps of local and district Organizers of the American Federation of Labor. To the credit of these zealous workers can be placed fully one-third of the new unions chartered by us. Many of the new unions brought into formation have been attached to us through our liberal distribution of printed matter and organizing literature sent out broadcast from the general office.

LOCAL UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP.

At last report July 1, 1898, we had 428 local unions and 31,508 members. Now we have 452 local unions and 39,845 members. In addition we should count 9,847 members over three months in arrears who are subject to our rules, though not in benefit, which makes a total membership of 49,692. In this period we granted seventy-three new charters and forty-nine unions lapsed, consolidated, or suspended. We may further add that since July 1st to date of this publication, charters to thirty-six more unions have been granted, making 109 new unions in all chartered since July 1, 1898. This report for the fiscal year virtually shows a net gain of twenty-four unions and 8,337 in membership. This is simply counting the unions and members in good standing. This is the largest membership the U. B. has had since 1893.

(While our membership on July 1st last was 39,845 in good standing, on August 1st it increased to 42,055, and September 1st to 44,891.)

TRADE MOVEMENTS.

From July 1, 1898, to date we expended the sum of $13,638 for strikes and trade movements, the largest amount being paid to Scranton, Pa., where our members combined with all the building trades have conducted a heroic struggle against the Builders Exchange for nearly four months back to establish the eight hour day. In this strike we expended $9,800 in all from the general fund. The Scranton members now in the main are working on the eight hour principle, though a number are still out. Of the $9 800 expended in Scranton, $8,300 were paid out since July 1, 1899. That would leave the actual expenditure for trade movements during the fiscal year $5,338.

Here below are the sums expended:

Quincy, Ill.	$ 10 00
Passaic, N. J.	28 00
New Rochelle, N. Y.	100 00
Winnipeg, Man.	100 00
Springfield, Ill.	200 00
D. C. of Pittsburg, Pa.	200 00
" " San Francisco, Cal.	300 00
" " Newark, N. J.	400 00
" " Brooklyn, N. Y.	500 00
" " New York, ...	1,000 00
Troy, N. Y.	1,000 00
Scranton, Pa.	9,800 00
Total	$13,638 00

This spring we had a large number of very successful trade movements, where financial aid was not required. The force of organized effort through unionism was all-sufficient to win. These events have been already chronicled in THE CARPENTER. Wages have increased in a large number of localities and the eight hour day has been extended to 115 cities—a gain of ten more than we had a year ago. All in all our progress the past year has been eminently satisfactory. Each month from now on the U. B. will still continue to grow in membership and influence, and in the extent of its organization through the formation of new unions.

SUMMARY.

The eight hour agitation should be vigorously pushed in every city, town and hamlet where carpenters are working more than eight hours per day. Piece work, sub-contracting and overtime should be energetically opposed as long as there is an idle man hunting a job. We must meet the new and changing conditions of industry by united effort and systematic organization, re-inforced by sound economic doctrines. Our members must read and study the current labor literature of the times and become acquainted with all the diverse theories and isms, for out of the discussion and ferment of thought to day on these great social and industrial problems, will come a unity of purpose and a unity of plan among the wage workers, which will ultimately lead to better times and prosperity for the masses.

Yours Fraternally,

P. J. MCGUIRE,

Gen. Sec.-Treas.

The Direct Legislation Movement.

The origins of direct legislation are veiled in the mists of antiquity. On the one side they reach back to the ancient Greek and Latin civic assemblies of freedom; on the other to the Teutonic Landagemeinden, still surviving in the mountain cantons of Switzerland, and revived in the New England town meeting.

But in its modern form of a demand for the initiative and referendum in communities too large to have direct legislation by the town meeting, it has been developed and firmly rooted in the model republics of Europe and Switzerland. Half a century ago Switzerland was not a nation, but a loosely federated group of states, wrenched by a bitter civil war, rent by religious prejudices, torn by class feelings and race antipathies; to-day it is a nation bound together by self-government. Vice-President Hammer said recently of his country. "Never has one country been so united. Never have our resources been more abundant, nor its military force more considerable and better organized."

IN SWITZERLAND.

The movement in Switzerland for the initiative and referendum, while it had its roots in the landagemeinden of the mountain cantons, in the volksanfragen, or popular consultations, established in Zurich and Berne in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and in the fact that the members of the Swiss Diet. up to 1848, could only vote ad referendum—subject to ratification—yet did not fairly show itself above ground till after the civil war of the Sonderbund, and the adoption of the first national constitution, in 1848. That constitution provided for its own ratification, by the people, and also provided that the cantonal constitutions should be, "according to republican forms, representative or democratic" and that they should be "ratified by the people, and may be amended whenever the absolute majority of all the citizens demand it." The three men who did the most to crystalize democratic public opinion at that time were the two Frenchmen, Louis Blanc and Emile Girardin, and the German, Martin Rittinghausen. The latter, for many years, wrote and published, traveled and spoke, particularly in Germanic Switzerland. His writings are valuable to-day.

IN THE SWISS CANTONS.

Various of the cantons went on changing their constitutions, ever making them more democratic, but the next great registration of this democratic movement was in 1869, when the canton of Zurich adopted a new constitution, by which the grand council of that state ceased to possess legislative powers. They could frame laws, but they could not pass them. This is the obligatory referendum, that all laws passed by the law-making body shall be set to the vote of the people for acceptance or rejection. The people alone are sovereign. As a necessary correlative to this, the initiative was adopted. This is the power of a group of voters to effectively propose laws independently of the law-making bodies, which, after discussion in the law-making body and among the people, are finally voted on by the people.

The man who was most influential in the drafting and adoption of this constitution was Carl Burkley, of Zurich, who has served his country in many capacities, but in none more signally than in his work for direct legislation. He is living, a hale and hearty man of seventy-three, and is still actively corresponding and writing on direct legislation and serving in his city's grand council. He has been well called the father of the referendum.

ITS HOLD ON THE PEOPLE.

Here a point, and there another, the other cantons and the federal government have followed the lead of Zurich, until now direct legislation is embodied in the federal constitution, and in all of the cantonal constitutions, save that of the reactionary Freiburg. In the French cantons, during this time, Victor Considerant, by pen and voice, was a great factor. It has been extended to municipal government with most happy results, and every year sees some improvement in the methods used, or strengthening of the principle in statute or constitution. But, above all, it is imbedded in the hearts of the people, and no public man dares to openly even suggest its weakening.

IN ENGLAND.

In England there has been some progress. Prof. A. V. Dicey, as early as 1886 or 1887, wrote in favor of it in *The Nation*, published in New York, and later in the London *Spectator*, the *Contemporary Review*, the *National Review*, and other papers.

The *London Spectator*, the *Daily Chronicle*, the *Weekly Times* and *Echo*, and other papers have championed it. Lord Salisbury has come out in favor of a variation of the referendum. Mr. Strachey, editor of the *Spectator*, writes: "Generally it is fair to say that the home rulers reject the referendum, and the unionists theoretically approve, though they have not as yet made it a part of their platform. More and more interest is yearly attracted to the subject." The local veto bill, which failed in the last parliament, applied a form of the referendum to the liquor question. Most of the large trade unions have used the initiative and referendum for years, and "they find," writes J. Morrison Davidson, an active worker for it, "the results in every way superior to that obtained by representation." Alexander M Thompson, associate editor of the *Clarion*, an influential labor paper, has written a brilliant pamphlet on it, and is continually working for it. The Fabian Society is discussing it. But, while the signs point toward the dawn, direct legislation cannot be said to have as yet risen above the horizon as a political issue in England.

The situation is similar, though perhaps a little more advanced, in France, despite the bad name which Louis Napoleon gave to the plebescite by his gross abuse of reference to the people. It has also started in New Zealand, where it is an issue, and in Australia. — (Condensed from *Arena* article by Eltweed Pomeroy.)

Glassblowers' Great Victory.

The glassblowers' strike in South Jersey is over, and the Glassblowers Union has won a big victory. An agreement between the Cumberland Glass Company, which led the opposition to the union, and D. A. Hayes, president of the Glassblowers' Association, has been reached. When the strike was declared off at the Cumberland works the other day everybody was happy, for it meant work and wages for the long-idle glassblowers and prosperity for the business men of the town.

The settlement of the strike is largely due to the zealous and persistent efforts of President Hayes and to George W. McCowan, editor of the *Pioneer*, who has been at work for two months past in trying to get matters adjusted between the Cumberland Company and the strikers.

Now the Cumberland works are unionized, and the greatest glass firm of South Jersey and the Green Bottle Blowers' Union will hereafter work in harmony. Mr. Shoemaker said to-day that the capacity of the plant had been considerably increased since last fall, and the works would be operated to their full capacity as speedily as possible. Then the output will be considerably greater than ever before. More men will be employed than ever and higher wages will be paid.

President Hayes has little to say. He is gratified that the struggle has ended.

The hiring of union workmen by the Cumberland Company began at once. The guards, who have been maintaining a strict watch around the plant on behalf of the union, have been withdrawn, and peace reigns supreme.

Philadelphia Painters on Strike.

In consonance with the resolution adopted the night before at a meeting of the Amalgamated Journeymen Painters' Association, held in Bricklayers' Hall, all the union painters employed in shops which have not signed the agreement proposed by the journeymen went into strike on Wednesday morning. According to the figures given out at the headquarters the number of men who struck in the morning was about 1,800, employed in 176 shops. At the close of the day it was announced that twenty-seven employers had signed the agreement during the day and that in consequence of this and the increased number of men taken on by the other union shops the number of men out had decreased by 700.

Business Agent Seal, of the Journeymen's Association said:

"We regard the situation as very encouraging and believe it to be a matter of a few days at most before all the employers give in. We are confident of winning."

The journeymen say that among the shops which have not signed the agreement yet there are only four large ones, and that the entire number formally employed is no greater than that employed in eight of the shops which have signed the agreement.

Over 150 master painters have signed the agreement.

Stay Away From.

DENVER, Col., is crowded with carpenters and other mechanics at present and building operations are almost at a standstill.

HELENA, Montana.—The city is crowded with unemployed. Give no heed to advertisements calling for carpenters and joiners.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—All mechanics are requested to stay away from this place. Building operations are almost at a standstill and many men are idle.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Carpenters are urged to keep away from this section, as it is overrun with idle men representing all branches of the building trades.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. Give no heed to newspaper stories of a great demand and high wages for carpenters in this city and in St. Paul. Many idle men at both places.

BUTTE, Mont.—Working men are warned to steer clear of this place. The cost of living is very high, and there are plenty of idle men in this section of the country.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Carpenters are requested to stay away from this city. Do not be misled by boom articles in the newspapers. Very little building being done and plenty of idle men around.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—Carpenters and joiners are requested to stay away from this territory as it is crowded with idle men. The wages paid are small and the hours of labor are long.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Carpenters are warned to keep away from Buffalo, as there is very little work for those who are already in that city, and the prospects for the future are not very bright.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—Mechanics of all kinds are walking the streets in idleness here. Give no heed to news dispatches calling for carpenters and others to come to Colorado Springs.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col.—Carpenters are requested to keep away from this district. Be not deceived by advertisements in Eastern and other papers. There is very little work, and quite a large number of idle mechanics.

SCRANTON, Pa.—Work has stopped on all building operations in this city, except on those where the contractors have granted the demands of the union men. Carpenters are advised to stay away from Scranton. There is a general strike on at present.

ALPENA, Mich.—The condition here is very discouraging, and this section is at a standstill so far as building operations are concerned. Plenty of idle carpenters and other mechanics. Local papers are publishing misleading advertisements—give no heed to them.

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending August 31, 1899.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$161 40	119	$32 20	236	$ 6 00	360	$ 8 40
2	23 80	120	6 40	237	13 40	361	29 20
3	15 00	121	10 20	238	12 20	371	2 40
4	86 20	122	12 60	239	13 20	374	10 40
5	46 00	124	9 40	240	21 15	375	151 00
6	14 40	125	41 40	242	15 00	381	20 00
8	36 80	126	7 50	243	2 80	382	71 40
9	18 80	129	9 10	244	2 00	384	5 30
10	175 40	130	8 80	245	10 40	385	5 40
11	57 20	131	44 80	246	7 40	391	10 60
13	44 40	132	75 30	247	22 80	393	14 80
15	15 60	133	7 20	249	12 40	394	15 00
16	38 80	134	7 80	250	8 40	399	6 00
18	7 00	135	16 60	251	8 00	400	2 20
19	35 85	136	23 30	252	11 00	402	8 20
20	7 40	137	6 60	253	7 80	406	5 20
21	23 60	138	26 15	254	50	407	4 20
22	117 80	139	22 55	255	5 00	416	41 00
23	30 80	142	35 37	257	92 40	419	44 00
24	23 05	143	3 00	258	19 20	424	5 80
25	20 40	144	10 72	259	5 40	427	69 20
26	29 80	145	14 05	260	22 10	428	6 40
27	15 40	146	25	261	18 70	429	20 10
28	13 80	147	29 65	262	11 60	433	16 40
29	68 20	148	22 30	263	7 00	434	5 70
30	16 10	149	4 60	264	13 40	437	4 40
31	17 70	150	7 00	266	3 00	439	4 20
32	30 80	151	40 80	268	3 80	440	13 60
33	184 10	152	4 40	269	6 80	442	3 20
34	39 60	153	10 00	271	35	444	9 00
36	30 80	154	3 40	273	15 80	448	10 50
37	3 40	155	5 20	274	21 40	449	37 80
38	6 40	156	5 00	276	32 00	451	17 20
39	11 20	157	4 00	277	9 00	453	49 60
40	13 00	158	8 20	278	39 30	457	48 60
41	9 80	160	3 50	281	105 60	460	2 80
42	10 90	161	16 80	282	14 00	462	10 40
43	75 35	163	5 60	283	1 25	464	34 00
44	12 20	164	9 40	284	11 40	467	6 90
45	29 50	165	38 40	286	13 70	471	35 40
46	12 00	166	15 20	287	3 00	473	39 20
47	43 20	167	43 20	288	24 65	474	4 00
48	8 80	168	12 80	289	25 25	476	66 35
49	28 70	169	30 00	291	16 80	478	39 65
50	6 80	170	3 80	292	6 60	482	16 60
51	49 70	171	12 60	293	7 60	483	53 00
54	29 20	172	13 00	294	3 80	484	12 20
55	101 60	173	2 60	295	3 60	486	16 00
56	13 40	174	32 20	296	11 60	490	51 60
57	3 80	175	30 75	297	10 88	493	26 42
58	110 00	176	14 40	299	32 25	495	17 70
59	8 10	177	27 85	300	7 00	497	39 60
60	11 20	178	6 60	301	29 70	499	6 60
61	38 00	179	21 00	302	22 60	509	43 60
62	94 20	180	17 00	303	12 20	515	34 80
63	31 00	181	99 80	304	14 60	521	15 90
64	50	182	12 00	305	6 80	522	17 45
65	12 20	183	28 30	306	68 00	526	36 00
66	7 10	184	13 20	307	3 80	534	5 40
67	20 00	185	17 50	308	17 40	547	44 95
68	10 00	186	8 80	309	200 20	564	14 90
69	15 60	187	8 40	310	6 00	578	4 40
70	10 80	189	29 40	312	3 50	588	20 00
71	3 40	190	11 50	313	3 25	592	25 00
72	40 60	191	9 20	315	9 40	593	11 80
73	114 40	192	75	316	3 00	605	2 20
74	14 40	193	16 00	317	4 50	606	5 80
75	38 75	195	3 60	320	2 25	611	8 80
78	3 00	197	2 00	321	3 25	612	4 00
79	8 00	199	48 00	322	1 00	617	7 40
80	25 00	200	21 60	323	7 20	622	14 20
82	2 60	202	24 80	324	10 00	628	4 75
83	31 40	203	16 20	325	56 40	629	1 65
84	5 00	204	3 20	326	10 00	637	8 00
85	8 80	206	55 80	327	3 20	638	9 00
86	13 45	207	14 00	328	20 00	639	19 80
87	86 80	208	2 60	329	10 00	640	4 00
88	5 00	209	16 40	330	10 00	650	8 00
89	2 40	210	8 30	331	11 00	652	21 75
90	21 80	211	61 30	332	7 00	658	5 80
91	22 60	212	13 60	333	9 20	659	15 20
92	7 60	213	2 40	334	4 60	667	2 40
93	37 70	214	5 40	335	10 00	676	6 80
94	4 80	215	17 90	336	10 00	678	8 00
95	11 60	216	7 60	337	10 00	687	8 80
96	37 50	218	10 40	338	10 00	692	2 80
97	6 00	219	26 40	339	12 00	696	5 80
98	46 60	220	11 20	340	77 20	698	2 80
99	2 20	221	4 40	341	10 00	703	3 60
101	1 80	222	4 40	342	3 20	707	11 40
102	12 80	223	15 00	343	14 00	712	4 60
104	8 40	224	14 20	344	10 00	714	8 00
105	7 80	225	14 20	345	10 00	715	38 70
106	30 40	226	8 75	346	4 00	716	61 70
109	53 80	227	6 60	347	10 00	717	6 40
110	76 80	228	14 20	348	10 00	723	14 20
111	6 40	229	3 80	349	9 80	726	17 90
112	57 10	230	7 90	350	10 00	739	5 60
113	2 60	231	13 40	351	10 00	746	6 00
114	12 60	232	2 40	352	13 20	750	16 20
115	21 20	233	50	353	10 00	785	2 20
116	12 20	234	6 45	356	5 20	786	7 20
118	29 10	235	4 00	359	21 60		

Total $8,485 64

A Financial Correction.

In the proceedings of the General Executive Board, printed on page 15 of last month's CARPENTER, the receipts for June are $8,037.45, while the expenses for the month are given at the same figure, viz: $8,037.45. The record book of the G. E. B. and the financial books of the general office show this to be an error, for the June expenses were not $8,037.45, but were $13,112.95, and the receipts $8,037.45.

This publication happened through an inadvertent error of the typewriter employed in our office, in copying the records of the proceedings of the G. E. B., for print in THE CARPENTER from the official record book in which they were written by Secretary J. R. Miller.

On footing up the expenses for the three months of April, May and June, as published, the error can be readily detected, the typewriter having by mistake put down the total expense for June the same in amount as the receipts for that month. The cash balance July 1, 1899, $20,787.37, as printed in the G. E. B. proceedings, however, is correct.

The financial report on page 5 of July CARPENTER, is likewise in error, in giving the expenditure for the Scranton, Pa., strike at $4,350 for that month, when it ought to have been only $1,500, according to date of receipt returned from Scranton for that amount. For all that the total amount of $4,350 was sent to Scranton in June, but $2,850 of the same were not receipted for until July. This does not alter the fact that in June and July, the sum total of $8,800 was expended for the Scranton, Pa., strike and that makes the cash balance August 1, 1899, the correct sum of $11,927.50, as stated on page 15 of last month's CARPENTER.

Yours fraternally,

P. J. MCGUIRE,

G. S.-T.

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS, AUGUST, 1899.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	$8,485 64
" Miscellaneous	3 00
" Subscribers	3 80
" D. C. Supplies	2 00
Balance, August 1, 1899	11,927 50
Total	$20,421 94
Total expenses	8,527 72
Cash balance, Sept. 1, 1899	$11,894 22

DETAILED EXPENSES, AUGUST, 1899.

Printing 500 postals	$ 1 50
" 5,000 letter heads	20 00
" 100 Secretary's order books	25 00
" 5,000 Members cards	12 50
" 25,000 copies August CARPENTER	552 50
Expressage	80
Postage on August CARPENTER	36 01
Engravings for August CARPENTER	19 35
Printing 5,000 Remit Blanks	10 75
" 5,000 applications	9 75
" 5,000 F. S. Blanks	23 00
" 1,000 applications	3 50
Two Electros	1 32
Special writers for THE CARPENTER	14 00
Telegrams	8 54
Expressage on supplies, etc.	34 35
P. O. Box Rent	3 00
1 000 stamped envelopes	21 20
Postage on supplies, etc.	28 46
Office rent for August	50 00
Salary and clerk hire	367 66
Tax to the A. F. of L. (July)	66 67
Rubber seals and daters	9 50
F. C. Walz, organizing, Torrington, Conn.	12 00
J. T. Cosgrove, organizing, Westfield, N. J.	7 40
J. T. Cosgrove, organizing, New Orange, N. J.	7 00
Donald Glass, organizing	32 00
C. F. Morgan, "	25 50
A. C. Cattermull, "	150 00
Geo. D. Gaillard, "	143 75
J. W. Williams, "	100 00
Cost of telegraphing money	1 80
John Williams, Gen. Pres.	45 30
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	42 13
1,000 Pins	200 00
John Morrison, Advertising Commission	250 00
Chas. Moritz, Advertising Commission	134 00
Scranton, Pa., strike donation	1,000 00
Stationery	4 30
Incidentals	3 18
Benefits Nos. 4663 to 4697	5,056 00
Total Expenses	$8,527 72

Claims Approved in August, 1899.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
4663	J. W. Hobden	1	$ 50 00
4664	John L. Purcell	1	200 00
4665	Mrs. Dorothea Nagell	7	50 00
4666	George Wilson	10	300 00
4667	Peter Cook	13	200 00
4668	Ely Williams	26	200 00
4669	James Harniman	27	100 00
4670	Mrs. Catherine Lloyd	33	50 00
4671	Thomas Lewis	37	200 00
4672	Frank Shogran	58	100 00
4673	Olof Erickson	62	200 00
4674	Mrs. Ida C. Johnson	66	50 00
4675	John J. Crowley	89	200 00
4676	William Segler	91	200 00
4677	Americus Plummer	92	200 00
4678	Louis Beaudry	96	200 00
4679	Alex L. Raybert	119	200 00
4680	John Wilson	121	200 00
4681	E. J. McCarthy	177	200 00
4682	Mrs. Bertha Albrecht	181	50 00
4683	Mrs. C. M. Hanson	181	50 00
4684	Robert B. Critchley	181	200 00
4685	Adolph Golz	238	400 00
4686	Mrs. Elizabeth Dreisbach	281	50 00
4687	John Weber	309	200 00
4688	Mrs. Catherine Datz	309	50 00
4689	George Rausch	375	200 00
4690	Wm. Rivola	382	200 00
4691	Mrs. Annie Kingham	416	50 00
4692	Chas. McLeod	473	200 00
4693	E. Carmody	483	50 00
4694	Mrs. Mary E. Dykes	490	50 00
4695	W. Busch	513	100 00
4696	Mrs. Lizzie Wiesner	513	50 00
4697	Mrs. Sarah Taylor	563	50 00
			$5050 00

Industrial Items.

OVER three hundred men employed in the copper mines at Ducktown, Tenn., have struck because the companies refused to recognize their union.

THE local unions of the National Union of United Brewery Workmen have donated a total of $990 for the imprisoned miners and their families in Idaho.

THE second annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen is in session at St. Louis, and will continue throughout the week.

THE London Society of compositors has made arrangements with two railway companies whereby its members can secure special rates and privileges on the presentation of their cards.

TORONTO book and job printers recently received an advance of 10 per cent. in wages. There was no strike, terms having been arranged between committees of the union and local typothetae.

THE members of the Brickmakers Alliance, No. 23, Zanesville, Ohio, have a grievance against the T. B. Townsend Brick and Contracting Company, and the firm has been placed on the local unfair list.

PRACTICALLY the entire New River mining district of West Virginia is now idle. Three-fourths of the mines have suspended entirely, and the rest are at work with only a small force. The miners demand an advance of 5 cents per ton, and the operators claim that their outstanding contracts will not permit this. Eight hundred men at Hinton joined the strike on Saturday last.

GENERAL Secretary W. C. Pearce, of the United Mine Workers of America, reports that during the six months ending June 30th, the organization has made rapid progress, both in the old fields and in localities where it had hitherto not been successful in establishing a firm footing. During the period stated 171 local unions have been organized and forty-seven lapsed locals reorganized.

THE finest "labor temple" in the world is in Paris, France. It was built in 1892 and cost the city $400,000. Eighty-two trades and organizations have meeting places and offices under its roof, for which a nominal rental is paid. The Municipal Council appropriates $10,000 annually for its maintenance, and the civil authorities agree it has done much good in promoting the well-being of the working class.

GENERAL Secretary Thomas I. Kidd, of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union, announces that during the past year his union has succeeded in establishing the nine-hour day in twelve cities, where its local unions have an aggregate of 4,000 members, thus making it possible for about 400 more woodworkers to secure employment. It has also increased the average wage about fifty cents a day for nearly 4,500 members, or a daily aggregate increase of $2,250.

LAST month the Federation of Trades Unions of Great Britain, the new organization which was recently formed for mutual protection in cases of strike and lockout, met in London. Forty-six delegates were present, representing forty-four organizations, with a membership of 310,437. This shows that about one quarter of the total membership of the trades unions of the United Kingdom is represented. The next meeting of this body will be held in August, 1900.

PRESIDENT JAMES A. CHAMBERS, of the American Glass Company, authorizes the following statement: "At a meeting held a few days ago in the Chittenden Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, of the American Glass Company, of Pittsburg, and a large majority of independent window glass manufacturers of the United States, it was agreed by these interests to co-operate in the settlement of wages with the workers' organization, and the time of starting and stopping factories."

THE beer bottlers of Milwaukee have reduced their hours of labor from ten to nine, and have increased their wages from $1.50 to $1.75. The carpenters of Kenesha have succeeded in reducing their hours of labor from ten to nine, and have increased their wages from 20 to 25 per cents. per hour. All the building trades in Racine, Milwaukee and Oshkosh have increased their wages from 2½ cents to 5 cents per hour without having recourse in any instance to strikes.

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1899.

Bevels, Splays and Hopper Cuts—IV.

BY FRED. T. HODGSON.

AS I stated in the opening chapter, there is no end to the methods of obtaining cuts and bevels for hoppers, and while so many methods exist there is but one principle underlying the whole system, but this principle is sometimes difficult to apply in special cases, as I have shown in some of the previous papers, and in order to be equal to meet the conditions of almost any particular case it will be well for the student to master every possible method that may be presented to his notice.

The example shown at Fig. 12 is for finding the bevels of a hopper or other splay having an obtuse angle. The true principle of laying out hopper lines is exhibited in this example; also in the two previous examples, Figs. 10 and 11. The mitre line is shown at 2 W and the inclination of the sides at A, B. Draw B, C, square with the inclination, and from B as centre describe an arc touching the base line and cutting in C, D. Draw from C, D, cutting the mitre line in F and E. From these points square down the lines, cutting the base. Then, by drawing from 2 through the point below E, we get the bevel W for the direction of cuts on the surface of sides, and, in like manner, the point below F being joined with 2 gives the bevel X to mitre the edges, and the work is done.

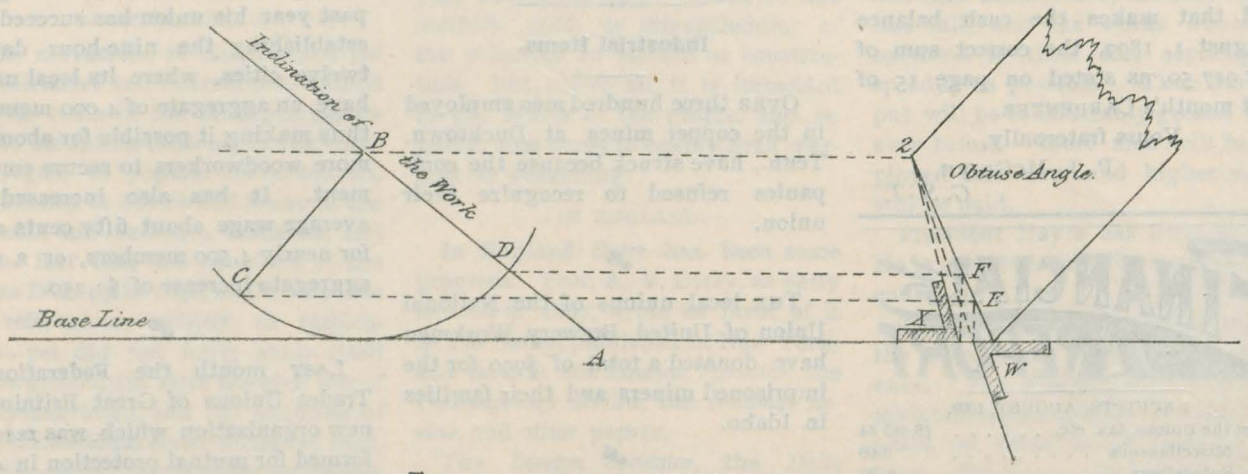

FIG. 12.—OBTUSE CUTS FOR HOPPERS.

It will be noticed that the method of obtaining the various bevels in the last three figures is based on precisely the same principle, and so simple is the operation that any one possessing ordinary knowledge should understand it at sight. It will be seen that in each of the angles a line from C cutting the mitre line invariably gives the direction for the cut on the surface of sides, and the line D directs the mitre on the edges of the stuff to be wrought. This method of delineation was first formulated by Peter Nicholson, and later simplified by the late Robert Riddell.

A quick method of laying out the bevels for a square hopper is shown at Fig. 13. Draw the line A, C, for a base; square up lines from each letter as shown. Assume any starting points, say A, B. This gives the perpendicular height, C, B. Take A for a centre and B for radius. Draw the circle, cutting at D; join D, C. The angle A, C, D, is the bevel for sides Make C, E, equal C, A. Take C, for a centre, and for radius a circle touching the slant and touching the base line at 2. Join 2 E, which gives the bevel to mitre the sides.

Another very handy method of obtaining hopper bevels is exemplified in Figs. 14 and 15, taken together. Fig. 14 shows a plan of the hopper. Let A, B, C, Fig. 15, be the elevated angle of hopper. Draw A, E, square to A, B; draw A, D, square to B, E; make A, F, equal to B, D; make A, G, equal to A, D; draw F, E, and G, E; then B, F, E, is the bevel on the squares edges of the boards, and A, G, E, is the bevel of the sides. To find the width of the sides of hopper to a given perpendicular depth—from B, Fig. 15, radius B, C, describe an arc; then draw the line I, J, parallel to A, B, touching the arc; then A, G, is the width of sides, when A, H, is the perpendicular depth.

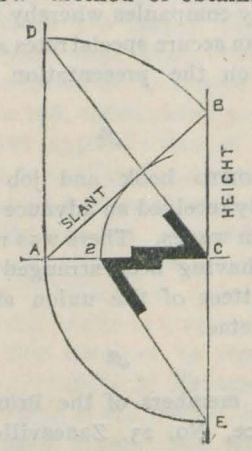

FIG. 13.—SIMPLE HOPPER BEVELS.

At Fig. 16 I show another way by which the bevels for a right angled hopper may be obtained, in which there are two different inclinations of sides. The method of obtaining the mitre is shown at *a*, *a*, the square joint at *b*, *b*. The bevel for one side is shown at C, being the side developed. Fig. 17 shows the second method, and is quicker, but the figure only applies to hoppers whose sides are equally inclined. Let A, B, C, be the inclination of the hopper, B, D, the bottom. At any point on B, D, let fall a perpendicular line that will cut A, B, produced as in C; erect a perpendicular from B to J, and describe the arc J, D; bisect it by B, F, make E, B, perpendicular to A, B; with O as a centre, describe the semi-circles tangent to B, C, and B, E, connect those lines as shown, then G is the edge-cut, H the side cut, and I the mitre cut. These examples will be found useful at times for reference.

I show at Fig. 18 a method of finding the bevels and cuts for a splayed box, that was sent for publication to the old *Builder and Woodworker* by an unknown correspondent, over twenty years ago. The solution possesses one or two good points, and I give it just as I received it for what it is worth. Referring to the figure, let A, B, C, D, represent the elevation of a box whose sides have a slope of 30 degrees. Taking C as a centre and B for radius, describe a semi-circle under the line A, B, from C let fall a perpendicular through the line A, B, to its point of intersection E of the semi-circle. From this point draw parallel with A, B, till intersected by a perpendicular let fall from B at F; connect F with C, which gives the bevel G; to be used for the sides of the box.

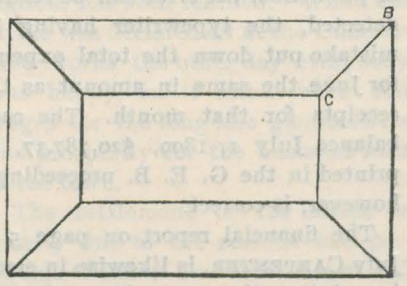

FIG 14.—PLAN OF HOPPERS.

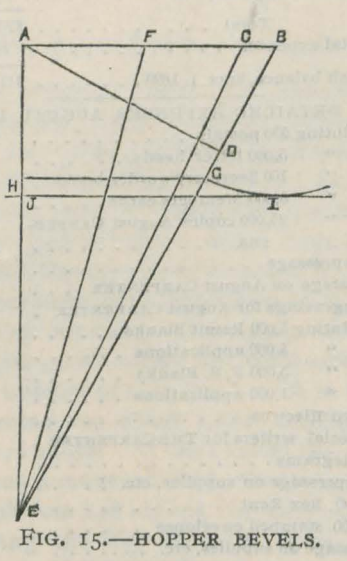

FIG. 15.—HOPPER BEVELS.

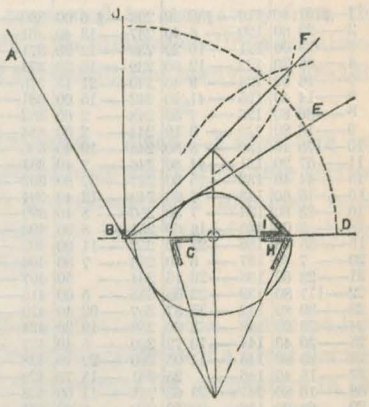

FIG 17.—HOPPER CUTS.

To find the bevel of mitres at the corners, open the compass from K, till touching the slope B, C, draw an arc cutting K, C, at L, join L, G, and M is the bevel required.

Here is another method, shown at Figs. 19 and 20, that is worthy of study, as the true principles of hopper work are embodied in it in a new manner.

Fig. 19, is the plan and section of a square hopper, the lines *a*, *b*, and A, B, C, are the inclination or pitch of the sides. At right angles to A, B, C, and through the point B, draw D, E, F; with distance B, to G; as radius, describe the arc, E, to C, join C, F, C, D, and E, A, giving the bevels 1, 2 and 3. Bevel 3, is for the surface, bevel 1, for the edge to make a butt joint, bevel 2 to make a mitre joint.

Fig. 20, is a board about eleven inches wide, A, D, in a line drawn parallel to the edge, with a steel square drawn A, C. F; set a level to the inclination of the sides and draw A, B, C. The line D, E, F, may be drawn at any point through A, B, C; the radius for describing the curve will always be from B, to G. Join the points as before described giving the bevels 1, 2 and 3. This last method is the simplest, and should be used when possible. There is no actual necessity to draw a plan as shown in Fig. 19, for it can be seen in each case that the bevels are alike.

To be continued.

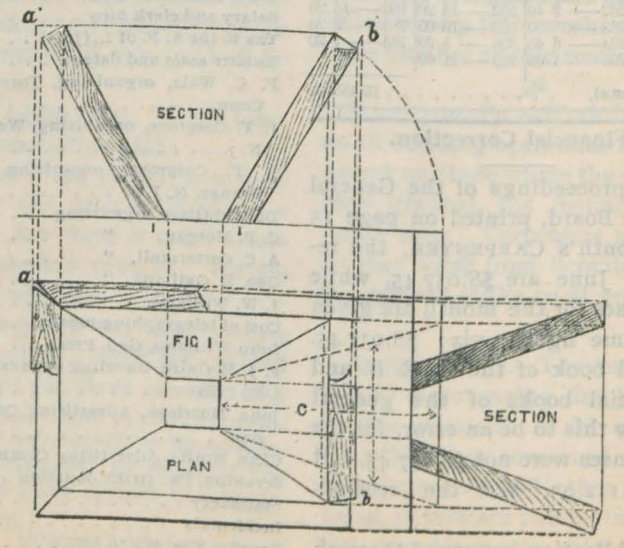

FIG. 16.—PLAN OF HOPPER.

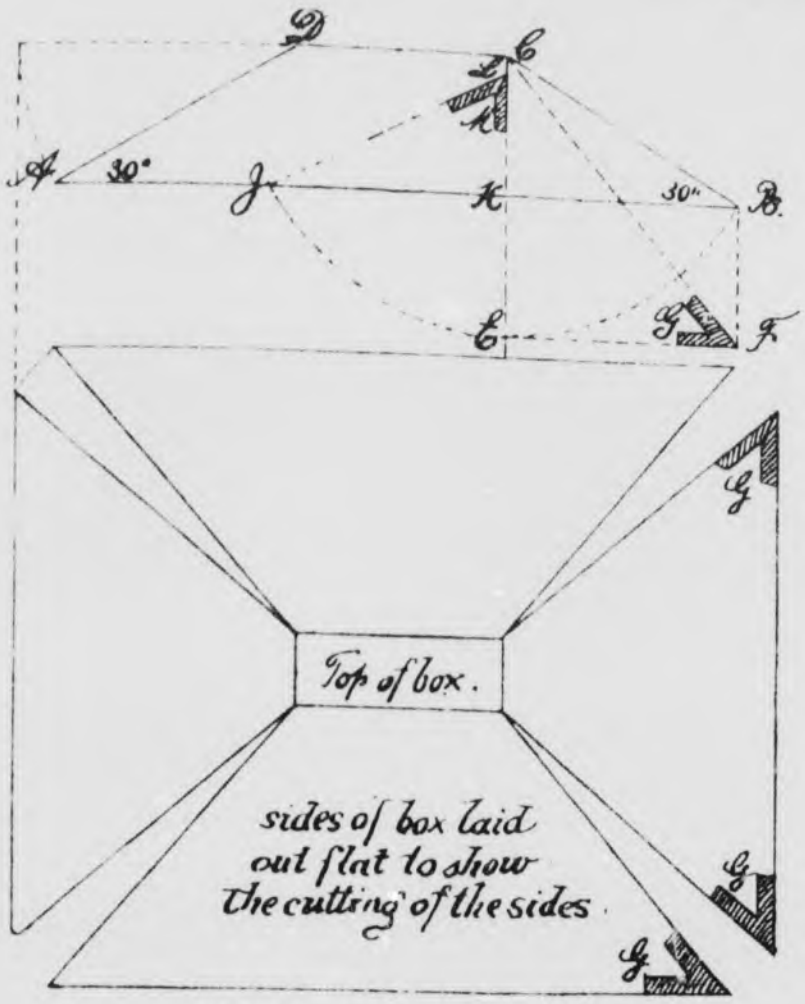

FIG. 18.—BEVELS FOR HOPPER.

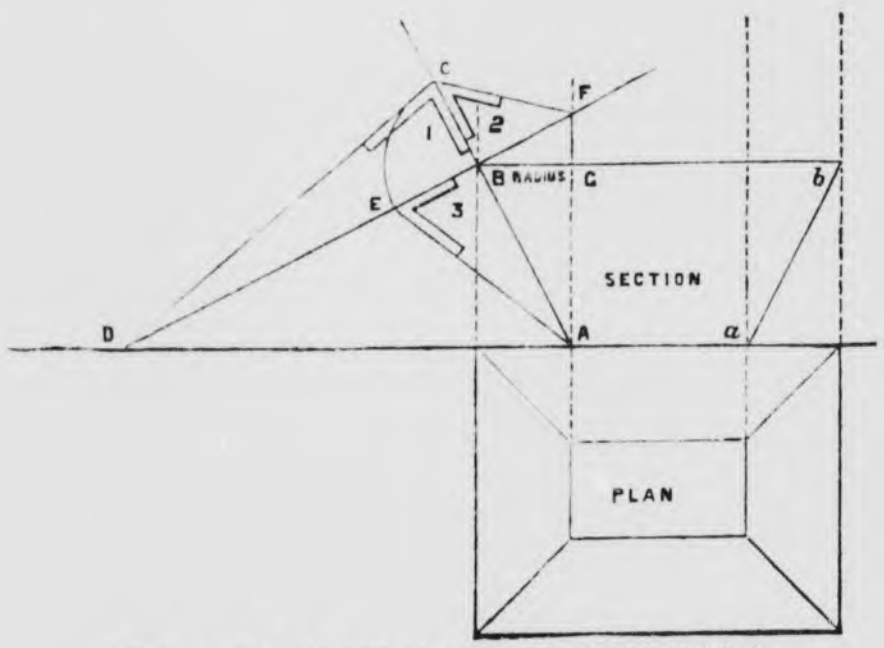

FIG. 19.—PLAN AND SECTION OF SQUARE HOPPER.

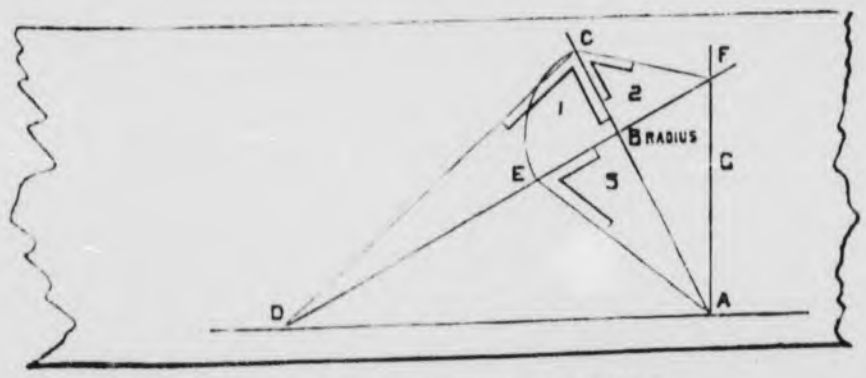

FIG. 20.—DEVELOPMENT OF HOPPER.

THE American Federation of Labor has appointed Harvey Schamel, a member of the Cigarmakers' Union of Denver, special organizer for the inter-mountain country, which includes Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Washington and the entire northwest. He has started on his tour and will return by way of Salt Lake City. He will be gone ninety days.

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(Member of Union No. 11.)

A Letter From the Devil.

HELL, August 25, 1899.

MY DEAR COMMON PLUGS: — I mean of course you fellows who toil and tug and sweat for a bare existence, in order that you may sustain a system that confers upon others the blessed privilege of piling up millions and enjoying all the luxuries and blessings of life. You are the best set of fellows on any planet in the great myriads of worlds that adorn ethereal space. You not only deny yourselves, but allow your children to go in rags and uneducated in order to show your great generosity to the fellows who draw the salaries and pile up the wealth through special legislation. Such self-sacrifice was never known. Of course, it is charged that you vote that way because you are a party man—because you belong to this or that political party. Now I know you don't do any such thing. You don't care a continental for party, do you? You just vote that way because you would rather see somebody else's children wear fine clothes than your own; because you would rather see another's wife ride in a buggy than your own. Of course, you know your own wife and children wouldn't look well in society. It is their lot to wear rags, to labor and toil and sweat that other people may live in luxury and ease. And it is your duty to vote to sustain a system that will compel them to do so. The average production of those who labor is about seven dollars a day. I suppose you fellows get about seventy-five cents. That shows how kind and generous you are to take seventy-five cents and give the other fellows six dollars and twenty-five cents. In order to realize what a great sacrifice you are making just figure up what you could get with that. Your wife a nice dress, or each of three or four children a nice pair of shoes. But you are too good a man to use all your own earning. Most of it must go to the other fellow's wife and children — the man who don't work but thinks. And speaking of thinking suggests that I should warn you against it. Never fall into the habit of thinking. If you do it might result in your ability to feed and clothe your family like the other fellows who think. It might elevate them above "that condition in life in which it has pleased God to place them." And then you wouldn't be generous any more and feed and clothe the other fellow's family, and he would have to go to work. And you wouldn't be a common plug any longer and be getting nice letters from me, following brass bands, carrying torchlights and drinking free whisky in political campaigns.

Verily I say unto you the common plug is a lulu. He is long on generosity and obedience to the party boss, and short on nothing but common sense, devotion to his family, money, property and a few other things. He'll have his reward when he dies, because he will have nothing to leave that he cares for, and will have the sweet consolation of going to a place where he'll not have to sweat any worse than he has on earth. The common plug ought to have a place several degrees above a dog. He works harder and has less privileges and is ten times more generous. The common plug is an important part in the structure of my kingdom on earth—he is the mudsill, the foundation that holds up the politicians, lawyers and preachers who are my principal agents up there. If the mudsill would get out from under where would the structure be? Don't you do it my dear friends. You just watch the politicians, lawyers and preachers and do as they tell you to do. In other words, be a common plug for the other fellow's benefit and you will confer a lasting favor on me. Don't be a crank and ask to have anything changed. It always was this way and always will be—if you will let it. We've had common plugs ever since the world was—common plugs to work for me and my trusty agents in politics and religion. Hoping you will continue to be common plugs and never try to elevate your calling by thinking and being independent of any men or parties on earth. I am your friend—Satan.—*Buzz Saw.*

The Workman's Burden.

BY JUNIUS.

Pile on the workman's burden,
This is the age of gold,
When trusts and combinations
With capital untold
Have captured all the sources
Of industry and trade
And built colossal fortunes
On labor poorly paid.

Pile on the workman's burden,
Keep down his meager pay,
And so increase your millions
To squander in display.
Announce your ultimatum
To wretched workingmen,
Though it result in ruin
To every citizen.

Pile on the workman's burden,
No matter for his health,
Through fumes and deadly gasses
He brings you princely wealth;
Wipe out his labor unions,
You think you have the power;
Dole out to him his pittance,
Some twenty cents an hour.

Pile on the workman's burden,
He's poor and illy fed,
In time he will surrender,
For want of daily bread.
At first he'll be rebellious
Against your heartless course,
He soon will learn the lesson—
Starvation conquers force.

Pile on the workman's burden,
Compel him to obey
The ukase of his masters,
Or suffer night or day;
Necessity will vanquish
His spirit and his nerve;
The wolf is at his threshold,
And bids him die or serve.

Pile on the workman's burden,
Ignore his plaintive cries
For equity and justice,
What matter if he dies?
He is not of your circle,
He moves not in your set,
At palaces and banquets
You have not ever met.

Pile on the workman's burden,
The cross is on him now,
The crown of thorns is ready
To place upon his brow;
Humanity is nothing
Where cash is in the scale,
And freedom is forgotten
When manhood is for sale.

Pile on the workman's burden,
And sow disaster wide
O'er mountain, plain and valley,
In deep and swelling tide,
But don't forget the people
Who feel your heavy hand,
When once they shall have spoken
You will not rule the land.

Bow Truss Roofs.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

IN the construction of timber roofs to cover large areas where an open, clear space underneath is of the most importance, I have been much impressed lately with the fact that a *bow* or curved form of truss with a lattice or diagonal bracing is the lightest and most economical. For this reason I have deemed this subject worthy of an article and now place before readers some practical information relative to the bow trusses and their construction.

These trusses, as far as I find from inquiry, can be very cheaply and rapidly put together and when properly built are capable of carrying a great strain and give a clear unobstructed area under them.

To illustrate the foregoing I will refer the reader to the illustration, Fig. 1, which is the elevation of one of twelve bow or curved or laminated trusses forming the roof of a riding academy in the city of New York, and is, I believe, one of the most recent and original of this form in the East. The walls of the arena of the academy, in the clear of the span measure 108 feet, and each truss has a bearing of 2 feet on each wall, which makes its entire length 112 feet, as shown in the engraving. Each truss, is built up as follows :

When this was done the two chords or more properly "laminated wooden arcs" were placed on the floor in the position shown at Fig. 1, and 8 x 8 inch diagonal braces of yellow pine were fitted in between the soffit of the upper chord and the extrados of the lower as seen, the soffit of the upper chord being first divided into fourteen equal parts, and radial lines drawn to the center, marked on the edge of the lower chord to determine the exact thrust points of the braces, which the practical mechanic will see is absolutely necessary. I would here state that this system of "laminating," or building up in plates or thicknesses is very old, so that there is really nothing original in the foregoing except that the work was done on the floor and then raised, as a whole completed truss, but the method of sustaining the entire truss in its arched form by the insertion of the "tension rod," without having recourse to any outside buttressing of the wall is, as far as I know, original. This 1¼ tension rod of wrought iron with sleeves, pins, plates, and turnbuckles is the whole sustaining power of the truss. It is made up of six pieces, the two on each end passing through the center of two 10 feet long, ¾ inch wrought plates which stand vertically and receive the full thrust of both the upper and lower chords. It will be noticed that only three thicknesses of laminated boards are shown on this engraving, but it is

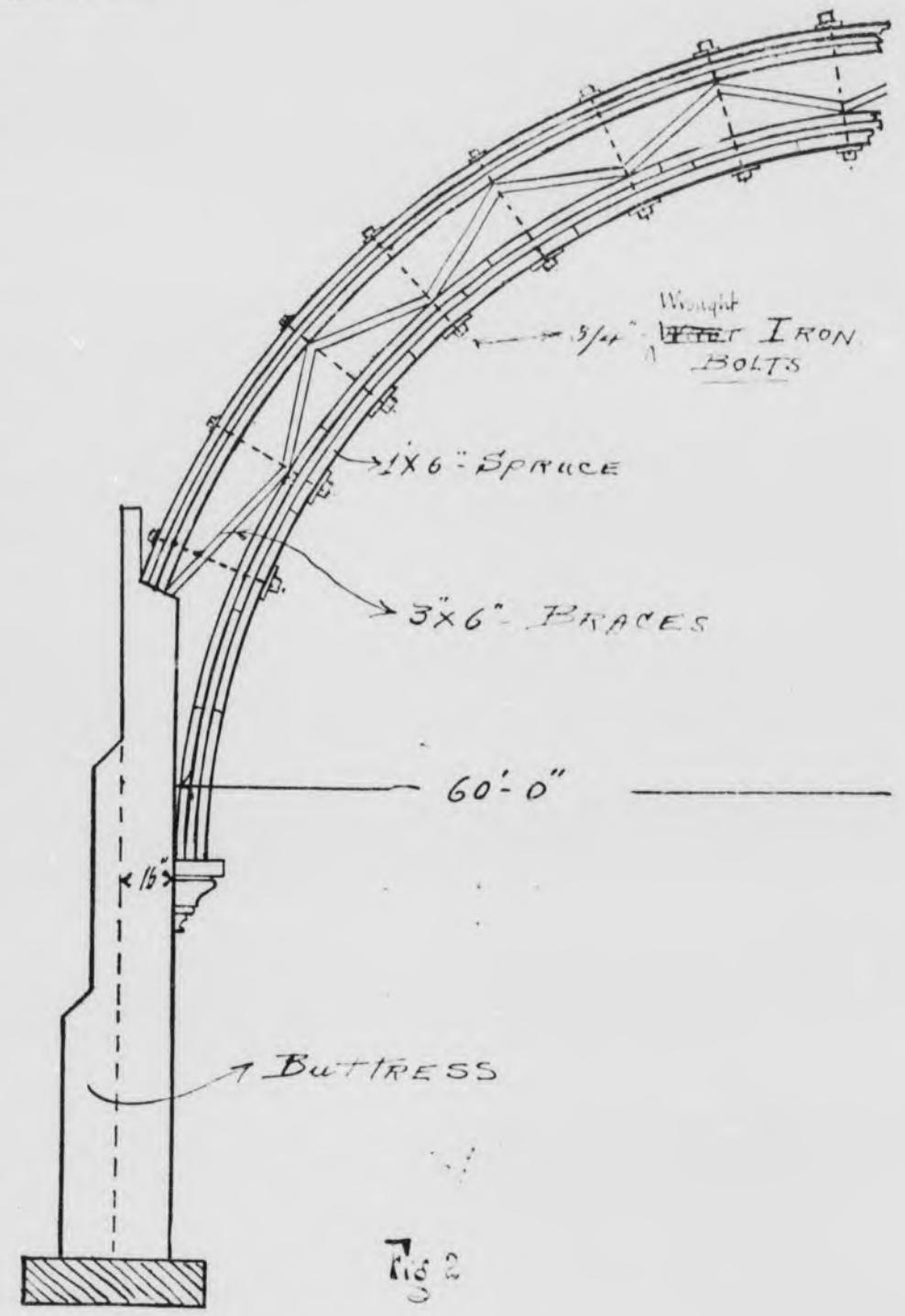


Fig 2

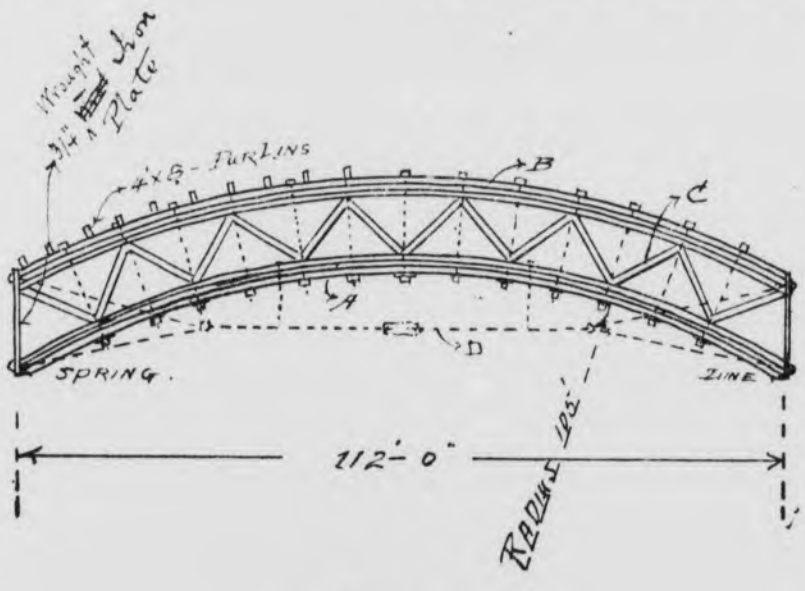


Fig 1

A mold for bending the bottom curved planks of the lower chord A, Fig. 1, about 25 feet long, was constructed of stout plank brackets, spiked to the floor in the way which I represented in a previous article in THE CARPENTER, and on these brackets each piece was bent and curved to the radius represented, namely 105 feet. On the back of the first sprung thickness or piece a second thickness was bent and nailed, each thickness breaking joint to half the length of the piece under, so as to give the pieces strength and rigidity as a whole piece, this method being followed till the entire depth of the lower chord, namely about 8 inches, the bending boards being 8 inches wide and ⅞ of an inch thick, taking nine boards to make up the depth.

When completed the curvature of the upper chord was formed to a radius of 117 feet and the upper chord built up in the same manner.

made to a very small scale 1-16 of an inch to 1 foot and my desire is to show the principle and method in as small a space as possible.

When the braces were fitted in and properly abutted end to end, the entire truss was bound and tightened with 1 inch wrought iron tie bolts with washers and nuts, and finally the tension tie put in, the chords being bored to receive it. When together, each truss was raised with a gin pole horse and tackle.

Figs. 2 and 3 represent two different details of a roof for a building designed for a public market, and as readers will observe it is also a laminated truss roof, but instead of being of a segmental form it is semi circular, thus avoiding the use of the tension rod shown in Fig. 1. These trusses were made up of three 1½ inch thicknesses of laminated timber in each chord. The span between the columns and walls

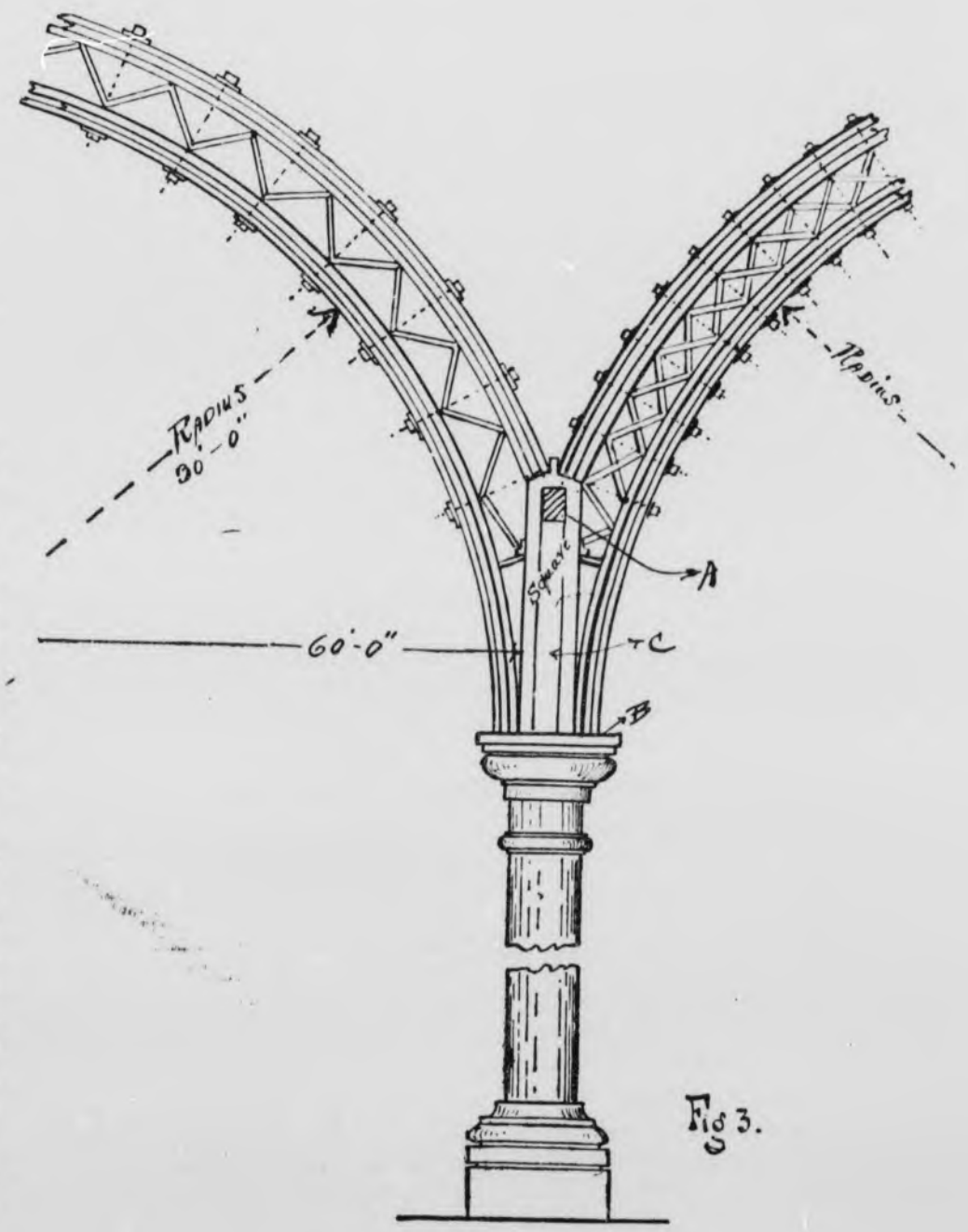


Fig 3.

measures 60 feet, and each truss is extremely light, being with the columns and buttresses spaced 10 feet on centres longitudinally, with 3 x 8 inch purlins, 3 x 6 inch braces and ¾ inch wrought iron bolts.

Particular attention is called to the unusual form of intermediate line of cast iron columns B used in this building on which the chords of the trusses from both sides rest in perfect equilibrium, each column being braced longitudinally by diagonal braces C which are framed into the 6 x 8 inch plate A, and rest on the impost of the column B.

I sincerely regret that it is not possible for me to give larger details of this interesting timber structure, as it is an excellent model to copy or to design from by modifying some of its details to suit any one requirement, especially as I have introduced between the chords of Figs. 2 and 3 several methods of bracing which vary in strength, the intersecting diagonal bracing on the right side of Fig. 3 being of greater strength than that on the left side, and the spacing here being different from that in Fig. 2, and so on as the designer requires. In closing let me warn carpenters who may lay out a roof truss not to skimp material too much, but make sure the truss will carry its load safely under all conditions.

Eternal Justice.

The man is thought a knave or fool,
Or bigot plotting crime,
Who, for the advancement of his race,
Is wiser than his time,
For him the hemlock shall distill,
For him the ax be bared,
For him the gibbet shall be built,
For him the stake prepared.
Him shall the scorn and wrath of men
Pursue with deadly aim,
And malice, envy, spite and lies
Shall desecrate his name.
But truth shall conquer at the last
For round and round we run,
And ever the right comes uppermost
And ever is justice done.

Pace through thy cell, old Socrates,
Cheerily to and fro!
Trust to the impulse of thy soul
And let the poison flow
They may shatter to earth the lamp of clay,
That holds a light divine,
But they cannot quench the fire of thought
By any such deadly wine,
They cannot blot thy spoken words
From the memory of man,
By all the poison ever was brewed
Since time its course began.
To-day abhorred, to-morrow adored,
So round and round we run,
And ever the truth comes uppermost
And ever is justice done.

Keep Galilei to thy thought,
And nerve thy soul to bear!
They may gloat over the senseless words they wring
From the pangs of thy despair,
They may veil their eyes, but they cannot hide
And a tyrant work thee woe,
But never a truth has been destroyed.
They may cure it and call it a crime,
Pervert and betray, or slander and slay
Its teachers for a time,
But the sunshine aye shall light the sky
As round and round we run,
And the truth shall ever come uppermost,
And justice shall be done.

And live there now such men as these,
With thoughts like the great of old?
Many have died in their misery,
And left their thought untold,
And many live and are ranked as mad,
And placed in the cold world's ban
For sending their bright, farseeing souls
Three centuries in the van.
They toil in penury and grief,
Unknown, if not maligned,
Forlorn, forlorn, bearing the scorn
Of the meanest of mankind.
But yet the world goes round and round
And the genial seasons run,
And ever the truth comes uppermost,
And ever is justice done.

CHARLES MACKEY.

Cut of a Valley or Hip Rafter Where Set on Plate.

BY MORRIS WILLIAMS, SCRANTON, PA.

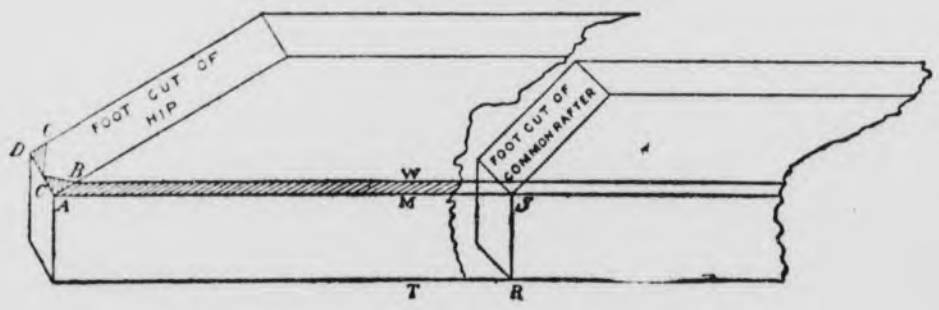
In the May issue of THE CARPENTER one X Y X, of South Manchester, Conn., applies for information respecting a method to find the depth of a foot cut of a valley or hip rafter from the wall plate to the back of the same so that they will intersect with the planes of the roofs adjoining.

The rule amongst roof framers, as far as my observations go, is to cut the hip and valley by guess, and if the guess turns out to be a miss, as it very seldom fails to do, a piece of shingle comes handy to patch up, and the job thus made, although very unscientific, is considered good enough.

I would advise X Y X to procure a book on the elements of solid geometry as applied to intersections of oblique planes. Such work will satisfy him as to the why and the wherefore of each line in roof construction and not merely demonstrate certain methods as is done in books prepared especially on roofing.

Assuming the hip or valley to be a line (without breadth) it would intersect with the face line of the common rafter. This proves that the center lines of the hip or valley is the factor to determine the depth of the foot cut. It is therefore required to find the angle of intersection, or in other words to find the backing of the hip. When the hip is backed its center will intersect with the planes of the roofs.

The accompanying illustration is a perspective view of the bottom cut of the hip or valley.



To find the backing bisect the thickness as at *o* and draw *o*, *c* and *o*, *b*; at an angle of 45 degrees to *a*, *d* draw the line *b*, *w*.

The shaded portion from *w* to *m* represents the difference in depth between the hip or valley and the depth of the common rafter. Adding this difference to the valley and deducting it from the hip will give the correct depth to both.

In the illustration the depth of the foot cut of the common rafter is shown at *r*, *s*.

The depth of the foot cut of the valley would be from *t* to *w*, the difference being the addition of *m*, *w* to *r*, *s* and for the hip this difference would have to be deducted from *r*, *s*. This process applies where the back of the hip and valley are left square as is usually the case in roof construction.

SPIRIT OF THE LABOR PRESS.

No Other Ism So Comprehensive.

As a matter of fact there is nothing within the possibility of human attainment and that is good and desirable for the producing classes that cannot be obtained by trade union efforts. With complete organization we can consolidate and concentrate the trade to suit any condition, and raise wages and lessen the hours to the very last point. We can then make and maintain an industrial system that shall be by, of and for the whole people. No other ism is so broad, comprehensive and far-reaching in its potent and beneficial influence for labor as is trade unionism. Trade unions contain the germ that will grow and expand until the social and industrial problem is settled, and settled right. This is true, because it is seemingly impossible to unite our forces upon abstract issues that are remote in their application and do not possess sufficient directness to make them cohesive enough or strong enough to ameliorate while they profess to ultimately emancipate, and because the average mind will not cling to the delusion of two birds in the bush as he will to the one in hand; and, last, but not least, because all men of sense realize that we must control our economic condition first and that, when we accomplish that, all other questions are practically settled as well, and that the best, surest, and finally the quickest, way to absolute economic freedom is by the trade union system and through the trade union movement.—*Cigarmakers' Journal.*

What Shall It Be?

Slowly, surely and relentlessly the giant combinations are strangling the competitive system. Competition, which formerly was supposed to be the life of trade, has almost ceased to exist. Soon a few trusts and combines will control the whole industrial machinery of the people. The mechanics, laborers and small business men are in the grasp of a monster who is crushing them to death. A slavery more heartless, cruel and degrading than any that ever existed upon the earth, looms up darkly in the future; nay, is almost here and the Chinaman has demonstrated that it is possible to exist on a few cents a day, the plutocracy that we are permitting to be reared in our midst will insist when they feel they have the power, that white labor shall exist under like conditions.

This is no imaginary vision; it is something that is real and tangible, and stands at our very doors. Unless the producers of wealth shall band together and demand the full fruits of their labor and substitute co-operation for combination nothing can avert their fate.

The people must own and control the great monopolies in their own interest or make up their minds to be absolutely owned, soul and body, by the heartless corporations whose greed threatens the existence of civilization itself. The twentieth century will surely dawn on a race of freemen who shall produce enough for all with a few hours of labor, or upon a race of slaves who shall everlastingly grovel and toil for the benefit of a few monopolists. We are settling these questions now, and upon the action of the masses will depend the solution of the problem that will leave them free men or slaves.—*The Industrial Banner.*

Honest Criticism.

Honest criticism of the aims and objects of organized labor should be courted by both its friends and foes alike. In this way we can get at a remedy for the evils inflicted on the masses by the present unjust and unequal division of the fruits of the earth entailed on humanity by the social system we are working under. But the criticism, whether it comes from the workshop or the college, should be intelligent, honest and just. The workshop sycophant should hold his peace, and the college graduate just from the musty leaves of his Latin and Greek dictionaries should not presume to enlighten the intelligent wage-earner on the industrial problems of the day, or to lecture him on the fallacy of trying to improve and elevate his social, financial and political condition.—*Voice of Labor.*

Wage Workers and War.

There is a movement on foot to enlist natives of the Philippines to fight the natives that are in arms against Uncle Sam. The British have long used native soldiers in India to hold other natives in subjection to British rule, and now preparations are being made to ship Ghoorkas from India to fight the Boers in South Africa, and there isn't a doubt but what in an emergency the ruling class in England and America would use these alien races to protect their own privileges. All the armies of the world are composed of the working class, and every battle of every war is a battle between two sets of workers, urged on by two sets of exploiters The police, the constabulary, the militia of every country are composed of workers, and are used when necessary to crush their fellow workers into subjection to the rule of the exploiting class. Fools or blind—or blind fools —which?—*Class Struggle.*

THE CARPENTER,

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PHILADELPHIA, SEPT., 1899.

The Pride of Trade-Unionism.

BY SAM. L. LEFFINGWELL.

THERE is probably not a soberly thoughtful, sensible trade union man or woman at this day who is not proud of his achievements for better conditions for himself and others, and proportionately happy in anticipation of growing improvement in time to come.

It is only the timid, doubting, hesitating man who stumbles and falls over obstacles which appear large and obstructive only in the shadows cast in his pathway.

One has only to reflect on a comparison of former condition—conditions of almost fruitless struggle for existence—conditions of sadness and gloom, bordering on despair for fulfillment of even transient hopes—with conditions which now confront him under measures of reform and relief of which, in their creation and enforcement, he is himself a part and parcel He can not only feel proud of the achievements thus far accomplished in the advancement and betterment of his own welfare and that of his dependents, but can, without selfishness, join with others of his own class or calling and commune, with pleasurable feelings, in a realization that he is not alone in the enjoyment of ameliorative conditions, such as may be demanded by the commonest rights of humanity.

Do you question the fact of better conditions? Is there any doubt about it? Is an increase of pay for labor performed, however small the percentage not a subject for thankfulness and gratitude? Is not a few less hours of toil on the week's summary something to be grateful for—to be proud of?

And how was this all brought about? Did any individual ever step forth, in his isolation of weakness and helplessness, and demand anything resembling an equality of his rights and belongings and obtain it? Not on your life. He may have had right and reason upon his side to back up his contentions—"argument strong as proof of holy writ," to champion his cause; but it could never avail against the battlement on the fortress of might—of a brute force, exercised in all ages of the world with savagery and barbarism.

Force, in any sense, can only be met with like force. The light of reason and the assertiveness of right morally, are of little avail against savage, brutal conditions; and, except by combination of physical force which, if not strong enough to subdue entirely, may resist and check the encroachments of savage restrictions, can there ever be any hope or salvation for the weaker side of humanity in a struggle for common existence.

Darkness and desolation are the handmaids of ignorance and superstition. It has been said in other phrase than this, if a people can be happy and contented in a condition of utter, absolute ignorance, to let fall upon them even the slightest ray of the light of wisdom would be folly inexcusable. In all the records of the Dark Ages it is shown that but few of the world's people in any country or clime existed in other conditions than those of slavery and oppression—suffering miseries untold, coming and going, as by the provisions only of a natural law—the victims of savage instincts and barbarous impulses. Born equal by process of a natural creative power, they grew to the stature of manhood and womanhood in perfect ignorance of rightful equality, and succumbed only when the nature that produced them failed in its effort longer to sustain them in the vitality of their being and existence. Although they were always the many as against the few still in the darkness of the ages in which they lived, they were sacrificed by the power of a might as brutal as it was barbarous and inhuman.

"But light cometh with the morn." A brighter day was dawning for the generations of men to follow. With the light came broader intelligence; a better knowledge of causes and conditions, of effects and consequences. With the brightening of intellect came the power to know, to understand, to reason, as against the power simply to feel and to will; the power to judge and comprehend. With the dawn of civilization which brushed aside the gloom of darkness so long hanging as a pall over the mental and moral ignorance of the world's people, came a clearer recognition of an equality of rights; assertiveness and maintenance of reason as against forceful will; broader thought, broader freedom, broader humanity.

To this growing intelligence—extending and expanding in its process throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, into the nineteenth century, and coming up to our very threshold in the present age—do we owe much, if not all, for the blessings of freedom we now happily enjoy. Liberty and equality are only possible when based upon the enlightenment and intelligence of a people. Ignorance knows nothing of liberty and recognizes nothing of equality save in the exercise of might and force as against the weak and helpless.

Trade unionism is only one of the developments of this evolution of thought that has changed a great portion of the world's people from an ignorant mass of human cattle into sentient beings with faculties of sensation and perception. It will require only the easiest and mildest of reflection for every trade unionist to determine how much he owes to the growing enlightenment of the modern ages for liberties and privileges he enjoys. If he is brighter and more intelligent than his fellows of the same class or calling of a hundred years ago, it is probably because intelligence, like appetite, grows by what it feeds on, and he may lightly anticipate, but cannot fully comprehend the benefits and blessings in store for those who may follow him, if he is only true and faithful to the trust now imposed upon him, and while maintaining and sustaining present facilities for the use and exercise of the age in which he lives, he will so labor as to inculcate the spirit and merit of his principles for the use of future generations till the propagation shall have spread their beneficence into far-away ages of the world yet to come.

The trade unionist should not only be proud of what he has accomplished, and can accomplish, in the work of his own and the amelioration of the condition of others of his own time, but should feel a glowing pride that it is in the power of himself and others to hand down our present accomplishment for good to others who may use our methods, and very likely improve upon them, for the benefit and protection of their rights as they may find.

The older trade unionists of to-day can remember something of the "darker ages" of trade conditions in their separate crafts and callings, even in this country. These old men can picture to the younger element of the struggles and contentions of half a century ago, or even twenty-five years ago, when "might" only, constituted the master, and the journeyman and apprentice were little above the grade of chattel—or cattle—almost as abject as in darker ages before.

There are no difficulties that can not be surmounted and overcome with the present facilities of methods and machinery. Trade unionists should not only be proud of their organizations—local, state and national; but they should be on constant alert to strengthen their own as well as all others of any class, to inculcate honest trade union principles into every phase of labor; to inspire their fellows with the beneficent results of friendship, fraternity and brotherly love and fellowship. Don't whine hypocritically, about the cost of your organization. There is not a trade unionist to day that is not drawing 50 per cent. on his investment in a trade organization. Wake up if you are lethargic or drowsy. If you do not assist and maintain that which will benefit you, you should be made to feel the suffering which your negligence and demerit entails upon yourself and others.

ANOTHER strike of engineers is thought to be brewing in England, the men having demanded an increase of wages, which the employers refuse to concede. This does not look like the complete disruption which was so freely prophesied when the last great strike failed. The chances are the employers are less willing to enter another contest than the employees.

The Samaritan.

If I should see
A brother languishing in sore distress,
And I should turn and leave him comfortless,
When I might be
A messenger of hope and happiness—
How could I ask to have what I denied
In my own hour of bitterness supplied?

If I might share
A brother's load along the dusty way,
And I should turn and walk alone that day,
How could I dare
When in the even watch I knelt to pray,
To ask for help to bear my pain and loss,
If I had heeded not my brother's cross?

If I might sing
A little song to cheer a fainting heart,
And I should seal my lips and sit apart—
When I might bring
A bit of sunshine for life's ache and smart—
How could I hope to have my grief relieved,
If I kept silent when my brother grieved?

And so I know
That day is lost wherein I fail to lend
A helping hand unto some wayward friend;
But if it show
A burden lightened by the cheer I sent,
Then do I hold the golden hours well spent,
And lay me down to sweet content.

EDITH V. BRADT.

When I am Gone.

Seems strange to think that when I'm gone
This world 'll wag on just the same—
The hull machine 'll run alone—
Just like it did afore I came.
I've got so us't to watchin' things
'Nd seeing how the old thing goes,
It kinder seems as if the wings
'D flag, and all creation doze—
When I am gone,

Seems 'sif all the clocks 'd stop,
The milk turn sour, the streams run dry,
The axles break, or sumthin' drop—
Without my ever watchful eye;
The turret on the City Hall,
And all the 'lectric towers, bend
'Nd sway away 'nd totter, pitch 'nd fall,
And time itself come to an end—
When I am gone.

'Tis hard to realize that sun
'Nd moon 'nd stars, 'nd land 'nd sea,
And lakes and rivers, every one,
Can still exist—all without me!
That all the tribes 'nd nations will
In every clime and every land—
Continue to perform, 'nd still
"Do business at the same old stand—"
When I am gone.

But then, of course, it will be so,
For, near as I can ascertain,
The livin' will keep on the go
When I am in out of the rain.
By the dreamy light of the same old moon
The restless feet, unused to stand,
Will trip and dance to the same old tune—
Keep time and step with the same old band—
When I am gone.

J. EPHRAIM CLOUGH.

Mediocrity's Solace.

There ain't any laurels a-waitin' fur him;
He'll never be famous fur wealth,
But his smile's always bright an' his eye's never dim.
He's the picture of comfort and health.
He was honest and cautious an' counted the cost,
He kep' his ambition well trained.
He'd never wade into a scheme and get lost.
He could always come in when it rained.

'Tain't mostly the fellow who struggles to seize
The colors that glow in the sky
Who one day finds comfort an' lives at his ease.
He's apt to git lost by an' by,
When glory's passed 'round an' when eloquence flows
I won't feel no envious pains;
I'm content to be hailed as the party who knows
Enough to come in when it rains.

—*Washington Star.*

Determination.

Be firm. One constant element in luck
Is genuine, solid, old Teutonic pluck.
See yon tall shaft! It felt the earthquake's thrill,
Clung to its base, and greets the sunrise still,

Stick to your aim; the mongrel's hold will slip
But only crowbars loose the bull-dog's grip;
Small as he looks, the jaw that never yields
Drags down the bellowing monarch of the fields.

Yet, in opinions look not always back;
Your wake is nothing, mind the coming track,
Leave what you've done for what you have to do;
Don't be "consistent," but be simply true.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

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Whither Are We Drifting?

A dispatch from Indianapolis, Ind., says:

The officers of the United Mine Workers of America are incensed over the attitude of the Government towards the striking miners of Indian Territory. President Mitchell has received a telegram from E A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior at Washington, saying information had been received that J. B. Reese, of Iowa, and Albert Struble, of Arkansas, labor organizers, recently addressed a meeting at Hartshorn, I. T., urging the miners to strike; also that they would hold another meeting September 15th, and, with the aid of a brass band, would urge the non-union miners to join the ranks of the strikers.

"Such proceedings are entirely contrary to law," Mr. Hitchcock telegraphs, "and are calculated to incite riot and bloodshed, and will not be tolerated. I request that you unite with the department in suppressing such contemplated violations of the law."

President Mitchell replied that the meetings held by Reese and Struble were for the purpose of inducing miners, by persuasion only, to join the strikers.

Strike at Cramps' Shipyard.

The machinists employed at the Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa, have struck for a reduction in the hours of labor.

Over 80 per cent. of the Cramps' employes are included in the membership of the following labor organizations:

Journeymen Painters Association.

International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders.

International Association of Machinists.

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

Pattern-Makers League of North America.

Electrical Workers of America.

Ship Carpenters Association.

Ship Joiners Association.

The engineers are members of various organizations

Of these unions four have already sent letters to the Cramps' Company upon the subject of a reduction of the hours of labor from ten to nine hours.

The general impression is that the strike will be of short duration and that the company will concede the demands of the men.

Twenty-Four New Unions Chartered During the Past Month.

Union 68, Columbus, Ga.
Union 329, Atlanta, Ga.
Union 330, New Orange, N. J.
Union 331, Norfolk, Va.
Union 335, Vandergrift, Pa.
Union 336, La Salle, Ill.
Union 337, Whitesboro, N. Y.
Union 338, South St. Joseph, Mo.
Union 339, Fort Worth, Tex.
Union 341, Marine City, Mich.
Union 344 Waukesha, Wis.
Union 345, Billings, Mont.
Union 347, Mattoon, Ill.
Union 348, Waterville, Me.
Union 350, Nashville, Tenn.
Union 351, Northampton, Mass.
Union 353, Montgomery, Ala.
Union 354, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Union 357, Islip, Staten Island, N. Y.
Union 358, Roselle, N. Y.
Union 362, Pueblo, Colo.
Union 363, Elgin, Ill.
Union 364, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Union 568, Lincoln, Ill.
Total, 24.

This makes a grand total of 89 new unions chartered during the past six months.

The Scranton Strike Successful.

The *Labor Herald* of Scranton, Pa., says that the carpenters of that city who struck on June 1st for an increase of five cents an hour and the eight-hour day, are now building churches, schools, residences, stores, barns, law offices, etc,

The Builders' Exchange is doing nothing. The members are fighting among themselves. Each one accuses the other of being the cause of all the trouble. But the Exchange is, to all intents and purposes, dead to the world. Unionism, however, still lives. It not only lives, but it flourishes in Scranton.

For the sake of a few paltry cents the plutocrats of the Exchange who made their money out of the sweat of labor did their level best to not only paralyze business in the city but they tried also to kill trades-unionism.

The Builders' Exchange is practically dead.

AT a meeting of the striking street railroad men in Cleveland, on Saturday night, it was decided by a unanimous vote to continue the strike. Four hundred strikers were present, and the speeches predicted a victory.

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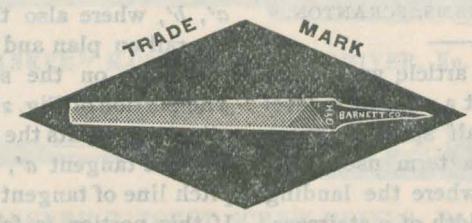

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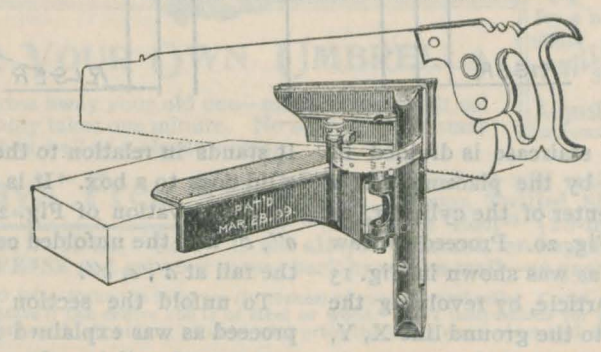

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The Principles of Geometry and Their Applications in Handrail Construction.

IV.

BY MORRIS WILLIAMS, SCRANTON.

IN OUR last article we had for our subject a plan of a level landing half space stairway, which is a term used for a stairway, where the landing takes up the full width of a staircase, viz.: the width of the two flights and of the cylinder. In this article we will have for our subject a plan of a quarter space landing stairway, which is a term used where the full width of the staircase is divided in two portions by the placement of a step in the center of the cylinder, as shown at *a*, Fig. 20. Proceed to draw the elevation as was shown in Fig. 13 of our last article, by revolving the tangent *b*, *c*, to the ground line X, Y, as shown by the dotted arc *c*, *e*, *c'*; place the pitch board at *c'*; from *a* draw the perpendicular line *a*, *a'*, the height of one riser; connect *a' c'*. We have now the elevation of two steps—the one placed in the springing at *c* and the one placed in the center of the cylinder or well hole at *a*. The two upper steps may be similarly drawn.

In practice the two lower steps only are necessary; because by their means we obtain the pitch line of the tangents as shown at *a'*, *b'*, *c'*.

In this example the pitch line of tangents have the same uniform inclination as the pitch line of the two flights connecting with the cylinder, forming thereby a continuous inclination for the handrail all along from the first step of the bottom flight to the last step in the top flight; consequently the tangents themselves have equal pitches and are of the same length; it follows that the nature of the section we have to unfold in this case is of the kind shown in perspective in Fig. 21, and outlined at *c*, *o*, *a'*, *b'*, where also the center line of the rail on plan and the unfolding of the same on the section is shown. The portion of Fig. 21 shown at *b'*, *a'*, *o''*, *c'* represents the section unfolded, and the tangent *a'*, *b'* represents the pitch line of tangent *a'*, *b'*, in Fig. 20. If this portion is folded on the line *a'*, *b'*, until point *o''* is brought to rest on point *o'*, and point *c'* to rest on point *c*; it will be seen that all its points and angles will coincide with the points and angles of the section.

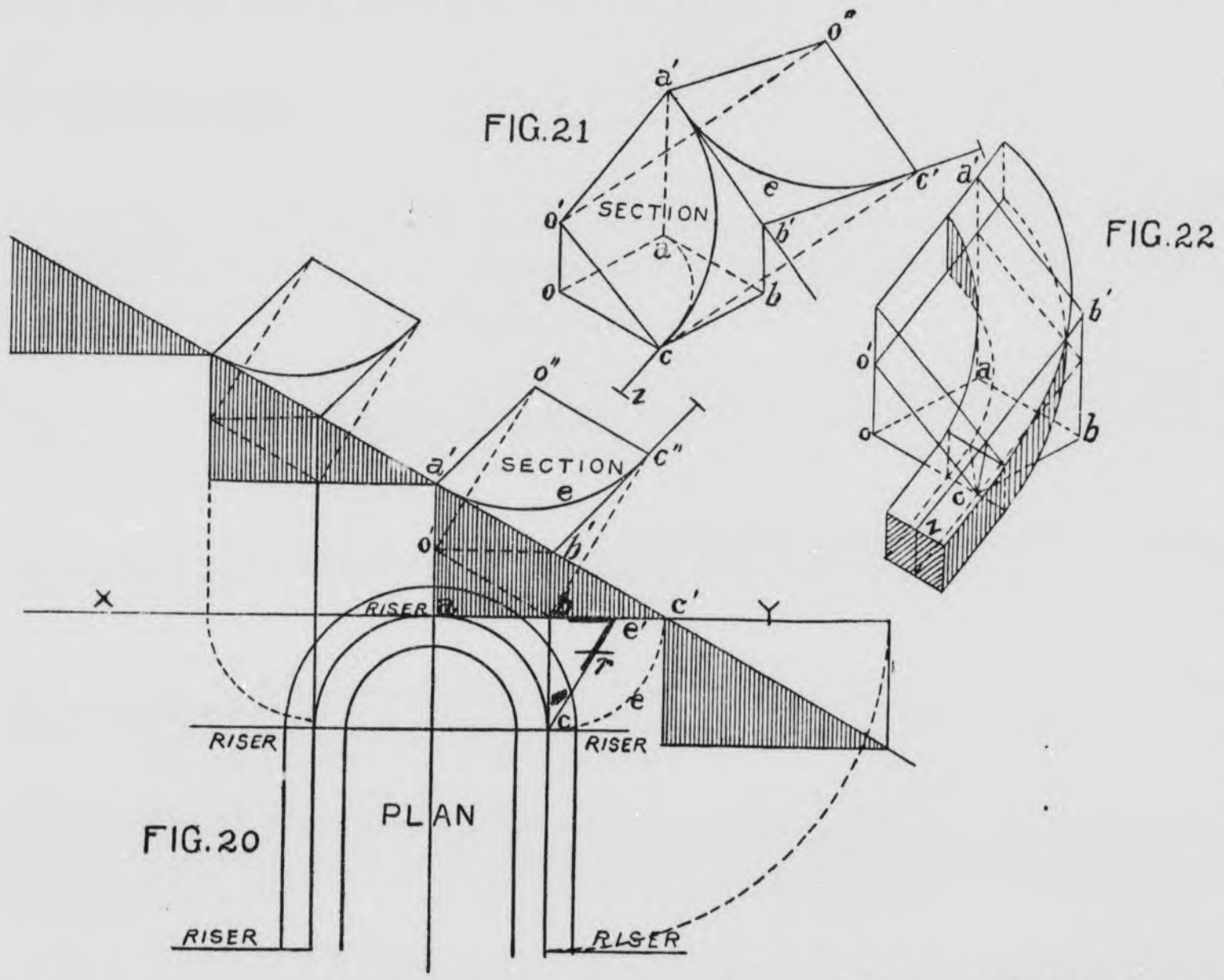


FIG. 21

FIG. 22

FIG. 20

It stands in relation to the section as a lid does to a box. It is represented in the elevation of Fig. 20 at *b'*, *a'*, *o''*, *c''* and the unfolded center line of the rail at *a'*, *e*, *c''*.

To unfold the section in Fig. 20 proceed as was explained in Fig. 9 of our second article; draw the dotted line *b*, *o'* parallel to the pitch line *a'*, *b'*; draw the dotted lines *b*, *c'* and *o'*, *o''* square to the pitch line *a'*, *b'*; from *b'* on pitch line, with the length *b'*, *c'*, cut the dotted line *b'*, *c''*, in *c''*; connect *b*, *c''*; make *c'' o''* parallel to *a'*, *b'*, and *a'*, *o''* parallel to *b'*, *c''*, thus forming the correct form of the section and the correct angle between the tangents *a'*, *b''* and *b'*, *c''*.

The same process is shown worked out for the other quadrant of the cylinder, but in practice one only is necessary.

Compare this geometrical process of unfolding the section in Fig. 20, with the perspective view of the same process in Fig. 21, all reference letters in both figures correspond.

In Fig. 22 we present a perspective view of the same sectional plane as in Fig. 21; showing in addition the wreath lying in its actual position on the surface of plane, and the tangents *c*, *b'*, and *b'*, *a''*, inclining equally—upwards as at *b'*, *a'*, to meet the inclination of the upper wreath piece; and downwards as at *b'*, *c'*, to meet the inclination of the straight rail over the bottom flight.

How are we to know from the plan and elevation of Fig. 20 that the unfolded section will assume the form shown in Fig. 21?

Let *o*, *a*, *b*, *c*, of the plan Fig. 20 be the base of the block shown in Fig. 21, at *o*, *a*, *b*, *c*; make the height from point *a*, to point *a'*, Fig. 21, the same as from *a* to *a'*, Fig. 20; and the height from *b* to *b'*, Fig. 21, the same as from *b* to *b'*, Fig. 20; connect *a'*, *b'*, Fig. 21, which line will be the upper tangent and equal in length and inclination, to *a'*, *b'*, in Fig. 20; again connect *b'*, *c*, in Fig. 21, which will be the bottom tangent and also equal in length and inclination to *b'*, *c'*, Fig. 20.

If this explanation is thoroughly understood there will be no difficulty whatever in transferring the pitch line of tangents, from the elevations to the unfolded sections, which as we have previously stated is the foundation of hand-rail construction; and is worked out as is shown in these articles by means of geometrical principles applied to the unfolding of sections of solids.

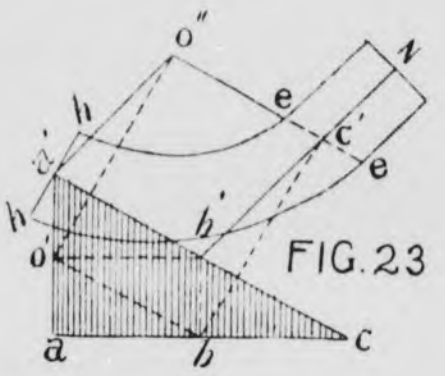


FIG. 23

Now let us turn our attention to Fig. 23, the shaded portion is the pitch board, or one of the steps taken from Fig. 20. We propose to obtain the form of the face mold from the pitch board, as was done in our last example.

Make *c*, *b* equal *c*, *b* Fig. 20, *b*, *b'* equal *b*, *b'* Fig. 20; draw the dotted line *b*, *o'* parallel to the pitch line *a*, *b'*, *c*; from *b* and *o'* draw the dotted lines *o'*, *o''* and *b*, *c'*, square to the pitch line *a*, *b'*, *c*; from *b* with the length of *b' c* cut the dotted line *b*, *c'* in *c'*; connect *b'*, *c'*; draw *c'*, *o'* parallel to *b'*, *a''*, and *a'*, *o''* parallel to *b'*, *c'*, thus completing the unfolded section *a'*, *b'*, *c'*, *o''*.

To draw the curves of the face mold mark a distance from *c'* as at *c*, *e* and *c*, *e*, equal to half the width of the rail on plan, and on each side of *a'*, mark a distance as at *a'*, *h* and *a'*, *h* equal to *e*, *h*, taken from the bevel Fig. 20. In this manner we have found the width of the face mould at both ends, the curves may be drawn by means of straight edge or trammel.

Fig. 24 is a projection of the rail showing its uniform pitch and gracefulness of curve, which is secured by having a straight pitch line of tangents as shown in Fig. 20 this again in its turn is secured by having a cylinder whose radius is equal to half the width of the tread, proving that care should be taken in the planning of stairways, a subject that will have our attention in a future article.

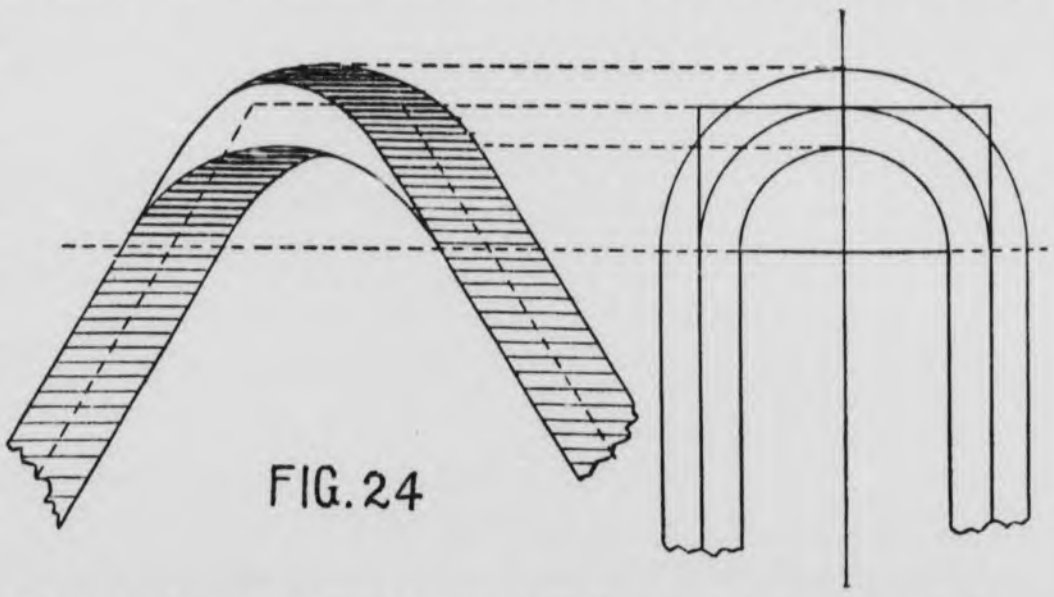


FIG. 24

CRAFT PROBLEMS

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.

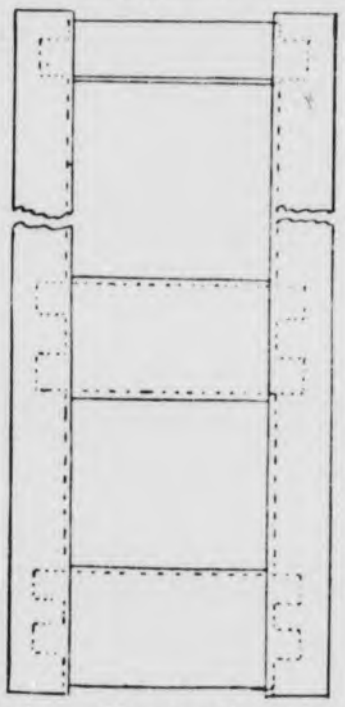
Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

Making Doors.

From L. K. D., New York City.

In answer to T. McC. about making doors, I send him a few details of the framing for these doors which he can follow out all right. He should make them of 1¼ inch white pine, well seasoned, and without sap, knots, or shakes; cut the stiles about 2 inches longer than 7 feet, and the rails about 1 inch longer than that, one fold of each doors. If he wants to rabbet the joint at the center he must mark the meeting stiles ¼ of an inch wider than the hanging stiles to allow for



the overlap. He can rebate the edges about ⅝, or if he desires he can bevel the joint as I show and use an astragal on the inside and outside faces of the meeting stiles, projecting the astragal about ⅝ to cover the joint water and weather tight. If T. McC. wishes he can dowel his door together, but it doesn't hold good, as the shrinkage of the pine wood is liable to let the dowels work loose. I show the door put together with steel tenons which should be neatly fitted, mortised, tenoned, and glued.

The Future of the Carpenter's Trade.

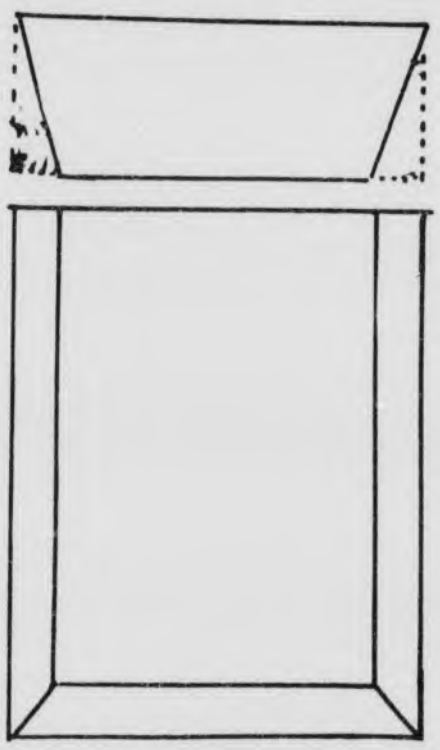
From I. G. F., Brooklyn, N. Y.

When one looks at the enormous amount of iron, steel and other hard metals which enter into the construction of modern buildings, I am tempted to ask, Mr. Editor, what sort of a future this trade has before it, anyway, or if it is possible that some day it will die out altogether in the cities? I know that the trade is an ancient one, for the Ark was surely never built of iron, and I have read in Scripture and history of the many magnificent works done in wood. But as I have watched the gradual change in construction during the last thirty years it seems to me that the future of the carpenter's trade lies in the possibility of some one, sooner or later, inventing a successful process of making timber non-combustible, without injuring its structural value or artistic beauty, something which I believe would surely come, if some of the bright scientific men would only experiment long enough. Surely there must be a means of fire proofing wood when textile fabrics like cotton, cloth, lace, etc., can be made non-combustible, or is it that wood is so constituted that it can't be treated scientifically with chemicals or otherwise. I should like to get our bright men to criticise this subject as I feel sure it is one full of interest to the trade.

Bevel of Soffit.

From C. D. W., Milwaukee, Wis.

Will some of the expert readers of THE CARPENTER give me the bevels and mitres for this window with splayed jambs and soffit; the window is 3 feet in the clear of the planing, 9 inches deep in the wall, with a splay of 4 inches.



Frame Finish.

From W. A. F., Cincinnati.

In reply to W. C. K., of Rockaway, N. Y., I would write there is no way to get the information he desires except by observing the houses put up around him, as that is the only way to see good detail. If he can't get a good show in his own town he could travel to the larger cities and go out into the suburbs and see the finest of finish in all woods, or he might study "American Architecture" from books, but the built work is best to learn from.

AMONG the organizations benefitted recently by the union movement in Springfield, Mass., are the following: Steamfitters and helpers, 25 cents per day; carpenters, 25 cents per day; iron molders, 25 cents; furniture workers an increase of 10 per cent.; the bookbinders previous to organizing in March, received from $14 to $18 per week, now all receive the scale, which is $18 per week; plumbers have gained an increase of 50 cents per day; the brewery workmen's contract for this year gives them the nine-hour day for the four winter months, and the bottlers and drivers the same, previously the ten-hour day prevailed the entire year.

Other Tools are very good Tools, but—

"YANKEE" TOOLS are better.

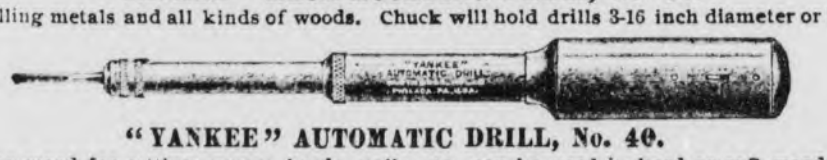
"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW DRIVER, No. 10.
Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.

"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW DRIVER, No. 15.
Slim blade, with finger turn, for light work. Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 inches.

"YANKEE" SPIRAL-RATCHET SCREW DRIVER, No. 20.
Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes.

"YANKEE" SPIRAL-RATCHET SCREW DRIVER, No. 30.
Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw driver at any part of its length.

"YANKEE" RECIPROCATING DRILL, No. 50.
For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.



"YANKEE" AUTOMATIC DRILL, No. 40.
For boring wood for setting screws, brads, nails, etc., can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill. Each drill has 8 drill points in magazine inside handle as shown in cut below.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS IN TOOLS AND HARDWARE.

Insist on "YANKEE" TOOLS

IF YOU WANT THE BEST AND AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

Descriptive Circulars will be sent free by Manufacturers.

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COVER YOUR OWN UMBRELLA

Don't throw away your old one—make it new for $1.00. Recovering only takes one minute. No sewing. A clumsy man can do it as well as a clever woman.

Ten Days' Free Trial

Send us $1 and we will mail you, PREPAID, a Union Twilled Silk, 26-inch "Adjustable Roof" (28-inch, $1.25; 30-inch, $1.50). If the "Roof" is not all you expected, or hoped for, return AT OUR EXPENSE and get your money back by return mail—no questions asked.

WHAT TO DO.—Take the measure (in inches) of your old umbrella. Count the number of outside ribs. State if the centre rod is of steel or wood. Full instructions for putting on the cover will be sent with all orders. Our special price list of different sizes and qualities mailed on request.

Send for our *free* book "Umbrella Economy" anyway. Your umbrella will wear out some day and you will be glad that you know about

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Merriam, the Labor Hater.

Ever since the troubles in the Coeur d'Alenes began to attract the attention of the civilized world, and the bullpen became another name for the present administratiou of the national government, General Merriam has been engaged in an attempt to crawl out from under. In response to the charges made by Samuel Gompers, and despite the fact that the "proclamation" issued by the Idaho authorities, the purpose of which was to "crush out the organized labor" of Idaho, bears the signature of this same Merriam after the words "examined and approved," General Merriam has repeatedly denied over his own signature in public print that he was in any way responsible for the edict of the Idaho state authorities, and has insisted that he but acted "under authority" in all that he did.

A copy of the orders issued to him when he was instructed to proceed to Wardner, says that he was to use "discretionary power" in all that he did. It is charged by the labor interests of Idaho and of the entire country that he indulged in the most wanton abuse of the power placed in his hands, and that he became a willing part of the scheme to use the destruction of the Wardner mills as an excuse for wiping out the organized labor of that section.

We say that he has denied that he was responsible for the orders issued by the Idaho authorities, and we are willing to give him the benefit of his denial, however little we may believe what he says, but there is another matter of more recent date, and in perfect line and accord with what has been charged against him in the Coeur d'Alene troubles, which he must either deny or affirm. It is stated upon authority that cannot be questioned that only a few days ago, when the smelter troubles were at their height and it was rumored that the Argo and the Philadelphia smelter owners were about to effect an understanding with their men that would mean the continuance of the operation of the independent smelters, General Merriam went to one of the officials of one of the smelters and sought to induce him to refuse to make any concessions to his men, insisting that this was the opportunity to "crush out the organized labor of Colorado," that in the conversation then had he declared that organized labor was a menace to the country, a dangerous and lawless element which must be crushed by the iron heel of force sooner or later, and that no better time would ever be found than the present.

We say that this charge is made by gentlemen whose word is undoubted in this community, and if necessary they will no doubt verify this statement. Being true, it places General Merriam again before the public in his true character of "labor crusher," and takes from him the sorry privilege of begging out of a dilemma by claiming that he was "acting under authority."

Educated at the expense of the working people of this country, his salary and food still paid for by the working people, this type of the military autocrat, this wearer of gold lace and choice broadcloth, also paid for by the working people of this country, seems to think that it is his mission in this time of contention between the men and women who toil for a living and those who despoil them, to throw the weight of his great ability (?) on the side of the despoilers and "crush out" the organizations of those men and women without whose loyalty to constituted authority this nation would not exist twenty-four hours.

This country, like France, needs less of the "grande armie," fewer public paupers arrayed in fine raiment, and less snobbery among those entrusted with a little brief authority.—*Exchange.*

Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G.S.-T. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S.-T., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S.-T. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL moneys received by the G.S.-T. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received cannot be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by post-office money order or by bank check or draft, as required by the Constitution. The G. S.-T. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.-T.

General Laws.

WEEKLY PAY.—Weekly Payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood, and where practicable should be adopted.

CONVICT LABOR.—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution, or brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

EIGHT HOURS.—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight-hour rule universal, and to sustain those Unions that have now established the Eight-hour system.

AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING.—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

LIEN LAWS.—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canada, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long stays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS.—Each L.U. shall strive to form a council composed of delegates from the various Unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

GRADING WAGES.—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade and a further incentive to reckless competition, having the ultimate tendency when work is scarce, to allow first class men to offer their labor at third class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's work to be the safest and best and let the employer grade the wages above that minimum.

A Married Man's Musings.

The married man and his money are soon parted.

Misfortunes never come singly. Job had both boils and a talkative wife.

A bachelor is merely a fellow who's been lucky enough to avoid falling in love.

It is the highest ambition of some women to become the widow of a rich husband.

Probably no woman is so unpopular among her feminine friends as the one who can keep a secret so well that she won't tell it even to those who promise that "it shan't go any farther."

No true woman would feel comfortable in a shoe that didn't pinch just a little.

While every woman is fond of conversation, she is fonder still of monologue.

The father of triplets finds no difficulty in believing the axiom, "Misfortunes never come singly."

Every old maid is willing to take an assumed name, so long as it's a man's and begins with "Mrs."

When a man's wife goes away for the summer he has to fall back on the newspapers for local news.—*Fittsburg News.*

The Man Behind the Pick.

There has been all sorts of gush about the man who is "behind"—
And the man behind the cannon has been toasted, wined and dined,
There's the man behind the musket and the man behind—the fence,
And the man behind his whiskers, and the man behind his rents,
And the man behind the plow beam, and the man behind the hoe,
And the man behind the ballot, and the man behind the dough,
And the man behind the counter, and the man behind the bill,
And the man behind the pestle, and the man behind the pill,
And the man behind the jimmy, and the man behind the bars,
And the Johnny who goes snooping on the stage behind the stars,
And the man behind the kisser, and the man behind the fist,
And the girl behind the man behind the gun is on the list,
And the man behind the bottle, and when they were short of men,
There was some small rhymster warbled off the man behind the pen;
But they missed one honest fellow, and I'm raising of a kick,
That they didn't make a mention of the man behind the pick.

Up the rugged mountain side a thousand feet he takes his way,
Or as far into the darkness from the cheering light o' day,
He is shut out from the sunlight in the glimmer of the lamps;
He is shut off from the sweet air in the sickly fumes and damps;
He must toil in cramped positions, he must take his life in hand,
For he works in deadly peril, that but few can understand;
But he does it all in silence, and he seldom makes a kick,
Which is why I sing the praises of the man behind the pick.

He unlocks the bolted portals of the mountains to the stores,
Hid in nature's vast exchequer in her treasure house of ores;
He applies a key dynamic and the gates are backward rolled,
And the ancient rocks are riven to their secret hearts of gold;
Things of comfort and of beauty and of usefulness are mined
By this brave and quiet worker—he's a friend of humankind,
Who, though trampled down and underpaid, toils on without a kick;
So I lift my hat in honor of the man behind the pick.

—*Denver News.*

Musical Wood.

In Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia there is a remarkably resonant wood called hormaguilla. The Quichua and Amayra Indians make a most excellent musical instrument out of this wood. It is on the principle of the well known xylophone, only that underneath each piece they construct a sounding box out of the same wood, varying in size to the note to be augmented and sustained. Some of these instruments are mounted on stands and have as many as forty-five tones. These large instruments are played by four and five operators. The tones are quite unlike those of the xylophone, as they are not short and sharp, but are sustained by the sounding boxes, so that at a short distance they give the impression more of an organ than even a piano. Expert operators play opera pieces and the latest music upon the large instruments, with most remarkable effect. This instrument is said to be a very old one, tradition dating it back to the days of the Incas, being one of the few remaining evidences of the old prehistoric civilizations. A party of Peruvians lately traveled through Mexico with one of these large instruments and excited quite a sensation among the music-loving Mexicans.

THE two highest paid women in the government employ are translators of French and Spanish, and each receives $2,400 a year.

AUTHENTIC history and biography in China embraces a period from the year 122 of our era back to the remote period of 2697 years before Christ. The historians of China embrace a succession of uninterrupted series of more than 2,400 years.

WHITE diamonds, the most popular among buyers, are seldom what they pretend to be, for a stone, clear and transparent, is more rare than one thinks. There are red, blue, brown, yellow, green and pink diamonds; heat also often changes the color of a stone.

ANCIENT Egypt boasted "a nickel-in-the-slot" machine, while Layard found in the ruins of Nineveh what Sir David Brewster pronounced to be "a magnifying glass," and nearly 4000 years ago the Egyptians and Assyrians observed the stars through a sort of primitive telescope.

A FEATURE of the National Export Exposition at Philadelphia will be an exhibit by the International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa., illustrating their method of teaching by mail. The bound volumes of their instruction and question papers as well as work done by students, including numerous drawing plates, may be inspected by visitors and a representative will be in charge to give full particulars.

London Letter.

BY THOMAS REECE.

A FURTHER conference has been held upon the burning question of the correct demarcation of work between joiners and cabinet makers. The average joiner contends that a cabinet maker should confine himself to movable furniture work and leave inside house and store-fitting alone. The situation from the joiner's point of view is made worse by the fact that the union rate of wages of a cabinet maker are lower than a joiner's. In London the top rule for a cabinet maker is 19 cents per hour for a fifty-two and a half hour week, against the 20 cents for fifty hours which is the rule amongst the joiners and which is the fruit of intenser unionist organization.

—

But the cabinet maker points out that there are a very large number of joiners engaged daily in making tables, desks, wardrobes, bookcases and other kinds of movable furniture. Thus the question of the right division of work is complicated in a most difficult manner, and it largely arises from the fact that the employers of each class of men have developed into contractors for all these classes of work and have set whatever men they employed on to any work they had, without troubling about fine lines of demarcation.

—

The delegates from the half dozen national unions of joiners and cabinetmakers had, therefore, a considerable task before them in straightening things out, but a prolonged discussion produced a couple of resolutions which are now being submitted to the members of each of the conferring organizations.

—

The first resolution states that the delegates found it impossible to define what work should be done by members of the respective societies, and suggests that the only solution of the difficulties is that where joinery, cabinetmaking, or house furnishing firms obtain such work as ship, bar, bank, office, hotel and house interior fittings the members of the respective societies working for these firms should upon no account accept less than the highest wages and the best privileges that may be established by the unions of workers in wood in that particular district.

—

The second resolution provides that in case disputes still occur which cannot be settled locally, they shall be laid before the respective executive councils to be dealt with within seven days, the men to remain at work until the investigation is finished.

—

The conference dissolved with most pleasant expressions of harmony and fraternity and the common opinion was that the net result is bound to be a further step towards the promotion of the welfare of all.

—

William M'Intyre will represent the Associated Society of Carpenters and Joiners at the Plymouth Trades Union Congress; Parr and Richards will represent the General Union, and Anderson, Yewdall, Cunnane, Marston, Ireland and Atwill, the Amalgamated Societies. The total number of carpenters and joiners thus represented at our annual trade unionist convention will be over 78,000.

—

The three principal unions all report an exceptionally good period of employment, the number receiving out-of work benefit during last month, out of the above great total of organized craftsmen, being only 436. The additions to the membership made during the same month mounted up to 950.

—

C. Matkin, the organizer for the General Union, has been on a tour in Ireland through Wexford, Galway, Dublin, Belfast and Londonderry. Organization has become very relaxed in the Emerald Isle, the reason given by Bro. Matkin being the numerous levies that were imposed on the lodges in 1896. These levies for the support of heavy strikes in Swansea and London killed a number of promising locals. Some of these are now being reopened. That there is a conspicuous need for such reorganization is apparent when one finds that carpenters and joiners in Galway, for example, are working sixty hours a week for seven dollars.

—

There is a strong tendency amongst the unions in the United Kingdom to secure some direct representation in the House of Commons. The engineers, railway servants, gas workers and others are the principal exponents of the new policy up-to date, and all of them are setting aside special funds for the purpose of paying the election expenses of their general secretaries or other chosen members. A similar tendency is just making itself apparent in the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, but it is too soon to speak of any decided movement.

—

William Latimer, a master joiner of Carlisle, has introduced a system of profit sharing amongst his joiners which is taking the shape of a regular cash bonus of from 5 to 10 per cent. upon their regular wages.

—

The scheme for the universal adoption of the principles of conciliation and arbitration in trade disputes that the various unions in the building trades have proposed to the associated employers is hanging fire somewhat. The proposal briefly was for district committees of both sides for the peaceful settlement of disputes. Should the proposed district committee fail to effect a settlement the matter was to be referred to a central board again representative of employers and employed in the building trades. If again here there was a failure to settle things, a final appeal was to be made to three referees approved by both sides. Consideration of these proposals is adjourned.

—

The carpenters of Hexham have struck for an advance from 16 to 18 cents per hour and a corresponding increase in overtime rates, and the matter is still unsettled. The carpenters of Yorkshire who were locked out along with the other branches of the building trades have been invited back to work. Four hundred carpenters who struck in sympathy with the locked out men have also returned upon the termination of the lock-out.

—

The great event, however, to be recorded this time is the advance in wages gained by 1,800 carpenters and joiners in the Newcastle district. The old rule was 19 cents per hour; the new rule is 20 cents. This means an increase of 50 cents per week, making the full week's wages $10 in the summer. Another alteration effected by this five weeks' strike is to the effect that the summer hours will be worked a month more in the year than heretofore. This is equivalent, taking the whole year, to working an average of twenty-four minutes a week more than was the case before the strike.

—

The carpenters at East Dereham, a rural center, have raised their money from 10 to 12 cents per hour, at Yeoville the rate is raised from 11 to 12 cents per hour, and at Blairgowrie, in Scotland, an advance has been obtained from 14 to 15 cents per hour. These are all that are to be recorded this time.

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is made right here in Philadelphia and is used everywhere by wise people. It is
THE PARAGON FURNACE
and it is the best furnace because it gives more heat to the square inch than any other furnace made. Its unique construction renders this possible.
"Hints about Heating" will interest and help you. It is FREE.

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is also made in Philadelphia. It is
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made in seven sizes and every conceivable style. It has been known to Philadelphia housekeepers for the past 30 years as the very best range.
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SAWS SAWS

Union Carpenters, ATTENTION!

The only **UNION MADE** Hand, Back, and Panel Saws, manufactured in the United States, are made by

E. C. ATKINS & CO., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

See the following, from Carpenters' Unions:

To the Carpenters of the United States and Canada:

We hereby certify that the Saws made by E. C. Atkins & Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., are strictly **UNION MADE GOODS,** and are first-class in quality.

We are instructed to sign this certificate by our respective Unions.

B. A. SCHLUDER,
President Carpenters Union No. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
O. G. SMOCK,
President Carpenters Union No. 281, Indianapolis, Ind.

This Space is paid for by Saw Makers' Union No. 1, of Indianapolis, Ind.

SAWS SAWS

What the United Brotherhood Has Done.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only twelve local unions and 2,142 members. Now, in seventeen years, it has grown to number 428 local Unions in 406 cities, and has over 45,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch-work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means; it pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from $25 to $50; a Members Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200; and a Disability Benefit, $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $85,000 have been expended the past two years, and $528,706 since the year 1883, while $683.644 more were spent in that period for Sick Benefits by the local Unions. This is fully One and a Quarter Millions of Dollars expended for benevolent and charitable purposes. Such an organization is worth the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in hundreds of cities, and placed fully Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 105 cities, and 9 hours a day in four hundred and twenty-six cities, not to speak of many cities which have established the 8 and 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 15 130 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this card is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters Union in your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood, its dues are small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

Reform or Regeneration — Which?

MANY objections are urged by those interested in maintaining the present social system against any change or modification of it. These objections may, in a general way, be divided into two classes. One is purely economic; it treats labor as a commodity and man as a machine, and claims that both the man and his labor should be controlled by "the inexorable law of supply and demand." The other is pietistic and full of unctious maxims about God's providence, which, by implication and in accordance with the method of their use, endeavor to lay the responsibility for all injustice and social wrong upon the Almighty, the All-Loving Father, whose mercy endureth for ever.

The two classes of objections have the same purpose—to excuse a minority of men for living by the sweat and blood and degradation and destruction of their brothers. The first is the more honest of the two: it proceeds upon a frank if brutal hypothesis which does not recognize either God or man. The second is rank blasphemy—a daily renewed crucifixion of the great Teacher who said: "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these, my brethren, even these least, ye did it unto me."

While their methods of apology for or laudation of the present social order are thus divergent, they agree upon one thing, which is that all who advocate any radical change from prevailing conditions are impracticable visionaries, cranks and dreamers and other similar names are applied to social reformers of every kind and class.

It is right at this point of agreement among the advocates of the present system of social unrighteousness that battle should be waged by those who would see it supplanted by the enthronement of love and justice and brotherhood. That an entire change of the whole world could not be at once effected may easily be admitted—yet the new and better order would be far less difficult to accomplish than is supposed, as the self-interest of all would impel them to aid in its success.

A thing is not practical merely because it is done. The ancient Chinamen who burned down a barn in which pigs were housed achieved their end of securing roast pork; but their method could scarcely be characterized as practical. Yet the present industrial and social systems which give to the tens a surplus of possessions far beyond any human power to use guiltlessly, while tens of thousands go homeless and hungry, or only secure a roof and a meal as the result of overtaxed muscles, overstrained mental machinery or violated conscience, can no more than the Chinamen's commissary expedient be termed in any proper sense, "practical." Least of all in any Christian sense. From the view of real Christian ethics—that is, in the light of the teachings and example of Jesus, it may safely be contended that the system and conditions now imposed upon the many by the few are in the highest degree unpractical. The tree is known by its fruit; and the fruit of the existing social and economic system, is starvation for many; overburdening tasks for those who are permitted to work; choice between beggary and crime for those thrust out into the desert of unproductive idleness by conscienceless commercialism; disinheritance from the land which God has given them, as the lot of the great majority of men and women, because of landlordism; Justice, with her bandage lifted and her scales awry, debauched like a wanton by the gold of the monopolist; women and children crushed under the merciless wheels of the commercial juggernaut; sin and sorrow, hopeless poverty; ignorance, Godlessness, vice and all the unkempt demons of rayless depravity; wrecked lives; lost souls. These are the fruits of the existing system. Nor are the poor the only victims. In the so-called higher stratas of society, men and women whose names are daily paraded as the social salt of the earth are living lives of moral degeneracy so base that the wild orgies of imperial Rome are put to shame.

Oh! seeker of the practical, what could be worse than a system which brings forth such fruit as this? What could be more insane than a society possessed of such a legion of demons? What can be hoped from a continuance in the path so beset?

Does any doubt the justice of the picture? Let him pick up the daily paper and read the current news of swindles and scandals, of corruption in high places, of the wasteful orgies of the rich, the hopelessness of the poor.

I pick up the paper as I write this and find, cheek-by-jowl, an item detailing the death of an innocent child because its poor mother was too sick to work, and next to it a column about the latest trust, which is to make the fortune of its owners by the benefits of co-operation and, incidentally, by the shutting down of some half dozen factories which will throw hundreds more workers out of employment. In another column of the same page our soldiers are represented as killing the people of the islands of the sea for the humane purpose of imposing upon them the same brand of civilization and (save the mark!) Christianity.

Is this pessimism? Yes—if we stop here. But who, that is really a follower of Jesus, dares to believe that such things as these shall continue forever? Nay, but the kingdom of Heaven must come, as it has been promised by the Master, and as we daily pray. Indeed, its beginnings are here in the hearts of men and women of the higher vision, and it shall spread until none shall dispute its sovereignty. For the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.

But how? By the old and only way. As with the individuals, so with communities, so with municipalities and with nations. By repentance, by forsaking evil ways, by following the precepts and the concrete example of Jesus. By applying these not only to the individual but also to the communal life.

Do you profess Christ and believe this to be impractical and unworkable? Then cease to pray, "Thy kingdom come on earth." What the world needs socially is not reform—not a patching of the old wine-skins for the reception of the new wine of a redeemed society—but regeneration. Society must be born again, if it would be saved.

The duty of the individual Christian in this matter is to work with all forces which make for social righteousness. Do the little things if they come in your way, but keep the larger and higher ideal always before you. Seek first the kingdom of God. That is not an individualistic command. The kingdom is not alone you and your Saviour, but the world and its Redeemer. You are to seek it; I am to seek it; we are all to seek it. Seek it through sorrow, perhaps; through much misconception, doubtless; by the way of the cross, it may be; but seek it. Seek it in hope, with your ideal well set in constant vision before you; seek it in faith, with unwavering confidence that God's promise is certain of fulfillment. Above all, seek it in love; reach out for the hand of a stronger brother if you faint or falter, and especially that of the Elder Brother, whose guiding never goes astray; and in turn take the hand of a weak or helpless brother who may be falling by the wayside. Love which with one upraised hand takes hold of Divinity and with the other reaches down to humanity, is such a practical following of Jesus that if all who are His shall apply it to the practical affairs of life, it shall and must redeem the world.

Let every Christian bring his Christianity to the support of every movement, however apparently secular, which gives promise of helping to bring about better conditions. Every forward movement for larger freedom and better opportunities for men is essentially religious; every retrograde step which takes from any man his God-given right to live a complete life is practical atheism.

Let us substitute for the God-defying, soul-destroying, man-killing, hating, selfish, demonized system of social life which greed and oppression have built up, a new and regenerated society, organized upon the basis of brotherhood—the only practical basis for a social life which is worth the living.—*John W. Leonard in the Social Forum.*

The Power of Gold.

It is better to be the emperor of one loving and tender heart—and she the empress of yours—than to be the emperor of the world.

Gold impoverishes. Only the other day I was where they wrench it from the miserly clutch of the rocks. When I saw the mountains treeless, shrubless, flowerless—without even a spear of grass—it seemed to me that gold has the same effect upon the soil that holds it as upon the man who lives and labors only for it. It affects the land as it does the man. It leaves the heart barren, without a flower of kindness, without a blossom of pity.—*Robert Ingersoll.*

OBITUARY

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

UNION 478, NEW YORK CITY.

WHEREAS It has pleased the Divine Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst Bro Ernest Baxter, a man of unflinching determination in the cause of unionism; who was ever ready to do his part in promoting the welfare and sustaining the interests of the men of his craft, and

WHERREAS, We sorely miss a faithful worker and a good member of this Union, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of L. U. 478 extend to the bereaved widow and family of the deceased Brother our heartfelt sympathies in the great loss they have sustained; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes; a copy sent to the bereaved widow and family, and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER,
H. G. LAMBERT,
FRANK DUFFY, } *Committee.*

UNION 8, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His Divine Providence to remove from our midst our beloved brother Joseph Immekippel,

WHEREAS, The members of Union No. 8 feel the loss of a friend and earnest worker in unionism. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days and express our sincere sympathy to the family and parents of our deceased Brother; also be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family and be published in the official journal, THE CARPENTER.

WISLER C. HALL,
J. B. LOOP,
JAMES TROY, } *Committee.*

UNION 394, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Resolved, That as the Almighty God, the Master Builder of the Universe, has been pleased to call upon our worthy Brother, Ernst F. Tyrna, to lay down his tools and ascend to his final rest, we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence, knowing that the loss to them of a kind husband and father, and to us of a true brother and good citizen whose sympathies were ever with the distressed, and whose voice was ever raised in support of the principles which we profess, can never be replaced. Be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days from date, and that the badge worn by our members on Labor Day be also draped, as a mark of our deep respect for the departed, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, that a copy be sent to the afflicted family, to the *United Labor Journal* of Memphis, Tenn., and to our official organ, THE CARPENTER.

D. B. MORFORD,
H. MARTIN,
G. RODEN, } *Committee.*

UNION 667, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the "Grand Architect and Builder" to vacate one of our chairs by removing from our midst one of our most faithful and beloved brothers, and,

WHERREAS, The members of this Local Union by the death of Brother J. M. Ulsey, lose a valuable friend and enthusiastic worker; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved widow our heartfelt sympathy. Also be it

Resolved, That as a tribute to his memory our charter be draped for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of our deceased brother and to our journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

Signed,

J. H. SHORT.
D. MURPHY,
D. P. ROWLAND, } *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION 177, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and love to remove from among us our beloved Brother HENRY C. IRISH, who departed from us August 24, 1899.

WHEREAS, The members of this Union feel the loss of a faithful Brother and an earnest worker in the promotion of unionism. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our Charter for thirty days, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the family of our deceased Brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Union, and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and also be published in our official organ, THE CARPENTER.

M. J. GRIFFIN,
THOMAS F. RUSSELL,
A. L. CASWELL } *Committee.*

Sparsamkeit—Genußsucht.

Eine allbekannte und von keiner Seite geleugnete Thatsache ist, daß unser gesellschaftliches Leben in überreichem Maße von konventionellen Lügen strotzt. Der Mangel an Wahrhaftigkeit und Wahrheitsliebe hat alle Verhältnisse durchsickert. Eine größere Lüge ist aber wohl niemals in die Welt gesetzt worden als diejenige, dem Arbeiter mangele jeglicher Sparsinn, seine Genußsucht sei das Grundübel seiner elenden Lage. Mit dieser jämmerlichen Ausflucht sucht man das aufrichtige Bestreben der Arbeiter, ihre Lage nach Kräften zu verbessern, in der öffentlichen Meinung zu diskreditiren. Gewiß eine leichtere Art und Weise der Mitverantwortlichkeit für das die arbeitenden Klassen heimsuchende Elend kann man sich nicht denken, als wenn man den Betroffenen selbst alle Schuld aufhäuft.

Früher suchten die Lobredner der kapitalistischen Produktion den Arbeitern einzureden, es bestehe eine Interessengemeinschaft zwischen Kapital und Arbeit. Die Theilung der Produkte in Arbeitslohn und Kapitalprofit, sei so etwas natürliches, daß an eine andere Form der Gütererzeugung gar nicht gedacht werden könne. Die kapitalistische sei die denkbar beste, die Gütervertheilung die die Menschheit vollauf befriedigendste. Heute noch giebt es sogenannte Arbeitsführer, die solche hohle Phrasendrescherei den Arbeitern als neu erfundene Weisheit aufzutischen wagen. Diese Handlungsweise muß um so schärfer gebrandmarkt werden, als selbst die verbittertsten und verbissensten Anwälte des Unternehmerthums es aufgegeben haben, das arbeitende Volk noch ferner mit konventionellen Lügen zu haranguiren. Sie haben einsehen gelernt, daß die gläubigen Dummen gar zu dünn gesäet sind und daß es sich um dieser Wenigen willen nicht mehr lohnt, die scheinheilige Maske des treuen Verräthers und wohlwollenden Lehrers aufzustecken, daß die Zeiten für immer vorbei sind, die Arbeiter über ihre wahren Interessen zu täuschen, sie haben einsehen gelernt, daß die Zeit der scharfen Betonung der Klassengegensätze zwischen Kapital und Arbeit gekommen ist, und daß die einzig richtige Stellung, welche das Kapital in diesem Interessenkampf einzunehmen hat, der des Herrn und Gebieters, des Besitzers der Macht, des Befehlenden ist.

Wer heute noch von einer Interessengemeinschaft von Kapital und Arbeit faselt, ist entweder von einer bodenlosen Dummheit besessen, oder ein Kopfflechter, der wissentlich und mit Vorbedacht das arbeitende Volk von der Wahrung seiner Interessen abzuhalten sucht. Mit der scharf markirten Stellung des Kapitalismus als des Herrn, des Gebieters, des Befehlenden, ist die Stellung des Arbeiters ebenso scharf gezeichnet. Sie ist die des Gehorchenden, des Dienenden, des Gekauften. Die letztere Bezeichnung ist dem Kapitalismus am unbequemsten. Sie erinnert an eine Form der Abhängigkeit, die den gesitteten Menschen als ein Schandfleck der Kulturgeschichte gilt,—an die Sklaverei. Und doch ist der „freie Arbeiter" schlechter daran als der ehemalige Sklave. Der frühere Sklavenbesitzer hatte ein Interesse daran, das in Sklaven angelegte Kapital so lange wie möglich nutzbar zu erhalten. Er erreichte diesen Zweck am sichersten, wenn er für das Wohlbefinden des Sklaven Sorge trug. Dieser Sorge ist der moderne Käufer der Arbeitskraft, der Kapitalist, enthoben. Die proletarische Reservearmee bietet ihm stets auskommlichen Ersatz für verbrauchtes Menschenmaterial. Der einzige Unterschied zwischen der Arbeitsform der Periode der Sklaverei und der der Lohnarbeit besteht darin, daß der Sklave von einem Zwischenhändler, Sklavenjäger, Eroberer, auf den Markt gebracht wurde, während jetzt der Arbeiter gezwungen ist, seine Arbeitskraft selbst zum Verkauf zu stellen, öffentlich anzubieten und mit sich feilschen zu lassen. Ja, es ist fast allenthalben so weit gekommen, daß auch das letztere nicht mehr zutrifft, sondern der Arbeiter froh sein muß, einen Käufer seiner Arbeitskraft zu finden, der ihm nach eigenem Gutdünken den Kaufpreis vorschreibt. Als ehemaliger Sklavenhändler äußerte sich General J. L. Black in Süd-Karolina über diese Materie folgendermaßen: Vor dem Kriege hatten wir durchschnittlich 800 Dollars für jeden Sklaven zu zahlen, unter fünf gekauften befand sich höchstens ein physisch wirklich brauchbarer Mann. Für weniger als die Zinsen einer solchen Kapitalanlage können wir heute einen tüchtigen Arbeiter anstellen ohne das Risiko eines Verlustes durch Krankheit oder durch Tod zu laufen. Ich denke, das ist deutlich gesprochen und bedarf keines Kommentars. Nach diesen, streng der Wahrheit und den Thatsachen entsprechenden Darlegungen kann man es nur als zynischen Hohn bezeichnen, wenn man den Arbeitern den Vorwurf der Genußsucht macht und diese als die Ursache des Elends und der Noth, welcher der Arbeiterstand dauernd unterworfen ist, hinzustellen beliebt. Der Arbeiterstand ist gar nicht in der Lage, selbst wenn er die ausgesprochene Absicht hätte, der Genußsucht zu fröhnen. Der Arbeiter muß zu hart und zu lange arbeiten, und erhält für diese meistens seine Kräfte übersteigenden Anstrengungen einen Lohn, der zu minimal ist, um die verbrauchten Kräfte ordnungsgemäß wieder zu ersetzen, geschweige denn noch einen Ueberschuß zur Deckung der Genußsucht abzuwerfen. Wer der Genußsucht fröhnt, muß Zeit und Gelegenheit und das nöthige Kleingeld dazu haben. Alle die drei Vorbedingungen sind bei dem Arbeiter nicht vorhanden. Begeht der eine oder der andere Arbeiter einmal nach dieser Richtung einen Exceß so muß er durch doppelt harte Entbehrung im stärksten Maße dafür büßen.

Diejenigen, die der Genußsucht fröhnen, rekrutiren sich aus anderen Kreisen. Dieselben sind nicht an harte Arbeit mit kärglichem Lohn gebunden. Ebensowenig wie der Arbeiter in der Lage ist, der Genußsucht zu fröhnen, ebensowenig ist er in der Lage, von seinem unzureichenden Arbeitsverdienst Ersparnisse machen zu können, d. h. Ersparnisse deren Höhe ihn in den Stand setzen könnten, entweder selbstständiger Gewerbetreibender zu werden, oder ihn vor den Sorgen der Arbeitsunfähigkeit und des Alters zu schützen. Wäre die Höhe des Arbeitsverdienstes derart bemessen, daß der Arbeiter nennenswerthe Ersparnisse zurücklegen könnte, so wäre die gewerkschaftliche Arbeiterbewegung ohne Existenzberechtigung. Die fortwährenden Lohnkämpfe geben aber Zeugniß davon, daß der Arbeitslohn nicht einmal zu den nothwendigsten Lebensbedürfnissen hinreicht. Aber auch in den Betrieben oder Arbeitszweigen, in denen der Lohn als ein auskömmlicher gelten kann, ist die Sicherheit des dauernden Arbeitsverdienstes immerhin in Frage gestellt, so daß eine vierwöchentliche oder gar noch längere Unterbrechung die abgedarbten Nothgroschen des Arbeiters im Handumdrehen verschlingt.

Ist es der heutigen Gesellschaft ernst, dem Arbeiter Gelegenheit zu bieten, sparen zu können, so soll sie in erster Linie darauf bedacht sein, daß dem Arbeiter sein einziges Hab und Gut gewahrt, erhalten und so lange wie möglich erhalten bleibt. Des Arbeiters einzig Hab und Gut ist seine Arbeitskraft, die an die Erhaltung seiner Gesundheit geknüpft ist.

Mit der Gesundheit des Arbeiters ist es aber herzlich schlecht bestellt. Die mittlere Lebensdauer beträgt 33 Jahre. In mehreren Branchen ist sie noch bedeutend niedriger. Soll die Gesundheit des Arbeiters erhalten, seine Lebensdauer erhöht werden, so müssen die Vorbedingungen der Gesundheitslehre erfüllt werden können. Dieselben erfordern richtiges Verhältniß der Arbeitszeit zu den Erholungs- und Ruhepausen. Acht Stunden Arbeit, acht Stunden Erholung und Bildung und acht Stunden Schlaf. Gesunde Arbeits- und Wohnräume. Geeignete, oft zu wechselnde Kleidung und vor allem eine gesunde, die verausgabte Kraft ersetzende Nahrung.

Nun frage sich Jeder selber, ob er in der Lage ist, durch seinen Arbeitsverdienst die Kosten einer den Regeln der Gesundheitslehre entsprechenden Lebenshaltung bestreiten zu können. So lange aber diese Vorbedingungen der Gesundheitslehre dem Arbeiter vorenthalten werden, hat Niemand ein Recht, demselben Vorwürfe über mangelnden Sparsinn, geschweige denn Genußsucht zu machen. Diese Vorwürfe sind der Ausfluß eines heuchlerischen Pharisäerthums. Erst wenn die von mir betonten Vorbedingungen gegeben sind, und die Arbeiter würden nicht den zweckentsprechenden Gebrauch davon machen, wären die gemachten Vorwürfe am Platze. So lange aber die Sozialreform die Arbeiter nicht in den Besitz dieser Vorbedingungen setzt, haben die Pharisäer im Glashause alle Ursache nicht mit Steinen zu schmeißen. Es könnte sonst Scherben geben, die empfindlich schmerzen.

H. Ortland,
New York L. U. 375.

Marx über Gewerkschaften.

Zu Ende der sechziger Jahre machte Karl Marx eine Reise durch Deutschland, wo damals die ersten Ansätze einer Gewerkschaftsbewegung sich zu entwickeln begannen. J. Hamann, Kassirer der allgemeinen deutschen Metallarbeiterschaft, stellte nun gelegentlich dieses Aufenthaltes von Marx in Deutschland einige Fragen an diesen, über die er selbst berichtet. Sein Bericht lautet:

„Meine erste Frage an Dr. Karl Marx war die: Müssen die Gewerkschaften vorwiegend von einem politischen Verein abhängig sein, wenn sie lebensfähig sein sollen?

Die Antwort war: „Niemals dürfen die Gewerkschaften mit einem politischen Verein in Zusammenhang gebracht oder von einem solchen abhängig gemacht werden, wenn sie ihre Aufgabe erfüllen sollen; geschieht dieses, so heißt das, ihnen den Todesstoß geben. Die Gewerkschaften sind Schulen für den Sozialismus. In den Gewerkschaften werden die Arbeiter zu Sozialisten herangebildet, weil ihnen da tagtäglich der Kampf mit dem Kapital vor Augen geführt wird. Alle politischen Parteien, mögen sie sein, welche sie wollen, ohne Ausnahme, begeistern die Masse der Arbeiter nur eine Zeit lang vorübergehend; die Gewerkschaften hingegen fesseln die Massen der Arbeiter auf die Dauer; nur sie sind im Stande, eine wirkliche Arbeiterpartei zu repräsentiren und der Kapitalmacht ein Bollwerk entgegenzusetzen. Zu der Einsicht ist die größere Masse der Arbeiter gelangt, daß ihre materielle Lage gebessert werden muß, mögen sie einer Partei angehören, welcher sie wollen. Wird nun aber die materielle Lage des Arbeiters gebessert, dann kann er sich mehr der Erziehung seiner Kinder widmen, Frau und Kinder brauchen nicht in die Fabrik zu wandern, er selbst kann seinen Geist mehr bilden, seinen Körper mehr pflegen, er wird dann Sozialist, ohne daß er es ahnt."

Die zweite Frage, welche Hamann vorlegte, war die: Ist es zweckmäßig, wenn die Gewerkschaft ihr eigenes Organ besitzt? Ich führte dann aus, daß wir seit kurzer Zeit allmonatlich unsere Abrechnungen durch Circulare veröffentlicht und spezielle Angelegenheiten, welche das Interesse der Gewerkschaft berühren, zur Verhandlung gebracht und erörtert hätten; es sei uns aber von verschiedenen Seiten der Vorwurf gemacht, daß es Ueberhebung, Dünkel sei, ein Verstoß gegen die Organisation und dergleichen mehr.

Die Antwort war folgende: „Es wundert mich nicht, so etwas zu hören; aber an solche Phrasen müssen Sie sich nicht kehren; gerade das Gewerkschaftsorgan ist das Bindemittel, da müssen die verschiedenen Ansichten für und gegen zur Sprache gebracht werden, es müssen die Lohnverhältnisse in den verschiedenen Gegenden besprochen, womöglich Arbeitsnachweis in den verschiedenen Branchen geliefert werden, aber niemals darf es Eigenthum einer einzelnen Person sein, sondern, wenn es seinen Zweck erfüllen soll, muß es Eigenthum der Gesammtheit sein. Die Gründe hierfür brauche ich Ihnen wohl nicht weiter zu erörtern, denn sie treten so klar zu Tage, daß Jeder es begreifen muß, daß dieses eine der ersten Grundbedingungen ist, wenn die Gewerkschaften zur Blüthe gelangen sollen."

Soweit die Ansicht des bedeutennsten Theoretikers des Sozialismus über die Verbindung der Gewerkschaftsbewegung mit anderen Organisationen. Der internationale Arbeiter-Congreß in London hat diese Anschauung durch seine Resolution vollständig bestätigt. Und wir stehen vollständig auf demselben Standpunkt.

(Phila. „Tageblatt.")

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272. WALLACE—Joshua Pannebaker.

ILLINOIS.

433. BELLEVILLE—Henry Steiner, 605 S. Illinois.
63. BLOOMINGTON—S. G. Cunningham, 601 E. Mill street.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—O. Gratton, 3809 S. Albany avenue.
293. CANTON—C. L. Nye, 351 E. Chestnut st.
41. CHAMPAIGN—O. F. Miller, 407 W. Thomas.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, Thos. Neale, 187 E Wash. st., Room 7.
1. W. G. Schardt, 189 E. Wash'g'n st., Room 2.
10. J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
13. T. J. Lelivelt, 1710 Fillmore st.
21. (French.) P. Hudon, 207 S Center ave.
54. (Bohem.) John Dlouhy, 1147 S. Troy st.
58. William W. Bennette, 1041 Roscoe st.
181. (Scan) J. C Johnson, 895 N. Washtenaw ave.
242. (Ger.) Herman Voell, 5114 Paulina st.
416. Jas. Bell, 1310 W. 18th Pl.
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3253 S. Oakley ave.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 732 N. Rockwell st.
204. COFFEEN—Jas. Morgan.
295. COLLINSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Lock Box 471.
269. DANVILLE—E. A. Rogers, 9 Columbus st.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
363. ELGIN—F. E. Lethin, 549 Mann Pl.
62. ENGLEWOOD—A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen st.
360. GALESBURG—C. J. Johnson, 879 Wash'n ave.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 1299 E. 71st st.
174. JOLIET—G. D. Kanagy, 305 Richmond st.
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) Ed. Lapolice, 214 W. 116th st.
159. KEWANEE—Chas. Winquist, Box 11.
250. LAKE FORREST—Chas. Dean, Box 65.
336. LA SALLE—E. E. Culver, 636 9th st.
568. LINCOLN—H. J. Stockford, 1101 E. Pulaski st.
270. MADISON—J. P. Farley Box 114.
347. MATTOON—W. W Walker 2513 Shelby ave.
241. MOLINE—John Carlson 1604 6th ave.
80. MORELAND—Jas. M. Parnie, 2011 Monroe st. Chicago.
280. MT. OLIVE—John Shreier.
183. PEORIA—J. H. Rice, 402 Behrends ave.
195. PERU—D. George.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Euscher, 1025 Madison st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Wm. Krueger, Jr., 1101 4th.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S, Chicago.
16. SPRINGFIELD—T. M. Blankenship, 724 S. 14th
156. STAUNTON—Bernard Ackerman.

495. STREATOR—Edw. Keaske, 1112 S. Bloomington st.
448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demerest, 719 County st.

INDIANA.

352. ANDERSON—Wm. Yaw, 2328 S. Fletcher st.
652. ELWOOD—W. A. Reynolds, P. O. Box 8 4.
90. EVANSVILLE—F. W. Klein, 513 Edgar st.
160. GAS CITY—H. R. Klare.
213. HARTFORD CITY—Geo. Sliger
60. INDIANAPOLIS—(Ger.) E. Chas. Newman, 543 Weghorst st.
281. " J. T. Goode, 308 W. Maryland st.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 2113 South st.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.
592. MUNCIE—J. C. Leatherman.
629. SOUTH BEND—Geo. W. Guin, 300 W. Sample.
205. TERRE HAUTE—C. L. Hudson, 1926 N. 10th st.
658. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, King's Hotel.
220. WASHINGTON—Jas. Ramsey, Jr., 8 S.E. 7th st

INDIAN TERRITORY.

162. MUSKOGEE—J. P. Hosmer.

IOWA.

315. BOONE—G. L. McElroy.
534. BURLINGTON—John Brener, 1341 Griswold st.
308. CEDAR RAPIDS—C. A. Tracy, 809 8th st. East
364. COUNCIL BLUFFS—H. M. Liles, 815 23d ave.
554. DAVENPORT—H. W. Schweider, 1427 Mitchel
106. DES MOINES—F. W. Keasey, 1503 W. 25th st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
284. FORT DODGE,—A. S Jenkins.
767. OTTUMWA—J. W. Morrison, 313 W. Fifth st.
319. SIOUX CITY—J. W. Wolf.

KANSAS.

253. ARGENTINE—M. Murphy, Box 347.
138. KANSAS CITY—O. Keenan, 820 S. 6th st.
499. LEAVENWORTH—J. W. Kelly, 222 Chestnut.
158. TOPEKA—A. M. H. Claudy, 408 Tyler st.
201. WICHITA—J. L. Taylor, 520 S. Osage st.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785. " (Ger.) B. Kampsen, 262 W. 13th st.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Hoffman, 1737 Gallagher.
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.
698. NEWPORT—W. E. Wing, 622 Central ave.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council. F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. Aug. Limberg, 714 Foucher st.
704. F. Duhrkop, 615 Cadiz st.
739. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche ave.
85. SHREVEPORT—C. B. Huff, Box 261.

MAINE.

285. BATH—E. C. Plummer, 97 Drummer st.
407. LEWISTON—Geo. E. Lombard, 58 Goff st., Auburn.
348. WATERVILLE—W. E. Gilly, 22 Cool st.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1519 W. Mulberry st.
44. " (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—Secretary of Dist. Council, C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian St.
33. " C. J. Gallagher, 8 Rand Pl., Roxbury.
218. E. BOSTON—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian st.
223. FALL RIVER—Isiah Dion, 162 Suffolk st.
82. HAVERHILL—R. A. Clark, 36 Dudley st.
424. HINGHAM—H. E. Wherity, Box 113.
123. HOLYOKE—F. Marchand, 46 Cabot st.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Wm. C. Gemmel, 17 Crosby st.
370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
49. LOWELL—Frank A. Kappler. 1413 Gorham
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach, 9 Elm ct.
154. MARLBORO—J. O. Donohue, 37 School st.
409 NEW BEDFORD—C.G. Francis, 216 North st.
275. NEWTON—C. L. Connors, Bemis.
193. NORTH ADAMS—Peter Fogg, 64 Marshall st.
351. NORTHAMPTON—Fred. A. Crouch, 55 Kensington avenue.
444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
67. ROXBURY—H. M. Taylor, 116 Whitfield st., Dorchester.
307. So. FRAMINGHAM—Hugh Corney, 55 Hareford st.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Jr., Box 485, Merrick.
177. " P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
222. WESTFIELD—H. G. Pomeroy, 30 Chestnut st.
23. WORCESTER—W. A. Rossley, 5 City View ave.

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelly, 416 Tawas st.
116. BAY CITY—Chas. Kuehn, 217 N. Sherman st.
271. " Chas. A. Richter, 1811 2d st.
19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
303. " A. Haak, 434 Maple st.
196. GRAND RAPIDS—A. Van Dyke, 64 Quimby st.
130. HANCOCK—A. W. Stephens.
297. KALAMAZOO—Genet Van Eck, Burr Oak Pl.
341. MARINE CITY—Wm. Kliemann, P.O. Box 660
173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
100. MUSKEGON—Harley W. Starke, 11 Marshall.
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 503 Ward st., E. S.
334. " Jacob Spindler, 132 MacKinaw st.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell, 512 Cedar st.
226. TRAVERSE CITY—John J. Tisdale, 318 7th st.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—John Knox, Box 283, W. Duluth.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—Henning Stubee, 2303 E. 22d
266. RED LAKE FALLS—N. Holberg.
87. ST. PAUL—Nels Johnson, 707 Martin st.

MISSOURI.

4. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 2600 Park av.
48. KIRKSVILLE—Thos. S. Rice, E. Mo. st
110. ST. JOSEPH—Wm. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th.
338. " (South) T. H. Harvey, Box 474.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
5. (Ger.) George Laux, 1041 Victor st.
45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 1416 Montgomery st.
47. (Ger.) Chas. J. Hermann, 2712 Chippewa st.
73. Geo. C. Newman, 703 N. 15th st.
257. J. A. Steininger, 4002 N. 25th st.
578. (Stairs) Edw. Bruggemann, 2624 Madison st.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W Starr, Box 238.
256. BELT—Andrue Eckerson.
345. BILLINGS—John Powers.
112. BUTTE CITY—O. B. Church, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
153. HELENA—H F. Smith, 1119 5th ave.
28. MISSOULA—Dave Graham.

NEBRASKA.

113. LINCOLN—C. A. Gratton, 1419 N st.
427. OMAHA—M. N. McConnell, 2113 Grant st.
279. S. OMAHA—Geo. W. Miller, S. Omaha.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURR PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.
486. BAYONNE—P. A. Miller, 13 E. 53d st.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 430 Walnut st.
217. E. ORANGE—L. P. Sherrer, 34 Bedford st.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 312 Union st.
391. HOBOKEN—A. Crothers, 131 Jackson st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
HUDSON CO., D. C.—D. W. Banks, 290 Sherman avenue, Jersey City.
57. IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert.
139. JERSEY CITY—Jos. G. Hunt, 440 Communipaw avenue.
282. " (Framers) John Johnson, 131 Broadway.
482. " L. F. Ryan, 181 Ninth st.
564. (J. C. Heights) Robert Hamilton, 202 Webster avenue.
118. (Mill) John Hunt, 551 Grand st.
157. (Stairs) Edward Isley, 45 Cottage st.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
282. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—Jas. McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, John P. Fleming, 175 Parker st.
119. H. G. Long, 10 Davis st., E. Newark.
120. (Ger.) Heinrich Kachelries, 24 Jabez st.
148. Herm. Henry, 105 14th ave.
306. A. L. Beegle, 120 N. 2d st.
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 584 Springfield ave.
330. NEW ORANGE—Geo. E. Hawkins.
349. ORANGE—M. Morlock, 17 Parkinson Ter.
325. PATERSON—P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th st.
490. PASSAIC—Howard Bodine, 341 Bloomfield ave.
65. PERTH AMBOY—W. H. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette st.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield.
358. ROSELLE—Morris Earl.
31. TRENTON—Albert N. Cornish, 129 Brunswick avenue.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
320 WESTFIELD—Theo. A. Pope.
299. WEST HOBOKEN—Charles Diedrich, 23d st. West, New York.

NEW MEXICO.

298. ALAMOGORDO—G. S. Griffiths, Box 47.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " (Ger.) H. Balfoort, 248 Second st.
6. AMSTERDAM—Chas. Knapp, 239 W. Main st.
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
24. BATAVIA—Gebherd Wassink, 19 Sever place.
233. BINGHAMPTON—F. W. Sicklor, 23 High st.
310. (Mill)—E. P. Safford, 21 Rutherford st.
BRONX—Secretary of District Council, F. E. Quipp, 257 Marion st., Wakefield.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, J. A. Brown, 1743 Atlantic ave.
12. Gustavus Zeibig, 390 Cleveland ave.
32. (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Aug. Gleiforst, 18 Ellery st.
109. Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave., Sub-Sta. 43.
126. M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
147. Martin Pearson, 59 Hemlock st
175. W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st.
247. Chas. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 342 Madison st., Brooklyn.
291. (Ger) Wm. Braun, 1399 Greene ave.
381. S. E. Elliott, 1295 St. Mark's ave.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. F. Brandt, 361 5th st.
639. Jos. Mitchell, 311 53d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, Miles Little, 17 Pooley st.
9. W. H. Wreggitt, 81 Edward st.
132. (Mill.)—Charles Buechner, 120 Titus ave.
355. (Ger.) John. Groelz, 536 Doat st.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. J. H. Myers, 83 Landon st.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave and 11th st.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—M. Murphy, Box 236.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—John F. O'Brien.
714. FLUSHING—Malachi Kennedy, 138 New Locust st.
187. GENEVA—G. W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLENS FALLS—Chas. Taylor, 8 Charlotte st
68. HEMPSTEAD—S. B. Chester, Box 82.
149. IRVINGTON—Robert Brown, Hastings-on-Hudson.
357. ISLIP, L. I.—C. E. Brown.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
66. JAMESTOWN—O. D. Smith, 794 E. Second st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—John E. Forshay, 864 Union ave., New York City.
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, 15 Sub Station.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe.
289. LOCKPORT, N.Y.—W. A. Plant, 225 Lincoln av
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—W. Furman, 531 Jamaica ave.
212. MT. VERNON—Archie Hutchison, 16 South st
493. " Jas. Beardsley, 123 N. 9th ave.
301. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—John Thompson, 48 Walnut st.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—Peter A. Anderson, Box 13, Corona, N. Y.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, T. C. Walsh, 528 E. 88th st.
51. J. J. Hewitt, 595 E. 133d st. Care Neilan.
56. (Floor Layers) J. Hefner, 411 Steinway ave. L. I. City.
64. J. C. Muller, 58 Perry st., New York City.
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 330 E. 91st st.
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st av.
340. D. Vanderbeek, 138 W. 133d st.
375. (Ger.) R. Mews, 213 India st., Greenpoint, L. I.
382. H. Seymour, 166 E. 67th.
357. (Scan.) O. Wallin, 24 W. 118th st.
464. (Ger.) Vincent Sauter, 677 Courtland ave.
468. Jas. Maguire, 223 Delancey st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 358 W. 48th st.
476. Wm. E. P. Schwartz, 2 Brown's Point, Astoria, L. I.
478. Christian Winter, 884 Park ave.
497. (Ger.) John Huber. 263 E. 10th st.
509. Emil Bloomquest. 155 E. 96th st.
513. (Ger.) Jno. H. Borrs, 1571 ave. A.
707. (Fr Canadian) Geo. Menard, 218 E. 74th st.
715. Chas. Camp, 223 W. 148th st.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
322. NIAGARA FALLS—F. M. Perry, 530 23d st.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
163. PEEKSKILL—T. J. Gallagher, 25 Williams st.
77. PORTCHESTER—Frank Stevens, 213 Madison ave.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—J. P. Jacobson, Box 32.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 5 Snyder st.
179. " (Ger.) Tobias Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
231. " John Buehrle, 30 Buchan Park.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary Dist. Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, West New Brighton.
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
SYRACUSE—Secretary of District Council, D. C. Parke, 537 Renwick ave.
15. (Ger.) J. R. Ryan, 209 Van Buren.
26. E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
192. Chas. Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
78. TROY—John Callahan, Box 65.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—W. J. Mullen, 121 A. Main st.
278. " Robt. Parham.
172. WESTCHESTER—Frank Vanderpool, Blondell avenue.
347. WHITESBORO—David S. Williams,
128. WHITESTONE—Geo. Belton, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—A. D. Drake, Park ave. and 2d st.
324. WOODSIDE, L. I.—Louis Vilhauer.
273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " F. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—G. C. Lumley, 51 Blanton st.

OHIO.

81. AKRON—I. C. Secor, 242 Yale.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3688 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn, Box 41.
140. BUCYRUS—Wm. Rein, 622 E. Rensselaer st.
245. CAMBRIDGE—V. C. Ferguson, 937 E. Stubenville ave.
143. CANTON—Chas. A. Rimmel, 525 N. McKinley avenue.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
2. J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 969 Gest st.
327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
628 A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st.
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. Jos. Lang, Box 301, Carthage.
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council. W. H. Schultz, Room 1, Arch Hall, 393 Ontario st.
11. H. L. Lepole, 18 Poe ave.
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Welhrich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) Wm. Schulz. 35 Conrad st.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 1127 Highland st.
104. DAYTON—John Weyrick, 1641 E 5th st.
346. " (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 234 Hawker st.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—R. M. Newell, 5th st.
294. E. PALESTINE—E. H. Warner.
637. HAMILTON—Arthur Symes, 729 Shillate st.
182. LIMA—D. E. Speer, 114 E. Second st.
703. LOCKLAND—J. F. Long, Elmwood, Place. O.
356. MARIETTA—Joel Gregory, 923 3d st.
650 POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—C. Thoman, 110 Campbell avenue.
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adams.
243. TIFFIN—R. S. Dysinger, Hedges st.
25. TOLEDO—August Smith, 633 Missouri st.
168. " (Ger.) P. Goetz, 236 Palmer st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—W. S. Stoyer, 914 Vernon st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OKLAHOMA TER.

276. OKLAHOMA—C. E. Ballard, Box 131.

OREGON.

50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Portland, Ore., Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. J. W. Pitts, 1327 Washington ave.
237. (Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill road.
135. ALLENTOWN—A. M. Moyer, 136 N. 5th st.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—I. M. Swinker, 412 Broadway, S. Bethlehem.
124. BRADFORD—E. E. Spencer, 181 Jackson av.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
321. CONNELLSVILLE—R. L. Hannan, 223 N. Pittsburgh st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
463. GREENSBURG—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
287. HARRISBURG—W. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129. HAZLETON—Wm. Kimmel 118 S. Laurel st.
288. HOMESTEAD—Edwin Rowe, Jr., L. Box 527.
208. LANCASTER—Jos. Smith, 229 Chester st.
206. NEW CASTLE—W. E. Kramer, 9 Lee ave.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—C. S. Aulenbach, Box 466.
262. PECKVILLE—W. J. McKelvy.
PHILADELPHIA—Sec. District Council, John Watson, 2618 Jasper st., Station K.
8. Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
227. (Kensington) John Watson, 2618 Jasper st. Station K.
238. (Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth st.
277. Elmer G. Erwin, 2016 Columbia avenue.
359. (Mill) A. C. Stewart, 821 Beechwood st.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council, David Duff, 3929 Mifflin st.
142. H. G. Schomaker, 1302 Sherman ave., Alleg.
164. (Ger.) P. Geck, 9 Lookout Alley.
165. (E. End) H. Robertson, 6112 Station st. E. E.
202. G. W. McCausland, 130 Lambert st., E. E.
230. W. J. Richey, 1601 Carson st.
254. J. M. Richard, 159 Mayflower st.
385. A. Patton, 254 Caston street.
402. (Ger.) Louis Pauker, 104 Climax st., 31st Ward.
150. PLYMOUTH—Thos. H. Smith, Box 1148.
145. SAYRE—Benton House.
563. SCRANTON—H. C. Scott, 737 Lee Court.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) E. Schmidt. 620 Beach.
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron.
268. SHARON—S. S. Cairey, 50 Elm st.
757. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.
335. VANDERGRIFT—J. Geihr.
93. WILKES-BARRE—D. A. Post, 25 Cinderella st.
102. " A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
191. YORK—Ed. Mickley, 412 W. North st.

RHODE ISLAND.

176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dowley, 18 Levin st.
342. PAWTUCKET—J. B. Parquet, Box 183, Valley Falls.
94. PROVIDENCE—Axel M. Russen. 97 Gallup st.
117. WOONSOCKET—J. A. Praray, 84 Orchard st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

52 CHARLESTON—(Col.) John Pinckney, 17 H st.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 E. Taylor st.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197. LEAD CITY—W. E. McGimans, Box 794.

TENNESSEE.

354. CHATTANOOGA—C. E. Venable, 705 Francis avenue, Highland Park.
259. JACKSON—D. E. Holland, 303 Long st.
225 KNOXVILLE—W. W. Ramsey, 1103 Bell ave.
MEMPHIS D. C.—O. W. Williams, 104 Dupree st.
152. MEMPHIS—(Col.) D. H. Harris, cor. Larose and Austin ave.
219. " Chas. Miller, 148 Daine st.
394. " J. E. Wright, 82 Manassas st.
350. NASHVILLE—R. M. Bradshaw, Amelia ave.

TEXAS.

300. AUSTIN—W. G. Bandenwefer, 304 E ave.
185. CLEBURNE—J. C. Green, L. Box 300.
198. DALLAS—Wm. Watkins, Box 299.
371. DENISON—W. W Neighbour, 1315 W. Gandy st.
339. FORT WORTH—W. E. Oglesby, 931 W. Belknap st.
GALVESTON—Secretary of District Council, H. L. Weinberg, 1221 Ave. A.
526. J. E. Proctor, 2924 Avenue P½.
611. (Ger.) Ferd. Dittmann, 17th st., bet. O and O½ sts.
114. HOUSTON—E. Shoop, 710 Capitol ave.
53. ORANGE—C. B. Payne.
460. SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) L. Fischer, 139 Lumbrana st.
617. " " A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
722. WACO—A. E. Widmer, Labor Hall.

UTAH.

184. SALT LAKE CITY—A. Tracy, 976 Liberty ave.

VERMONT.

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Mules That Live in Mines.

The Superintendent of the Sweet Springs Mine undertook a thorough renovation of the mine the day after the miners went out on strike, and the first step preparatory to a general cleaning up was to remove the mules from the underground stables and put them out on pasture, says the New Lexington *Tribune*.

Some of them had not been out of the mines for months, a number had been below the surface for two or three years, and one had not seen the sunshine for seven years—as long as Jacob served for Leah.

They were led from the mine, twenty-seven patient creatures, and turned loose in Morrison's pasture field. They stood close together, knee-deep in the lush, green grass and sweet red clover, with drooping heads and eyes half closed, as though dazed by their sudden change of circumstances. At last, as the sun dropped behind Bowman's hill, one grey old veteran threw up his head and sniffed at the fine, fragrant air blowing down the valley, and in a moment a little movement went through the whole group.

The old leader wheeled about sharply, took a long look at the clear sky above, the brawling little brook chattering over the stones, the grass, and the trees; then he threw up his head, stiffened his tail, and sent forth a prolonged, penetrating, strident he-haw-aw-aw, which woke the echoes over on Maple ridge, and with an awkward, lumbering bound he started down the long slope. In an instant the mass had separated and was in motion. Such running, racing, kicking, and jumping were never before seen. Stiff knees, dim eyes, and spavined joints were all forgotten in the pure enjoyment of out of doors. They brayed and bellowed, ran and kicked, stopped for breath, then began again.

The whole village gathered at the fence to see the fun. The men and boys laughed and shouted, the babies crowed, and one or two women cried a little, for there were sores and lameness and weakness in plenty.

When night fell they were still rolling about and racing, forgetful of the hunger and thirst that might be satisfied by the running stream and grass.

Old Mrs. Bascom, who lives at the edge of the pasture field, was awakened in the dark hours towards morning by the rapid rush of hoofs thundering down the hillside, and, turning over on her pillow, she murmured drowsily: "Dear Lord, who would a-thought that any livin' critter would be so glad and thankful for nothin' but air and freedom!"

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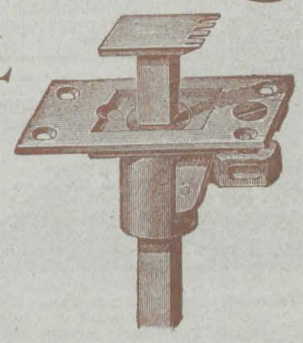

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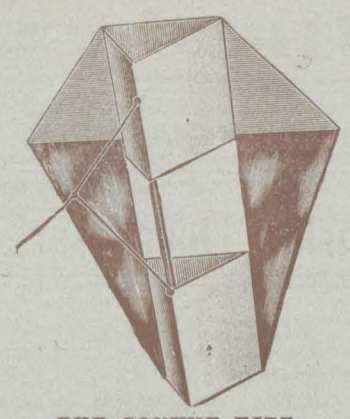

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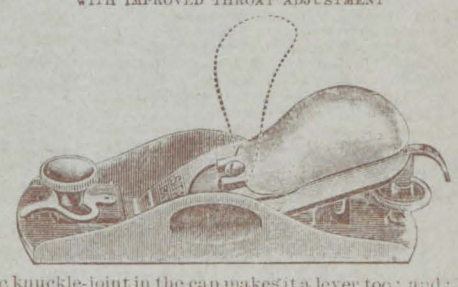

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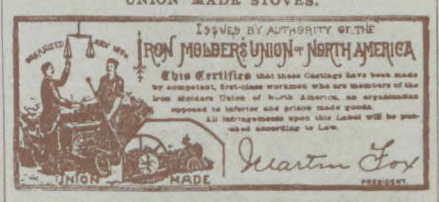

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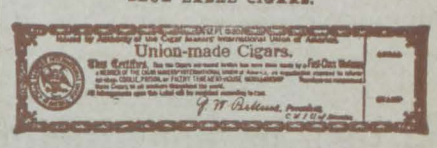

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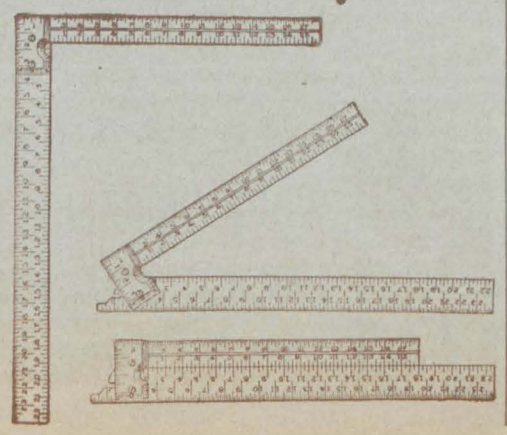

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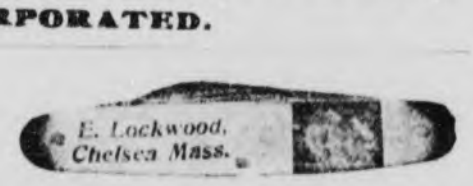

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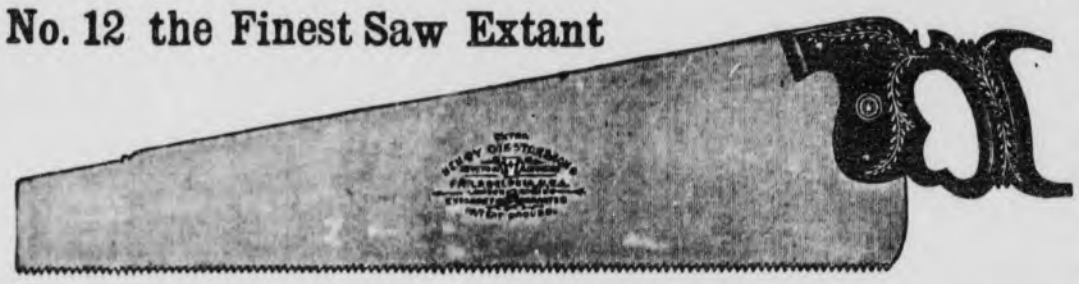

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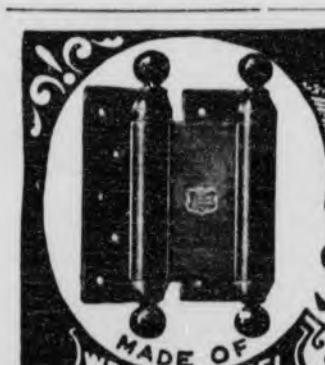

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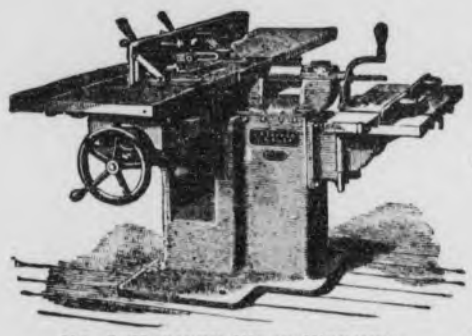

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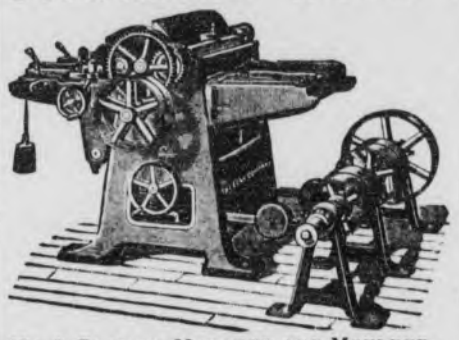

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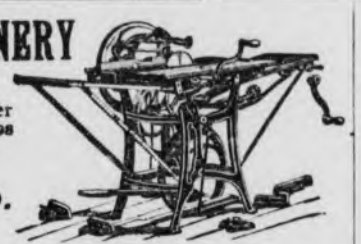

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V Design.

Satisfaction

is given all around when the house is trimmed with Sargent's Hardware. The Architect is pleased because he specified it; the owner is pleased each time he looks at the trimmings because they add so much to the beauty of the home, and everybody is pleased with the working of Sargent's Easy Spring Locks.

Sargent & Company,
Makers of Artistic Hardware and Fine Locks,
New York; and New Haven, Conn.

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XIX.—No. 10. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1899. | Fifty Cents per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

The Following Unions Have Not Reported for the Month of August, 1899.

6	197	295
43	201	298
64	218	305
69	220	483
71	244	547
72	249	567
75	262	584
100	267	588
127	270	591
132	282	603
133	283	617
146	292	629
156	294	703
180		

Trade Topics.

LOCAL Union No. 259, Jackson, Tenn., is increasing its membership. At each meeting large numbers of the craft are presented for initiation.

LOCAL Union 145, Sayre, Pa., has been successful in securing the nine-hour day for its members, and an increase in wages to 22½ cents per hour.

THE friends of Brother W. E. Cannon will be glad to know that he is still active in the movement. Last month he organized a strong union of carpenters at Mena, Arkansas.

LOCAL Union No. 110, St. Joseph, Mo., reports that it never was in better condition than it is at the present time. In the labor day demonstration there were about 250 carpenters in line.

IN THE Labor Day parade at Springfield, Mass., about 400 carpenters were in line. It was the largest industrial demonstration that ever took place in the city, over 3,000 trade unionists taking part.

LOCAL Union 32, of Brooklyn, N Y., contemplates holding a mass meeting in the near future for the purpose of explaining the benefits of organization to the non-union carpenters in that borough.

LOCAL Union No. 77, of Portchester, N. Y., has voted unanimously to demand from the contractors and builders that the standard wages be $2.75 per day of nine hours and eight hours on Saturday.

LOCAL Union No. 427, Omaha, Neb., reports that a large number of contractors are already paying the 35 cents and have conceded the Saturday half holiday. It is only a question of time when the other few contractors will be compelled to fall in line.

LOCAL Unions No. 136 and No. 25 of Augusta, Ga., fittingly observed Labor Day, and the parades were the largest demonstration in all the history of the city. The white and colored processions were viewed by and received well merited praise from thousands of spectators.

THE firm of W. H. Shepard & Sons, Wilkesbarre, Pa., has conceded the nine-hour day and the victory in that city is now complete. The District Council of Carpenters and Joiners is to be congratulated on the earnest and excellent work accomplished. The entire Wyoming Valley will now soon be unionized.

THE members of Local Union No. 43, of Hartford, Conn., have submitted a request for an eight-hour day to the master builders of that city, and the latter have decided to concede the demand, beginning November 1st. This concession is a virtual recognition of the influence and power of organization.

LOCAL Union No. 331, Norfolk, Va., has made a demand for the nine-hour day. Since it was organized the union has steadily increased in membership and is now in condition to join in the movement for a reduction in the hours of labor. The members believe that the contractors will concede their demand at an early date.

LOCAL Union No. 63, of Bloomington, Ill., has made an agreement with the contractors of that city. It stipulates that the minimum scale of 22½ cents per hour be established and ten hours to constitute a day's work, excepting Saturdays which shall be nine hours. All overtime to be paid at the rate of time and half. Contractors shall employ union men only.

THE District Council of Pittsburg, Pa., desires to notify organized labor everywhere that the H. J. Heinz Company, (preserves and pickles), refuse to recognize the nine hour day and to work union men. They are employing carpenters and other mechanics in erecting large additions to their factory, ten hours per day, and are paying lower wages than are paid to union men who work only nine hours.

LOCAL Union No. 276, Oklahoma, has succeeded in securing the demands made upon the contractors for a nine-hour day and 25 cents per hour. The agreement has been signed by all of the big bosses with the exception of two, but one of these will soon start a nine-hour job with union scale of 25 cents per hour, and the other is expected to capitulate shortly.

THE members of the Master Carpenters' Association of New York City have conceded the demands of the 12,000 union carpenters made last month. These include the eight-hour day, Saturday half holiday, the standard scale $4 per day, and wages be paid weekly at or before twelve o'clock on the job. The carpenters of New York City can congratulate themselves on the complete success of their movement and on the zeal and energetic efforts of the joint committee of their organizations.

THE Building Trades Council of Louisville, Ky., and the Builders' Exchange have adopted satisfactory trade and working rules that will be in operation until May 1, 1900. These include the nine-hour day, overtime paid for at the rate of time and half, minimum wage to be $2 per day, and that all members of the unions be required to carry the current working card under penalty of fine. The arrangements were conducted to a conclusion by brothers A. C. Cattermull, of the General Executive Board, Charles Dietz and William Straub.

THE United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for Bronx Borough, N. Y., reports that the employers, as well as the members, are well pleased over its action in putting a "bicycle" delegate in the field.

District President Frank Duffy reports that Bicycle Delegate Charles H. Bauscher may now be seen on a spick and span new wheel, skimming along from the Harlem River to Mount Vernon and from the river to the Sound, attending to his duties far better than when he had to use the trolley cars. Many of the builders and contractors have acknowledged, he says, that it was necessary that the council should take some steps to thoroughly cover the ground, and now they are perfectly satisfied.

A Decision in Favor of Organized Labor.

A decision of paramount importance to organized labor in New York was handed down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, third department, during its recent session at Saratoga. The effect of the decision is that labor organizations may conduct strikes in an orderly, law-abiding manner and may use argumental measures to dissuade men from taking their places.

The decision is rendered in favor of Iron Moulders' Union, No. 2, the Building Trades Union and other branches of labor organizations located in Troy, in the action brought against them by William Sleicher, Jr., and William N. Sleicher.

The decision reverses an order of Justice Chester, of Albany, N. Y., granted January 14th last, which continued a preliminary injunction restraining the strikers "from injuring or interfering with the business of William Sleicher, Jr., and William N. Sleicher, iron founders of Watervliet, by force, threats or intimidation during the pendency of an action brought by the latter against these appellants."

The strike was in October, 1897, and has been over for some time. During its progress there was trouble between non-union men employed in the shop and others whom the employers alleged were strikers.

The defendant labor organizations held that they were not in any way connected with the alleged troubles, which, if as represented, were the work of individuals. This formed the basis of the application for the injunction. The cause of the strike was a matter which was at issue between the parties at suit.

The firm claimed that the strike was caused by their refusal to discharge from their shops a number of non-union employees.

It is alleged that the defendants threatened to cause a suspension of work in the plaintiff's business, and entered into a conspiracy to bring this about, and to inflict great loss on their employees, by reason of which competent moulders were intimidated and prevented from applying for work

The union men claimed in their defense that the strike was caused by the plaintiffs for the purpose of getting union moulders out of their employ and hiring others at a lower rate of wages.

The Epidemic of Strikes and the Remedy.

An epidemic of strikes is sweeping over America. It is the old story—the eruption of industrial unrest, the blind cry of the people for social justice. It is the immemorial cry of the workman for his rights—the cry for bread and rest. It reverberates again and again down the long corridors of history. The toiler has never had justice; he has always been cheated, plundered, profaned; distorted in body and stunted in mind.

In France the Man with the Hoe began his "slant browed" career before Charlemagne was. The "Franks" after Cæsar began to be held as slaves. The feudal system organized rural oppression, seignorial license France from the first was behind even mediaeval Europe in this direction. It was slower to develop the towns and burghers. When Italy saw the dawn of the Renaissance the cities of France had no vital existence. Provence, in the south, had in it the poesy of the Mediterranean region, the Troubadour note of Italy. Brittany, on the north, had the rude nobility of nature—the voice of the sea. Her people were rude and free. But France as a whole was a warring congerie of feudatories, and her people—especially the men of the soil—were savagely oppressed. The beasts revolt; so did the peasantry. In the middle of the fourteenth century came the Jacquerie. Great wars had devasted the country. King John was a prisoner in England. Paris (1352) was awakening and trying to be a free city. Etienne Marcel, provost of the trades, led the movement. And so came the Jacquerie, the Peasant War. Terrible scenes now rushed into the drama of history—castles burned, fields withered away, vi lages disappeared. Gross indignities were thrust upon the women of the land. The "hoe-man," the degenerate laborer, became a savage; but after a time he was suppressed with the iron hand of authority. Soon after this barbaric crisis the Friar Ball and Watt Tyler rebellions swept over England.

This was the end of one savage cycle. Now in the latter part of the seventeenth century the well known Arthur Young traveled over France. He describes the peasants in vivid words. He saw them "crawling over the earth's surface like great dung beetles."

In the Revolution that soon came hurrying on, the peasants of central France were ferocious Jacobins In the Napoleonic wars they were the chief stay of the conquering armies. President Loubet, by the way, is the son of peasants from the very heart of the Jacquerie revolt and the Jacobin spoilers of Chaleaux. Truly—

"Time brings its sweet revenges."

This is a brief glimpse into the historic vista.

There seems to be a cyclic movement in the unrest of the toilers. Is a cycle of unrest upon us? Let us question ourselves. Is America being Europeanized? Are we building up an industrial plutocracy? Are we shaping a new feudalism—an industrial feudalism—which will press the life out of the worker and be dead to all thought of his social well-being?

For one thing, American plutocracy has called in the Hungarian hordes to cheapen the labor of the coal mines. We have also opened wide the Ghetto's gates. Now millionaire America is building the Dantesque terror of a new Ghetto on our shores—the dread hell of the sweat shop.

In the spirit of greed, we are using the vast material forces that spring out of labor-saving machinery and the organization of industry. Our millionaire coal mine owners, railroad builders, coke burners have raked the "slant-browed" lands of Europe for hirelings. The greed of profit-mongering has called them here in swarms—Bohemians, Finns, Slavonians, Neapolitans, Sicilians—the list stretches out to the crack of doom. Many of these are "hoe men" in the making. Some of them are already "brothers to the ox." Not content with the negro, we call these hordes into our beloved land to hinder the growth of democratic and social justice.

In the trust we have built up a new engine for the oppression of labor. For the trust is on the side of business what the machine is on the side of production—a labor saving device. Trust making reduces the quantity of labor without furnishing employment for the displaced workmen. Where an oil company once sent out a solicitor the Standard Oil Trust now sends out a postal card.

These are two or three of the things that make it hard to give work to our own people and hard to keep up the scale of wages. What wonder that the man with the motor feels the general unrest! He feels the pressure that shaped of old the "hoe man" of France. There is no time in his life for the nobler things—no time for rest, for study, for aspiration. It is thought that shapes a man.

When the motormen ask for less time and more pay the reason and conscience of the world are with them. But I have little faith in the tactics of the strike as a corrector of industrial injustice. There is but one cure for it—Government ownership, co operative industry. I know not the form of the better order that is coming, but the fraternal principle must be at the heart of it. Till that new day comes we are but wanderers in the wilderness. Till then there is nothing for us but the immemorial tragedy of labor. The old tragedy known to the brickmakers of Egypt is the same one that is enacted by the work-worn builders of London.

Yes, the world is locked in a system of social injustice. It is no one man's fault. But it is every man's business to help set it right. Any man who persists in strengthening and making permanent that social injustice, that man is dangerous to the public safety.

I feel that we are to enact on this continent a great page in the historic drama. It will be the achievement of industrial freedom. This will be an event greater than was the achievement of political freedom. But what will this greater freedom mean to man? It will mean the effacement of the barriers that interpose between the common man and the achievement of the common destiny. There is no true liberty for the individual, except as it is found in the law that insures the well being and the common freedom of all.

We have license, but man seeks liberty. License is the basis of plutocracy in all lands. It must be destroyed. License to make war upon the rights of others, upon the common rights of all, is but the license to beget crime and to dandle anarchy upon the knees.

But license is doomed. This is a certainty. For it is true that the competitive system is inherently mortal. By its own inexorable law the hour of its supreme triumph must also be the hour of its ruin. This is the meaning of the gigantic trusts.

How to build and to rebuild perpetually the fabric of the public safety—this is the wisdom that is of the highest worth. And never before in the history of the world were there so many minds engaged upon the problem. Even the artisans of the country carry it in their hearts. And many of them have a knowledge of it more accurate than that possessed by the law makers of the nation. And it is strangely true, too, that while many of these toilers are shy of the Church, they are working right in the direction of Christ's work of public and organic righteousness. They are in the stream of Christ's sympathies; they are following in the toil of Christ to institute the uplift from below—to base the wealth and beauty of earth not, as now, on destitution, robberies and shames, but on the common fellowship and sympathy and honor between man and man.

Yes, the republic is moving on toward a practical fraternity. This is the drift of events; this is the logic of history. This is also the mandate of religion. My relation with my brother measures my relation to God. Was it not said by the Wisdom of old: "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto the least of these my brethren, ye did it not unto me?"

Am I, then, my brother's keeper? . . . A voice answers from Eternity: "Thou art; and as thou keepest him, so shall God keep thee!"

There are many impediments to the social advance, and many hearts despair. But there is always springing up through my heart a large, luminous and prophetic hope. My beloved America will have the wisdom and the power to solve the problems of democracy. Slowly the New Republic will loom upward through the old. A great day is waiting to descend, a great day of God, in which we will not use men to make money, but will use money to make men.

Meanwhile every patriot should find his work in whatever tends to put down class hatred—in whatever tends to spread the sentiment of justice and brotherhood among the people.—*Edwin Markham in New York Journal.*

THE lower anthracite district of the United Mine Workers of America has just been organized. At the meeting recently held at Mount Carmel, Pa, there were 106 delegates in attendance representing directly 20,000 miners and indirectly all the mine workers of Northumberland, Schuylkill, Dauphin and Columbia Counties.

Filipino Carpenters.

All the posts of the main guard are supplied with cots of bamboo, made by the native workmen. One contract alone called for 1000, to be supplied in five days. We were a busy community while that contract was being filled. Everywhere were to be seen the half clad workmen, working only with primitive chisels and even more primitive saws, and "bolos"—in America a bolo would be called an exaggerated butcher knife. They began early and worked late. Worked in the rain or worked in the broiling sun that at intervals streamed down through the broken rain clouds Ate where they worked and slept where they ate. Their women carried great bamboo poles from the thickets to roadside; brought fire pots and kettles of earthenware from their miserable huts, and cooked great bowls of rice with handfuls of tiny minnows, caught in the near by stream by the small fry of the family; or, a cot completed, Mrs. Macabebe lifted the cot, and, balancing it on her head, tucked up her scanty skirts and splashed down the muddy street to the Quartermaster's store yard--and the contractor, not the workman, was credited with 50 cents. One cot was a day's work for a whole family, and it is to be supposed that the contractor made a bit out of the transaction. The Philippine Islands, it will be understood, is not the place for an American carpenter, unless he can quickly learn to live on rice, shrimps, mangoes and other fruits, never wear shoes, and withal work sixteen hours a day. There will be no one hour's lay-off for dinner, with a long, quiet smoke in the shade while waiting for the 1 o'clock whistle to blow, but he will need smoke while he works, and need also to eat hastily, with fingers, squatting with his family around one great bowl, while his wife sharpens anew, on brick or stone, the family butcher knife for further labors. Certainly the above is the way that he would find his fellow competitors living and working in these islands of the Eastern seas.—*Luzon Correspondence, St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

The Denmark Strike Settled.

The great industrial strike in Denmark, involving directly more than 100,000 wage-earners, has been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. The contest was on for four months and embraced the building trades of the whole of Denmark, the difficulty originating with a strike by the carpenters' union. Then the bosses' federation took the matter into their own hands and locked out every craft and calling. Many of the young craftsmen helped to relieve the situation by emigrating. The workingmen were under good discipline and control, and there was no disorder or inebriety. Credit for the settlement is extended largely to the press, which advised concessions on both sides and recommended in the way of avoiding future difficulties the establishment of a board of conciliation to which all misunderstandings between workmen and their employers may be referred and settled before they reach an acute stage.

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

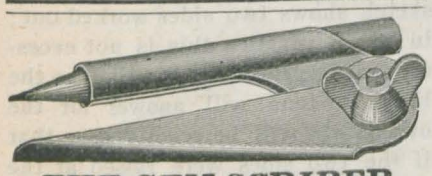
FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending September 31, 1899.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$163 20	119	$31 40	243	$ 2 80	373	$10 00
2	27 20	120	6 65	245	11 00	374	10 60
3	14 80	121	10 40	246	9 00	375	155 00
4	94 80	122	13 30	247	24 60	381	19 80
5	46 40	123	10 00	249	12 40	382	66 80
6	13 20	124	10 00	250	2 50	384	4 80
7	327 00	126	6 60	251	7 80	385	5 40
8	5 50	127	3 00	252	10 80	391	13 60
9	18 40	128	4 00	253	6 20	393	12 50
10	178 30	129	9 70	254	22 40	394	11 60
11	62 40	130	3 20	255	6 80	399	3 00
12	68 15	131	55 40	257	82 00	400	2 80
13	45 60	132	43 80	258	19 00	402	8 80
14	10 00	134	8 40	259	3 95	406	5 20
15	14 20	135	16 10	260	11 10	416	40 80
16	41 90	136	13 60	261	12 90	419	43 80
18	6 00	137	6 20	262	8 40	424	7 80
19	43 00	139	26 20	263	6 60	427	68 80
20	7 40	140	10 00	264	13 20	428	6 40
21	24 60	141	22 50	266	3 00	429	23 20
22	119 20	142	35 20	268	5 80	433	17 65
23	27 20	143	2 20	271	13 35	434	6 95
24	22 30	144	18 50	273	17 85	437	5 05
25	22 20	145	12 50	274	31 00	439	2 60
26	32 55	146	45 00	275	9 00	440	19 65
27	17 20	148	22 20	276	25 00	442	3 00
28	11 20	149	4 60	277	18 50	444	14 40
29	75 80	150	7 80	278	20 60	448	11 10
30	17 00	151	20 00	279	27 00	449	20 40
31	14 20	152	6 90	280	3 60	451	18 40
32	31 40	153	10 00	281	55 80	453	57 55
33	92 30	155	4 70	283	22 60	457	51 90
34	19 40	156	3 20	284	10 40	460	2 80
35	13 60	158	10 90	285	42 00	464	35 40
36	31 00	160	7 00	286	13 60	467	7 40
37	3 20	161	30 50	287	3 50	468	50 00
38	5 40	164	9 60	288	23 40	471	39 40
39	11 20	165	39 50	290	10 60	473	40 60
40	7 00	166	17 30	291	21 30	474	4 00
41	8 40	167	42 60	293	6 80	476	65 35
42	13 40	168	13 50	294	3 80	478	42 80
44	14 15	169	28 80	296	17 30	482	18 40
45	29 20	170	3 80	297	11 12	483	52 40
46	12 00	171	11 40	298	3 40	484	12 00
47	46 70	172	12 20	299	24 40	486	19 60
49	33 15	173	2 40	300	7 50	490	43 20
50	7 00	174	30 60	301	29 40	493	26 80
51	49 20	175	14 40	302	23 40	497	43 35
52	58 00	176	15 65	303	6 60	499	6 20
54	29 20	177	28 00	304	15 20	507	16 80
55	105 40	178	7 70	308	18 40	509	44 00
56	23 15	179	20 20	309	201 80	513	35 20
57	3 80	180	17 00	310	4 40	515	38 00
58	112 40	181	107 80	312	50	521	23 10
59	7 20	182	10 40	313	3 25	522	14 60
60	11 80	183	25 50	314	9 90	526	39 40
61	38 40	185	15 40	315	13 00	534	5 20
62	3 00	186	8 80	316	2 40	547	24 80
63	28 40	187	6 60	317	6 40	554	42 00
64	39 00	188	17 70	318	48 60	563	68 20
65	13 50	189	29 20	319	3 00	564	14 80
66	7 20	190	10 20	320	6 80	567	28 20
67	11 50	191	8 60	321	26 90	568	10 00
69	7 80	192	5 40	322	18 60	578	5 80
70	10 60	193	8 40	323	3 60	584	63 95
71	3 40	194	7 00	324	7 65	591	5 20
72	40 60	195	4 20	325	57 40	592	25 20
73	124 10	198	13 20	327	3 00	593	9 40
74	19 35	199	29 15	328	26 00	599	10 00
76	6 40	200	26 90	330	1 00	603	3 15
77	17 10	201	13 00	331	5 50	605	10 85
78	62 45	202	25 40	332	8 80	606	5 80
80	25 20	203	16 80	333	10 20	611	11 10
81	17 40	204	3 20	334	5 60	612	16 90
82	7 35	205	18 30	336	4 05	622	15 05
83	28 80	206	60 75	337	25	628	4 40
84	6 15	207	15 30	338	2 25	629	7 40
85	7 80	208	2 70	339	6 50	637	7 30
86	21 60	209	16 00	340	86 60	638	8 40
87	85 60	210	10 45	342	2 60	639	26 45
88	5 80	211	60 00	343	14 50	640	4 70
89	2 40	212	14 90	345	6 20	650	4 00
90	22 40	214	6 50	346	4 20	652	17 60
91	31 10	216	7 90	349	9 20	658	5 20
92	8 45	218	8 80	350	4 50	659	16 85
93	40 15	219	19 40	351	3 75	667	6 05
94	1 00	220	10 40	352	14 80	676	5 40
96	44 50	221	4 60	354	10 00	678	9 05
97	5 00	222	25 40	355	13 60	687	8 60
98	46 60	223	14 40	356	5 40	692	2 80
99	2 20	224	16 80	357	12 75	696	5 80
100	10 65	226	12 00	358	10 00	698	5 60
101	2 00	227	6 80	359	19 80	703	3 40
102	13 40	228	14 20	360	8 70	704	7 80
103	29 65	229	4 80	361	29 00	707	24 20
104	4 20	230	7 60	362	10 00	712	5 00
106	41 20	231	12 40	363	13 00	714	7 60
109	53 60	232	2 40	364	10 00	715	38 60
110	65 00	233	104 20	365	37 60	716	20 60
111	6 40	235	4 00	366	10 00	723	14 40
112	55 80	236	5 80	267	10 00	726	18 80
113	3 10	238	14 90	368	12 00	739	5 20
114	24 25	239	13 60	369	13 00	746	6 00
115	111 00	240	1 00	370	6 60	750	16 40
116	11 65	241	48 70	371	2 40	757	11 80
118	29 90	242	16 50	372	10 00	785	2 20

Total $9,360 87



THE GEM SCRIBER

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Your Hardware Dealer will gladly furnish it if you ask for it. Price 25 cents.

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS, SEPTEMBER, 1899.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	$9 360 87
" Advertisers	348 45
" Miscellaneous	1 00
" Clearances	60
" Subscribers	1 90
Balance, September 1, 1899	11,834 82
Total	$21,547 64
Total expenses	7,916 46
Cash balance, Oct. 1, 1899	$13,631 18

DETAILED EXPENSES, SEPTEMBER, 1899.

Printing 1,000 stamped envelopes . .	$1 25
" 2,500 letter heads (unruled)	12 50
" 5,000 letter heads (ruled) . .	20 00
" 50 Treasurer's cash books	18 00
" 100 Financial Secretary's rec. books	25 00
" 5,000 membership cards . .	12 50
" 500 postal cards (receipt) . .	1 50
" 500 postal cards (list of officers)	1 50
" 650 note sheet circulars)	4 25
" 20,000 English Constitutions .	270 00
" 10,000 German Constitutions	100 00
" 25,000 copies CARPENTER .	552 50
Half ream wrapping paper	8 75
Expressage on CARPENTER . . .	75
Postage on September CARPENTER	36 01
Printing	45 25
Engravings for September CARPENTER	24 60
Special writers for September CARPENTER	28 00
Telegrams	21 50
Expressage	39 64
2 000 stamped envelopes	42 40
1,000 postal cards	10 00
Postage on supplies	26 71
Office rent for September	50 00
Salary and clerk hire	421 66
Tax to A. F. of L. (August)	66 67
Rubber seals and daters	9 00
" " " "	10 78
Chas. Moritz, Advertising Commission	64 00
1 dozen transfer cases	5 00
Einstein, Wolf & Co, attorneys . . .	12 33
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses . .	35 84
C. E. Woodard, organizing	1 00
C. E. Venable, "	2 00
W Eyre, "	5 00
W. Foster, "	15 00
F. C. Walz, "	34 67
W. J. Shields, "	77 35
D. C., Milwaukee "	150 00
A. C. Cattermull, "	350 00
J. W. Williams, "	336 86
Geo. D. Gaillard, "	179 87
Decorating building	10 00
Incidentals	1 82
Benefits Nos. 4698 to 4730	4,775 00
Total Expenses	$7,916 46

Claims Approved in September, 1899.

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
4698.	Katharine Sagale	1	$50 00
4699.	Joseph Immekeppel	8	200 00
4700.	Mrs. Emma Schley	58	50 00
4701.	George A. Spencer	300	200 00
4702.	Theodore Neubauer (dis.) . .	464	400 00
4703.	Mary Ruzicka	5	50 00
4704.	John Galvin	10	200 00
4705.	Joseph Villeneuve	21	200 00
4706.	William Green	33	200 00
4707.	M. H. Davis	33	200 00
4708.	Charles H. Graber	37	200 00
4709.	Elizabeth Siegfried	55	50 00
4710.	Lawrence Nelson	55	100 00
4711.	Mrs. Delia F. Klingston . . .	58	50 00
4712.	Mrs. Susan Gibson	62	50 00
4713.	J. B. Gayle (dis.)	73	200 00
4714.	George Romary	138	50 00
4715.	Margaret McKamish	142	50 00
4716.	Mrs. Elizabeth Tooker . .	167	25 00
4717.	Walter B. Eggleston	301	200 00
4718.	Edward F. Elston	306	50 00
4719.	Edward F. Krautwurst . .	309	200 00
4720.	William Solis (dis.)	340	400 00
4721.	Annie Benninger . . .	375	50 00
4722.	Charles Christian Keller . . .	375	200 00
4723.	Albert Menaszek	449	200 00
4724.	Peter Lofmark (dis.)	457	100 00
4725.	John W. Rohder	464	200 00
4726.	Christian Engel	476	200 00
4727.	Ernest Baxter	478	200 00
4728.	H D. Chrisholm	584	100 00
4729.	Edward Rielly	716	50 00
4730.	Mrs. Susie Amelia Iverson .	622	50 00
4614.	Andrew Christenson, balance	7	50 00
Total			$4,775 00

The Useless Rich.

Is there any body of people in the world more contemptible, and anybody among us more useless as an inspiring product of Americanism, than the pleasure-seeking, unpatriotic element of the very rich who, under the caption of our best society, arrogate social distinction by reason of their vulgar ostentation of wealth, their extravagant methods of entertainment, and their aimless, pleasure-loving lives? To vie with each other in lavish outlay, to visit Europe with frequency, to possess steam yachts, to bribe custom-house officers, to sneer at our institutions and, save by an occasional check, to ignore all the duties of citizenship, is an off-handed epitome of their existence. And in it all they are merely copy cats—servile followers of the aristocratic creed, but without the genuine prestige of the old-time nobilities. And in the same breath let me not forget the women. Women indeed count for much here, and yet it is they even more than the men who are responsible for and encourage the mere pleasure-loving life among the leisure class.—*Robert Grant in Scribner's Magazine.*

THE intricate and scientific question of perpetual motion has been solved by an up-to-date philosopher, who reasoned thus:

" Rags make paper,
Paper makes money,
Money makes banks,
Banks make trusts,
Trusts make poverty,
Poverty makes rags."

The Non-Union Man.

These paltry creatures, too mean to join a trade union, are among the first to take advantage of the benefits gained by the unionists at their cost and suffering. The position of labor to day is entirely due to the action of the trade unionists. The blackleg scum are in their debt many millions of pounds, which of course they will neither pay nor give thanks for. Indeed, the way to make trade unionists of all the workers of the kingdom would be for the unionists to suspend their activity for a number of years, meekly submitting to all the impositions of the masters. It is the very virtues and activity of the unionists that make their numbers so comparatively limited at the present day. And yet one has to account with the chief enemy of labor—the non-unionists. Now, what we would recommend for the reasons given above is that the non-unionist should be treated as a social leper, avoided as the plague. No unionist should talk to him; no unionist should go where he goes; the women of the unionist households should avoid him. He should be held up to scorn as the abject vermin who greedily grasps at the advantages gained by the unionist, while his own mean and contemptible soul will not permit him to sacrifice anything for the common good. We regard the non-unionist as a parasite of the basest description, whose feted existence is nourished by the sweat of others. He is, in fact, the outdoor pauper of the labor world.—*Reynolds' Newpaper* (London, Eng.).

John Swinton on the New York Carpenters.

Most assuredly the workingmen's unions have a right to fix the terms upon which their members will work. They have also a right to say what are the terms against which their members will strike.

These statements may seem startling to old man Nabob, who is blind of one eye and deaf in both ears, who is ravelled in the frontispiece and withered in the occiput, and who, moreover, can't tell what o'clock it is.

Mr. Nabob, the old codger, declares that it is an outrage for these workingmen to buzz about in such a way, and says they shouldn't be allowed to do it. He remembers the time when working men were glad to get such wages as their masters thought fit to give them, when they were contented with their humble lot in life, and when they sneezed as he took snuff. "Well, well, Mr. Nabob. Don't talk too much; but have you heard the news about the carpenters of New York?"

Mr. Nabob replied that carpenters were useful sometimes, and that forty years ago he hired one at a dollar a day, who worked from 6 o'clock in the morning till 6 at night.

Exit Old Nabob (fuming).

But truly, fellow-citizens, it is a great thing that the carpenters of New York, nine or ten thousand of them, have done this week. They have fixed their wages at $4 a day for eight-hours' work, with a half holiday on Saturday. It is prodigious. Yet the pay is not a cent too much, and the hours of work are fully as much as they ought to be. The present writer goes even further than that, saying that their earnings are yet greater than their wages, and that they will be still better off in the good time coming about which Charles Mackay sang long ago.

Honor to the carpenters of New York! It seems to me that they are in the van of the army of labor. I guess that their unions take the lead of all other trades unions.

It is their right to fix the terms upon which they will work. The goods they offer for sale in the market are their time, their strength, their skill, their labor and their life; and they have a right to fix the price at which these goods shall be offered to purchasers or consumers

This is a solemn truth, and it will be recognized by all the world before its hair is grey.

It is good political economy, too; far better than anything of the kind to be found in the tobacco smelling books used at Yale College.

The right here spoken off was denied in other times. Even now a great number of working people are unable to understand it.

It is the thinking unions that are teaching it and sometimes trying to live up to it.

Good for the carpenters!

—*John Swinton in N. Y. World.*

IT is only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labor can be made happy, and the two cannot be separated with impunity.—*Ruskin.*

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1899.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL PHILADELPHIA

Twenty-Five Unions Chartered During the Past Month.

Union 14, Cleveland, Ohio.
Union 123, Iola, Kan.
Union 140, Columbia, S. C.
Union 154, San Francisco, Cal.
Union 159, Charleston, S. C.
Union 162, San Montae, Cal.
Union 196, Greenwich, Conn.
Union 248, Weissport, Pa.
Union 256, Savannah, Ga.
Union 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
Union 311, Joplin, Mo.
Union 366, Mena, Ark.
Union 367, Centralia, Ill.
Union 368, Clayton, N. Y.
Union 369, North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Union 372, Langley, S. C.
Union 373, Newport News, Va.
Union 377, Alton, Ill.
Union 378, Edwardsville, Ill.
Union 379, Bagdad, Fla.
Union 380, Morocco, Ind.
Union 383, Bayonne N J.
Union 386, Boston, Mass.
Union 599, Hammond, Ind.
Union 731, Corsicana, Tex.

This makes a grand total of 114 new unions chartered during the past seven months.

Labor Troubles in Havana.

The Havana carpenters are still on strike for an eight-hour day and an advance in wages. The men are well organized, and it is generally believed that the strike will be of short duration.

The strike of the bakers there threatens to be serious. More than 500 were present at the meeting held in Havana, though many who are known to be in sympathy with the movement could not come from the outlying districts, such as Mariano, Regla and Rivera.

The cigarmakers also threaten to strike for less hours and more money.

The strike of the masons continues. They have made a demand for $4 50 per day, and are likely to be successful.

The local papers comment adversely upon the arrest and sentence to ten days' imprisonment, at hard labor, of Ferrer, a delegate of the Cuban Masons Union, who was convicted of having urged the carpenters to join the masons' strike.

It is suggested that the strikers be requested to elect representatives to appear before the mayor of Havana for a conference with a similar body representing the employers, both committees to present their argument, and the mayor to have the final voice and to enforce compliance.

A later dispatch states that the bakers' strike has terminated, the men, according to the terms of the agreement, receiving an increase of $7.50 per month, and that Ferrer, the Masons' delegate has been liberated.

Bevels, Splays and Hopper Cuts—V.

BY FRED T. HODGSON.

WHILE the present chapters are devoted entirely to hoppers of various kinds, it is my intention, later on, to give some attention to splayed jambs, both square and circular, and to bevels involved in framed tapered structures. The principles underlying the true solutions of hopper bevels, and the bevels for cutting hip, valley and jack rafters, are the same as for obtaining the solutions for constructing pyramidal frame work of any kind, entailing only a little difference in the application of the rules, therefore, it is deemed best to offer a large selection of problems and solutions in hopper cuts, before introducing to the student the more difficult applications of the rules to the construction of framed double tapered structures.

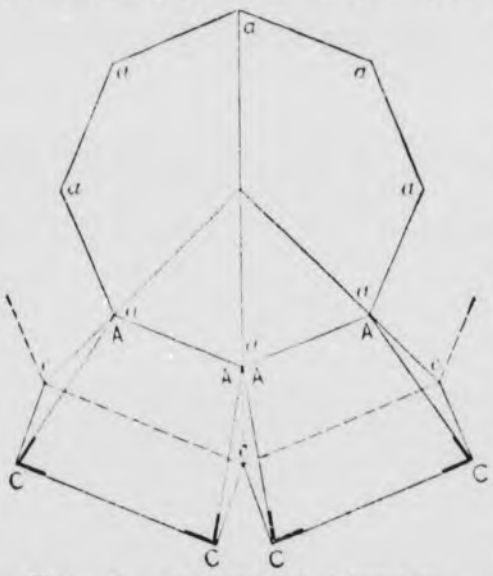


FIG 22.—OCTAGONAL HOPPERS.

At Fig. 21, I show a rather pretentious scheme by which the whole theory of hopper building is supposed to be given. In this diagram there is shown a plan of hopper in which every side is inclined differently. Around the plan is exhibited the different sections. These sections are numbered off, so that the bevel in each case may be found under its own section. Suppose we begin with section No. 1. Here the lines A, B, C show the inclination of the sides. At right angles to A, B, C, and through the point B draw D, E, F Now set the compass to the radius which is shown on the plan marked No 1. Describe the circle, E to C, join C, F; C, D and E, A, giving the bevels 1, 2 and 3. Bevel 3 is for the surface, bevel 1, for a butt joint, and bevel 2, for a mitre joint. As each of these sections is figured and lettered alike, the one explanation of the method for obtaining the bevels is sufficient for all, the only difference being in the radius, which is shown on the plan for each section. No. 1 radius for section No. 1, No. 2 for section No. 2, and so on. In making a hopper of this description, the plan and sections should be drawn to scale, as they will all require to be drawn for the purpose of obtaining the bevels, also for butt, as well as mitre joints.

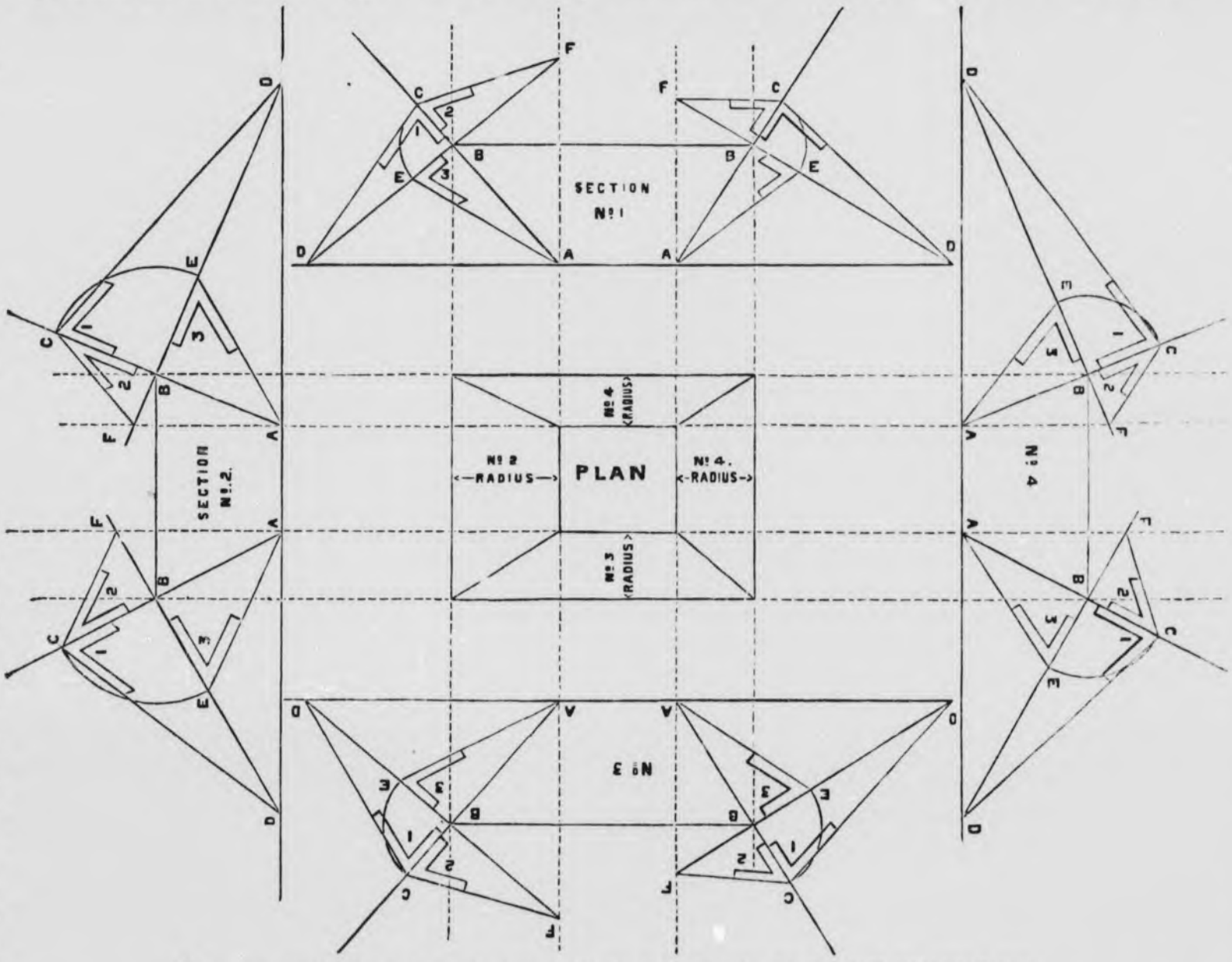


FIG. 21.—SHOWING A SCHEME FOR CUTTING HOPPERS OF DIFFERENT INCLINATIONS.

This diagram is from an English source, but I have seen the same thing nearly, in a German building journal, and I desire to draw the attention of those of my readers who have followed me in these papers on hoppers, to the great similarity of the methods employed in these solutions to those used by the late Robert Riddell. This method of solving the problems before us, is actually Riddell's method out and out with some little difference in application. Finding the bevels by aid of the arc of a circle, while used to some extent by Peter Nicholson, is due in the main to Mr. Riddell.

From an American source I get the following methods of obtaining the cuts of hoppers of various shapes. While the methods shown may not be so *ready* as some I have exhibited, I believe them to be exact, and if followed correctly, will give satisfactory results.

Fig. 22, shows an octagonal hopper, *a*, *a*, *a*, and *e*, showing the angles, and Fig. 23, shows the angles of the sides. The dotted line *e*, *e*, *e*, Fig. 22, shows the top of the hopper, the distance between the two lines being the amount of flare in the side of the hopper. It is quite apparent that the space between angles on the line *a*, *d*, is the length of the side at the bottom, and the line *e*, *e*, is the length at the top. By drawing C, C, then parallel to A, A, and at a distance from it equal to the width of the side of the hopper, squaring out from the points *e*, *e*, and connecting the points of intersection thus obtained on the line *c*, *c*, with the points *a*, *a*, we have an exact pattern of one of the sides. The bevels for cutting them will be found at C, C. The sketch shows two sides worked out; in actual practice this is not necessary, as the sides are all alike, so the lines for one will answer for the others. It will be readily seen that if the two sides were raised at the outer edge, the points C, C, would meet directly over the point named.

To find the bevel for the mitre, draw the quarter circle D, E, Fig. 24, from the point F, using a radius equal to the width of the side of the hopper. Draw E, G, extending it to the left indefinitely. Draw the per-

pendicular line D, F. Now we know the figures on the steel square, that would mitre an octagon, if the sides stand perpendicular, to be 7 and 17. From the point D draw a line at an angle of 7 and 17 as shown, with the perpendicular line D, F, producing it until it intersects the line E, G, thus establishing the point H. to E, G, thus establishing the point L Connect L with H and the mitre will be found at L. The mitre for any other pitch may be found in the same way for instance, as shown by the dotted lines of Fig 24.

Figs. 25 and 26 show the application of the same rule to a hexagonal hopper, the pitch of the side being

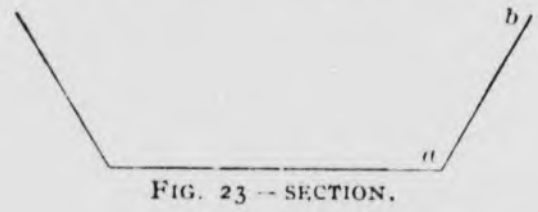


FIG. 23 — SECTION.

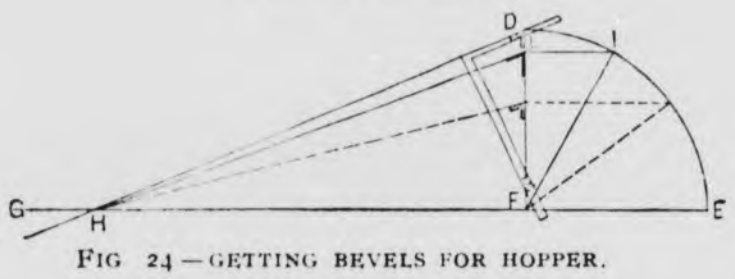


FIG 24 — GETTING BEVELS FOR HOPPER.

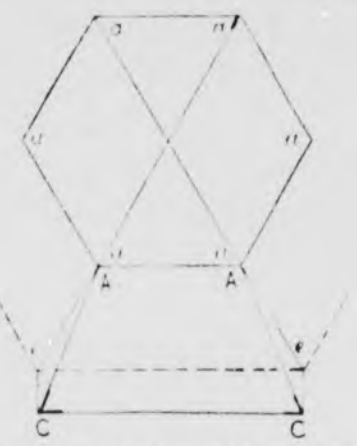


FIG 25 — HEXAGONAL HOPPER.

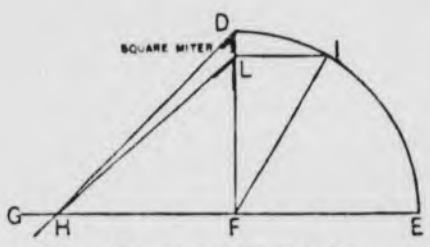


FIG 28 — SQUARE MITRE

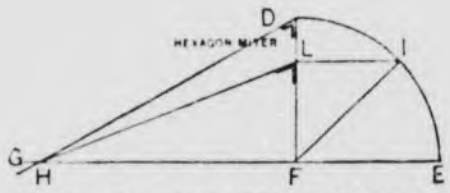


FIG. 26 — HEXAGONAL MITRE.

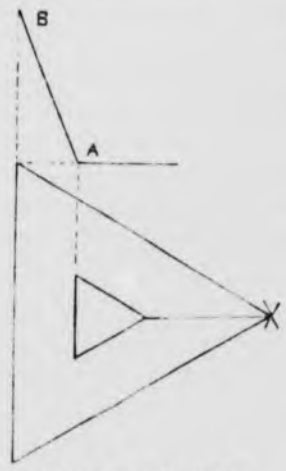


FIG 29 — TRIANGULAR HOPPER.

FIG 27.—SQUARE HOPPER.

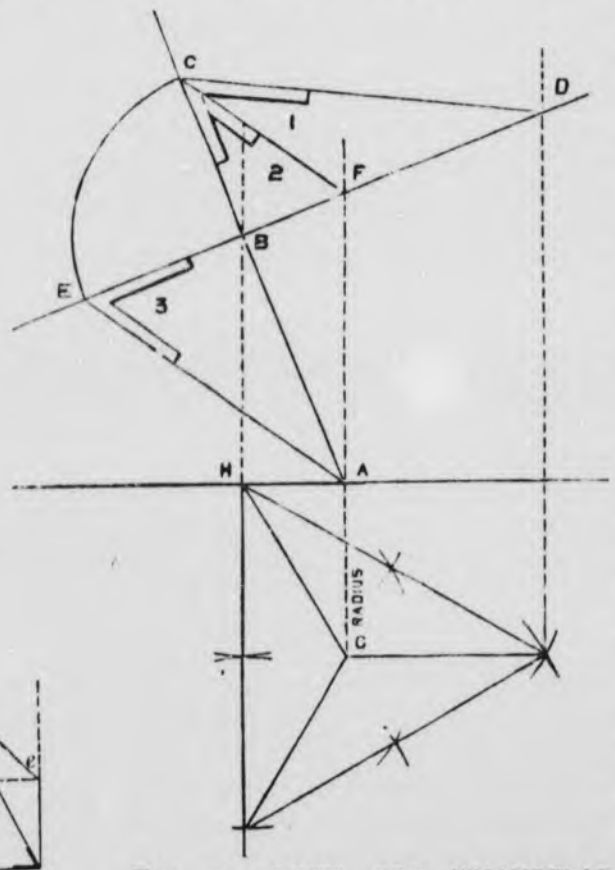


FIG. 30.—LINES FOR TRIANGULAR HOPPER.

Now draw F, I, on the pitch the side of the hopper is going to stand—that is, *a*, *b*, Fig 23. Draw I, L, parallel

45°. Figs. 27 and 28 show the application of the rule to a square hopper. This rule may also be used in cutting flaring planceers and raking facies around bay windows, towers, raking cornices and other similar work.

In a previous issue of THE CARPENTER, I gave a method for finding the cuts and bevels of a triangular hopper, but in order that the student may have "several strings to his bow," I offer herewith another which possesses some good qualities. Let Fig. 29, be the plan of a triangular hopper, and A, B, the inclination of its sides. Fig. 30, describes the manner of obtaining the bevels. Commence operations by drawing a triangle of any size, bisect each side and find the center. This drawing shows a simple way of doing it. Next draw the three dotted lines any length, now draw H, A, at right angles to A, B, C, and through the point B, draw E, F, D. Now take G, A, as radius, and describe the circle, E, to C, join C, D; C, F, and E, A, giving the bevels 1, and 2, and 3—bevel 3, for the surface, 2, for the mitre joint, and 1, for the butt joint. All this can be worked out on a board, and, if the student likes, he can commence by drawing H, A, parallel to the edge of the board, the triangle below it, and so on to the finish.

It will be seen that the solution of this problem is based on the same principles as those for obtaining the lines of acute angled hoppers, and then again are closely related to those involved in the solving of all other similar problems. In fact, one general method for the solution of all problems of this kind may be obtained from a fair study of the examples given, and before closing these papers, I will endeavor to establish such a rule so that when once understood, the workman may be able to apply it to all sorts of hoppers, no matter what their shape or their inclinations.

(*To be continued.*)

What the United Brotherhood Has Done.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only twelve local unions and 2,142 members. Now, in seventeen years, it has grown to number 428 local Unions in 406 cities, and has over 45,000 enrolled members It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botchwork; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means; it pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from $25 to $50; a Members Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200; and a Disability Benefit, $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $85,000 have been expended the past two years, and $528,706 since the year 1883, while $683,644 more were spent in that period for Sick Benefits by the local Unions. This is fully One and a Quarter Millions of Dollars expended for benevolent and charitable purposes. Such an organization is worth the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in hundreds of cities, and placed fully Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 105 cities, and 9 hours a day in four hundred and twenty-six cities, not to speak of many cities which have established the 8 and 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 15 130 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this card is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters Union in your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood, its dues are small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

Meeting of Executive Council of the A. F. of L.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor met in Washington, D. C., on the 16th. The secretary's report shows a marvelous increase in the number of organizations formed and affiliated. The income of the organization more than doubled that of the year 1898.

The miners' trouble in the Cœur d'Alene district of Idaho was taken up, and the following preambles and resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS. The struggle of the miners of Idaho in the Cœur d'Alene district is one that should have the support and sympathy of all organized labor, and,

"WHEREAS, The arrest and imprisonment of said miners for alleged violation of law has been unparalleled for the brutality exhibited toward the men while confined in the bull pen, where because of unnecessary deprivation, some have died and the health of others been impaired; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. does hereby appropriate the sum of $500 to assist in their legal defence, and most heartily urges all local unions who have not already made donations, and who are directly or indirectly affiliated with the A. F. of L. to respond as liberally as possible to the appeal of the miners for funds for proper legal defence, and be it further

"*Resolved*, That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. use all honorable means to assist the miners in securing an early adjudication of the cases pending."

It was decided that a bill be drafted to be presented to Congress limiting the issuance of injunctions by courts, so that they shall not lie against working people, either singly or in combination, quitting employment, or against the moral persuasion of workers considering the question of quitting such employment.

It was decided to press in the coming Congress the eight hour bill which passed the House of Representatives and failed of passage in the Senate in the last hours of the Fifty-fifth Congress.

Attention was called to the fact that the order of the secretary of the Navy for the payment of time and a half for work over the eight-hour day in cases of emergency has not been carried out in the Charlestown, Mass., Navy Yard, and action was taken to bring this to the notice of the Navy Department with a view to its rectification.

The reports of the 450 organizers throughout the country were considered, as well as those of the nine special organizers who are now traveling throughout the south and the intermountain country of the west. It was resolved to add to the number with a view of the more thorough organization of the wage workers of the country. It was also decided to appoint organizers for Western Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The Construction of Reviewing Stands for the Dewey Parade in New York.

BY OWEN B MAGINNIS.

I KNOW of no greater tribute to the skill, care, ability, and trustworthiness of American carpenters than that evinced in the construction of the triumphal arch and tremendous number of reviewing stands erected along Riverside Drive, Seventy-second street, Eighth avenue, Fifty-ninth street, and Fifth avenue for reviewing the parade in which Admiral Dewey was the central figure. There were over 1,000 reviewing stands and platforms built to accommodate 2,000,000 persons and these were framed, raised, braced and nailed in such a way by the union carpenters of New York, that there was not one of them which strained, fell, or caused accident.

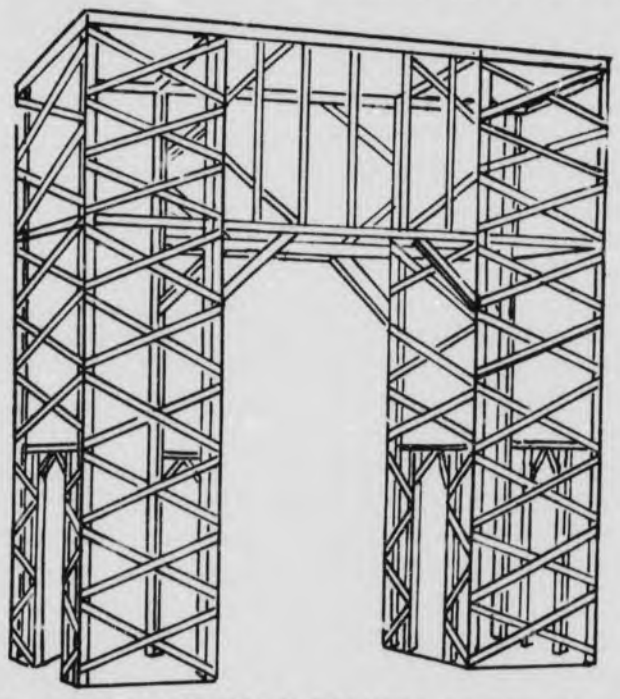


FIG. 1.—GENERAL VIEW OF FRAMING OF DEWEY ARCH

In order to show the carpenters of the entire country some of the constructive details of the carpenter work done during the celebration, we will commence with the timberwork of the Dewey triumphal arch, erected on Fifth avenue at Madison Square.

This splendid piece of framed and nailed carpentry was built up of various sizes of timbers, running from 8 x 8 inches to ⅞ inch scantling, and was carried up on the diagonal system of bracing as illustrated at Fig. 1, which is a perspective view of the timber framing before the staff was put on. (As this illustration is made from memory, I have purposely omitted many timbers so as not to confuse the drawing.) The abutting joints of each length necessary to make the full height of 60 feet were cleated together, nailed and bolted, afterwards being braced with diagonal braces reversed across on the diagonal on the insides and outsides of the uprights For the arches intersecting east and west intermediate uprights were inserted, these also being diagonally braced vertically, and horizontal diagonal bracing from corner to corner was used to stiffen the whole construction laterally. This unusual job of extemporized framing was done without accident and made so strong and rigid that it sustains the weight of the staff of which the covering and modeled work is composed without a sign of strain or fracture. I might state here that the plaster work and staff was spread on plaster boards and wire lath which were solidly nailed to the timber work underneath.

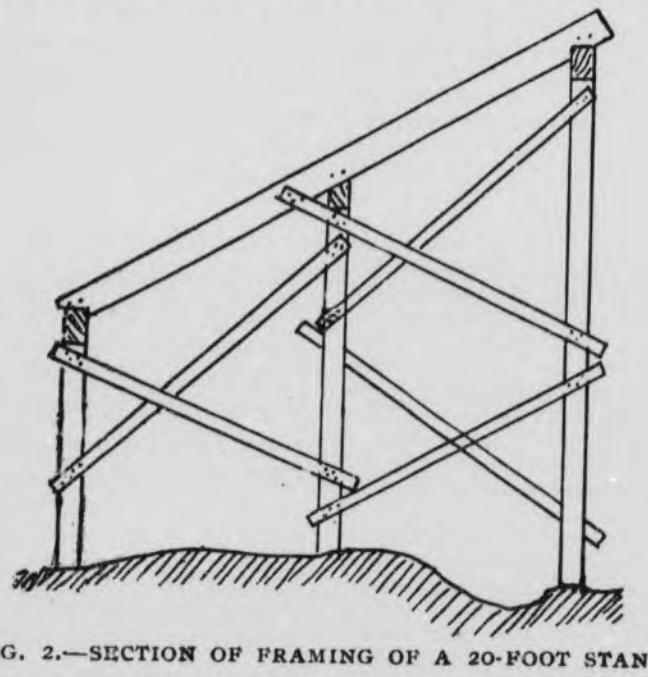


FIG. 2.—SECTION OF FRAMING OF A 20-FOOT STAND.

The construction of the pedestals of the single and double columns, forming the approach to the arch, were a comparatively simple matter as the columns were made up of poles, sunk in the street, and around these platforms of timber were built to the desired height, being of 2-inch plank carried on 3 feet x 6 inch or other uprights and braced diagonally, all bridging, cleats, etc., being cut in and fitted where required by the sculptors and their assistants, thus forming a rigid groundwork for the artistic work, which so embellished the most important part of the demonstration.

Now as to the construction of the reviewing stands, which were erected for the purpose of giving a better opportunity to see the parade, which consisted not only of the hero of Manila and many representative citizens, but also 30,000 troops. As this immense body of men occupied five hours in passing a given point, it necessarily followed that seating accommodation should be provided for hundreds of thousands of persons. To do this, required millions of feet of lumber and the united labor of 5,000 carpenters and 10,000 laborers. In order to give some idea of the immense amount of seats built, I would state that on Riverside Drive on ten blocks, there were 30,000 seats built, which were almost entirely occupied, and the capacity of the stands along the route varied from ten persons to 5,000 persons. From these figures some idea of the vast amount of work done may be estimated, especially when it is remembered that the route was over six miles long, and therefore I say great credit is due to those who did the work, and built the stands.

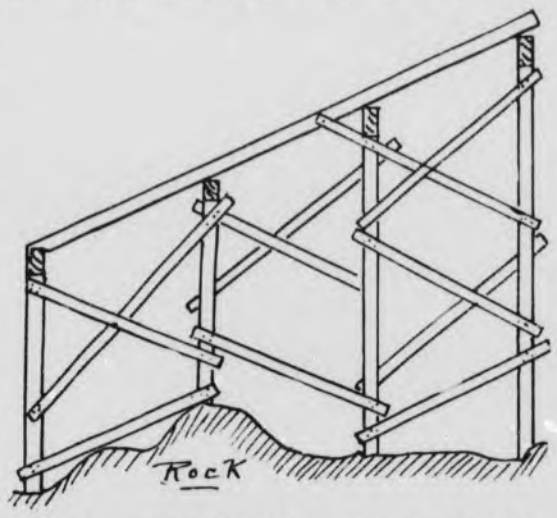
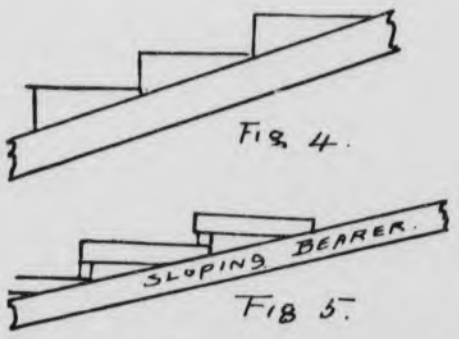


FIG 3.—SECTION OF A 25 FOOT STAND.

As to their construction, as far as possible the diagonal system of bracing was adhered to, the uprights being cut harefoot top and bottom, and butted together at the joints and secured with cleats, well spiked, to prevent their buckling or spreading.

At Figs. 2 and 3, sections of the methods are represented, and here will be noticed the great value of this form of bracing, as by its aid comparatively light uprights may be made capable of sustaining a very heavy weight, provided the possibility of shearing or buckling be reduced to a minimum. Shearing can only be prevented by having a sufficient area of timber and of a nature sufficiently tough to fully resist the compressive force. Buckling is prevented by cross ties, braces, etc., or the tensile strength of the timber itself, and the height of the post, and superincumbent weight regulates this.



The majority of the reviewing stands from 6 to 25 feet in height were built of 4 x 6 inch and 6 x 6-inch spruce timbers, spaced about 6 feet on centres and braced about 6 feet in the height. The sloping bearers varied from 3 x 6-inch to 3 x 10-inch, also of spruce and braces from 2 x 6, 2 x 4, 2 x 2, 1 x 6, 1 x 7, 1x2 and so on as the timber came, some of it being second hand timber. Apropos of second-hand timber, I would say that its extreme hardness and brittleness lessens its value as a bearing timber, in addition to its great liability to split when being nailed, which latter peculiarity I noticed existant in much of the hemlock used

The brackets were mostly nailed on the top edges of the sloping bearers, as at Figs. 4 and 5, though some, those of 1¼-inch hemlock, were spiked on the sides in the way seen at Fig 6 and fitted with a small upright. Many of the stands had chairs on the platforms which averaged 4 feet in width, and again many had simple benches consisting of 9 inch ⅞ boards on 16-inch uprights, well braced, and nailed with *wire nails*, which nails were almost universally used in the stands, the reason of which, I since learned from the builders, was to save the timber as much as possible, as these nails pull out easily with the hammer.

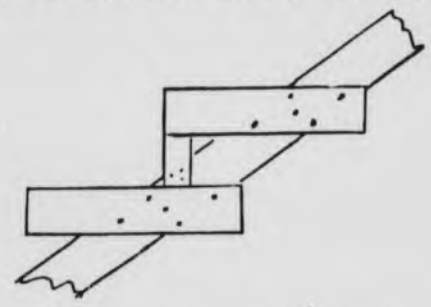


FIG 6.—BRACKETS NAILED ON.

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.
Alta Loma, Tex.
Ashland, Wis.
Austin, Ill.
Bakersfield Cal.
Bedford Park, N. Y.
Berkeley, Cal.
Bessemer Col.
Brighton Park, Ill.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Carondelet, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Heights, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
Corona, N. Y.
Cripple Creek, Col.
Denver, Col.
Detroit, Mich.
East St. Louis, Ill.
El Dora, Col.
Elmhurst, Ill.
Englewood, Ill.
Eureka, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.
Flushing, N. Y.
Fremont, Col.
Fresno, Cal.
Galveston, Tex.
Gilette, Col.
Grand Crossing, Ill.
Haughville, Ind.
Hauford, Cal.
Highland Park, Ill.
Hitchcock, Tex.
Hyde Park, Ill.
Independence, Col.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Irvington, N. J.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kensington, Ill.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.
La Junta, Col.
Lake Forest, Ill.
Leadville, Col.
Long Island City, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Lynn, Mass.
Maywood, Ill.
Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Moreland, Ill.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Murphysboro, Ill.
Newark, N J.
New Brighton, N. Y.
Newtown, N. Y.
New York, N. Y.
Oakland, Cal.
Oak Park, Ill.
Omaha, Neb.
Ouray, Col.
Pasadena, Cal.
Port Richmond, N. Y.
Pueblo, Col.
Randsburg, Cal.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rogers Park, Ill.
Sacramento, Cal.
Salt Lake, Utah.
San Francisco, Cal.
San Luis Obispo, Cal.
San Jose, Cal.
San Rafael, Cal.
Santa Barbara, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.
Sheboygan, Wis.
South Chicago, Ill.
South Denver, Col.
South Evanston, Ill.
South Englewood, Ill.
South Omaha, Neb.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
St. Louis, Mo.
Stapleton, N. Y.
Stockton, Cal
Swampscott, Mass.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Town of Lake, Ill.
Tremont, N. Y.
Unionport, N. Y.
Van Nest, N. Y.
Venice, Ill.
Victor, Col.
Waco, Tex.
Washington, D. C.
Westchester, N. Y.
Whatcom, Wash.
Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Woodlawn, N. Y.
Yonkers, N. Y.

Bayonne, N. J.
Boulder, Colo.
Columbus, O.
Colorado Springs, Col.
Duluth, Minn.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Elizabeth, N. J
Florence, Col.
Hoboken, N. J.
Jersey City, N J.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Topeka, Kan.
Ward, Col.

Total, 115 cities.

France Protects Labor.

The protecting hand of the law was still further extended in 1892, increasing the limit of age, decreasing the hours per day of child labor and for the first time applying regulations to all kinds of labor. Children under twelve years were now exempted from labor and at that age were permitted to work only if provided with certificates of primary education and of "physical aptitude." For boys under sixteen and girls under eighteen the limit of a day's work was placed at ten hours. Girls and women were protected not only from underground work, but also from night work, with certain specified exceptions, and they were, moreover, to have at least one day free in seven, though not necessarily Sunday. By this law women were to become labor inspectors, and the system of inspection was still further improved. With the law of 1892 the third republic may be congratulated on having systematized the protection of its children and women with a fostering care such as never even entered into the dreams of the gallant monarchs who have ruled over France.

From the protection of women and children to that of all workers appears a most natural step, but it was one which was taken late by the French lawmakers. The law of 1810 regarding factories producing obnoxious or unhealthy odors considered only the comfort of the neighborhood. Even the law of 1810 requiring the periodical inspection of boilers may be looked upon as intended as much for the safety of property as of human life. But with 1890, the law of July 8th, came a decided change, regulating in detail the semi-monthly inspection of mines, "with the sole object of examining the conditions of security for the employees."

Two years later a series of decrees regulated the inspection of quarries. Next the law of June 12, 1893, empowered the administrative authorities to issue rules, in consonance with modern ideas of hygiene, for the health and protection of laborers, specifying lighting, ventilation, drinking water, water closets, the carrying off of dust and fumes, fire escapes, etc. Armed with this authority the government, March 10, 1894, issued a decree with minute regulations relating to ventilation, disinfection, coat and wash rooms, the cleaning of walls and floors, the guarding of approaches to machines, etc. The passing of mealtime in the workrooms was forbidden. Indeed, the workrooms were to be vacated during that time and the air entirely changed. These laws are by no means dead letters, and, though admittedly neither the government nor the employers perfectly fulfil their requirements, excellent results have been achieved thereby Not to mention mines and quarries, there were made in the year 1897 inspections of 125,775 factories, employing 1,755,351 persons, of whom 718,909 were women and children, and some 3 000 cases of failure to comply with the law were noted.—*Walter B. Scaife in October Forum.*

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN established the ten-hour day in American navy yards in 1840.

Plain Truths About Labor Organizations.

In "Our Monthly Talk," in the September number of the *Medical World*, its editor, Dr. C. F. Taylor, publishes the platform of several labor organizations by way of illustration to his remarks, and then says in part:

"The presumably 'educated' professional men, as doctors, lawyers, preachers, teachers, etc., know very little about the movement going on among the laboring forces for better government. It is my purpose to give information along this line, from time to time, hoping that the so called 'educated classes' will follow the example of the organized industrial classes and work for the improvement of social and political conditions. Labor organizations take a very active and intelligent interest in public questions that should receive the same earnest and intelligent attention from all classes. But what are the facts? Did you ever hear a question of public policy discussed at a medical convention? It is all right for physicians to discuss scientific topics, but they have no duties as citizens. Should they allow mechanics to be better citizens than they?

"What do clergymen talk about in their meetings? Do they ever discuss the evils of child labor and the moral as well as the physical importance of factory inspection? Some who think they are very religious consider politics 'worldly' and irreligious. The fact is, that to neglect making this world better is irreligious. To neglect present conditions of child labor, to neglect unsanitary and immoral conditions of factory and workshop labor, etc, is decidedly irreligious. The trying and frightful conditions of labor in the past have been greatly mitigated, and the hours of labor have been much reduced, but the clergymen didn't do it; yet these are 'religious' things that have been accomplished, and there is much more of similar 'religious' work to do. Why leave it to the labor organizations to work for these things? Are mechanics more 'religious' than clergymen and the members of their churches? This seems to be true if we judge from practical work and accomplished results. Questions of humanity in this world are religious questions. Ben Adhem's 'Write me as one who loves his fellow-men' turned out to be the most acceptable and among 'the names whom love of God had blest,' his name 'led all the rest.'

"How many farmers know how vitally the railroad question touches their interests? Not many, I am sorry to say. Yet their products must be transported to the centers of population, and that process can be so managed as to take practically all the farmers' profit. In fact, it is so managed, but the average farmer is still stupidly ignorant. The freights on farmer's products could be much less if the water (fictitious capitalization) was 'squeezed out' of the capitalization of our railroads. But what do the farmers care? They are paying the interest on this fraudulent capitalization, but they haven't found it out yet, and they wonder why they don't prosper as they should. I will say, however, that the Farmers' Alliance was composed of active and intelligent farmers, alive to the interests of agriculture, and it did much good in the way of awakening farmers to their own interests; but the Alliance has now almost or quite passed out of existence as an active, agitative force. Also, the Grange movement has done much good in the same direction, but both these movements have included only a small fraction of our farmers. However, they show what should be done among the farmers, but it can be done only when farmers quit wearing party collars and learn to think; when they quit confining their reading to a partisan press and learn to read books (there are plenty of them and cheap) on the transportation question, the money question and other branches of practical economics.

"The point that I wish to argue in this 'Talk' is, that the members of our organized labor forces are better citizens than our farmers, doctors, lawyers, preachers, 'business men,' etc. They know more about, care for more, and work harder for, movements for the general good than do our professional and wealthy classes. The thoughts of the average business man seldom go further than a customer and a profit; the average doctor's chief interest is a good paying patient; the average clergyman's greatest interest is a prosperous church or parish, with the accent on the prosperous—wealthy members, without much question as to where the wealth came from. The average object of life of a capitalist is a good investment, without compunction as to whether the profit of the investment comes from child labor, women labor, excessive hours of labor, unsanitary and debasing conditions of labor, etc. All profits come from labor, yet what has the profit taker, the interest taker or the rent taker done to elevate and ennoble labor? These same profit mongers are the chief enemies of the labor organizations in their efforts to humanize the conditions of labor."

It Can Not Be Forever So.

Is it worth while that you jostle a brother
Bearing his load on the rough road of life?
Is it worth while that we jeer at each other
In blackness of heart? that we war to the knife?
O, pity us all in our pitiful strife.

Pity us all that we jostle each other!
Pardon us all for the triumphs we feel
When a fellow goes down 'neath his load on the heather,
Pierced to the heart! words are keener than steel,
And mightier far for woe or for weal.

Were it not well in this brief little journey
On over the isthmus down into the tide,
We give him a fish instead of a serpent,
Ere folding the hands to be and abide
For ever and aye in dust at his side?

Look at the roses saluting each other,
Look at the herds all at peace on the plain;
Man and man only makes war on his brother,
And laughs in his heart at his peril and pain,
Shamed by the beasts that go down on the plain.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

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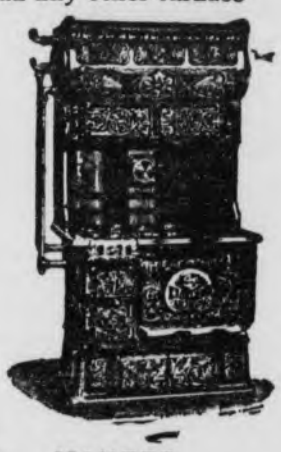

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PHILADELPHIA, OCT., 1899.

The Trade Union in Politics.

BY SAM. L. LEFFINGWELL.

THE mere mention of politics to a certain class of trade union men is equivalent to the waving of a red flag under the nose of an infuriated bull. And why should this be so? There are politics and politics. Politics is defined as the science, art or source of government. Polity is a principle on which a nation or any institution is organized. Policy is to be prudent in the management of private as well as public affairs.

A trade union is in itself a political organization, in the sense that it is a step of wisdom toward the organization of a certain class of society for the purpose of self-protection, self-preservation. It does not follow that it is organized by men holding a diversity of partisan opinions which shall come in collision, into contradic tion, as between conflicting interests, at the meetings of its membership. It does not mean an organization of opposing elements of adherents to party or faction, who shall meet upon its floors and enter into the discussion of any species of factional dispute or partisan affiliation which shall cause disseverment of its membership, or breed a spirit of alienation from the holy purposes of its pursuit in the line of a mutuality of interests, equality of rights and complete harmony in its elucidation, development and classification of measures which shall result in the amelioration and redemption of its class from exacting and oppressive conditions.

Politics, in a partisan or factional sense, should never be allowed to occupy any part of the business proceedings of a trade union. And it will be noticed that such questions are never introduced except when the person or persons urging their introduction are *personally* interested, not in the measures advocated, but in some individual whose success of an election might bring them some reward for the advocacy of his claims.

But there are many questions of polity—politics, if you like to call it such—which demand the most profound thought and earnest consideration of every individual trade unionist. He should consider them carefully and conscientiously; arrive at his determination by the logic adduced from observation and investigation, and then reflect upon the best means by which to accomplish results favorable to his advancement and welfare.

That the trade union has accomplished much for the amelioration of conditions is attested by the almost universal harmony now existing in the immediate field of organized labor. We have, of course, troubles to contend with, occasionally—it would be little less than miraculous if we had not—but, on general results, to use a vulgarism, "we are ahead of the hounds," and, if we are only true to ourselves, the haven of freedom from oppressive conditions will be among the happy eventualities. We have accomplished much to be thankful for, but not all that is in store for us. We have enhanced the value of our earnings and, in many instances, lessened the hours of toil; we have added to our means of provision for those dependent upon us, and increased the opportunities for happiness and good cheer in the domestic household; we have improved the facilities for more of serious thought and action and awakened an inspiration for a brighter manhood and better citizenship. All this we have done within the union of our trade. But, while we should hold fast all of that which is good, we should and can, reach forth and without a change of method in our proceeding, without deserting the *church* of our adoption—the trade union—interest ourselves in questions which are part and parcel of the system of economy upon the basis of which our trade union principles are founded.

In the first place, every workingman should recognize the fact that in a city he is a member of the municipal corporation, responsible in part for its good or evil conduct. Health, comfort and peaceable action are among the functions of a city government. It must supply water, light, sewerage, police protection and passable thoroughfares. It must regulate the drink traffic and other trades that have to do with vice. It is nearer to the citizen than any other department of our complex government, and should interest him deeply. For good or for evil, it directly affects his physical, moral and financial welfare, as well as the fate of his family. All this is done by the city, as a corporation, for the benefit of the whole people, of which every individual is a part, and may be truthfully classed as municipal ownership. If any or all these facilities were let out on contract the cost would be measurably increased; the middlemen would reap large profits, and the citizen would have nothing to say or do except to pay the bills in increased taxation.

In the state government the comfort and welfare of the people is regulated by statute law, passed by the legislative body and carried into effect by executive officers. This body and these executives are elected by a vote of the people, in which every citizen can express a voice. To the legislature is delegated the power of regulating taxes for state support and the public institutions of charity and necessity; limiting the per capita of tax for the conduct of county and municipal governments; the regulation of the courts and the passage of laws for the suppression and punishment of crime; the regulation of convict labor, child labor, factory and mine labor, and the hours of labor on public works. It is also the duty of the legislature to elect two representatives of the state in the Senate of the National Government, while the people elect a proportionate number of representatives to the lower House of Congress; so by this every citizen has the liberty, directly or indirectly, of expressing a voice in the election of some one to carry out his desires in the formulation of laws and the execution of the same.

All the questions here involved are political ones, truly, but in no manner of a partisan sense. They are questions of economy, every one of them, and the trade unionist who lets them go by without consideration is not living up to his professions. He does not have to join in the formation of a labor party, to go out on the hustings and howl down every species of opposition he may meet with, to the carrying out of such measures as will bring about the reforms he may desire. There is scarcely a ward in any city in the United States where combined labor may not name the man whom they desire to represent them in the city government; there is hardly a county in any state in the Union, where organized labor exists at all, that may not select a member of the state legislature to represent the interests of economic reform, and as for congressional districts, the labor vote, cast as a unity, either way, would determine the character of the representative in a very large number, sufficient at least to exert a winning influence for the formulation of laws in the interest of reform.

It need not be startling to assert that, even in a presidential election, the combined vote of organized labor alone, cast for the candidate of either of the great parties, would settle the destiny of the contestants without cavil.

But there must be no partisan bias in the exercise of the franchise. We know it is a difficult thing to give up party connections and party affiliations; for there will always be thousands who will vote their party ticket even in the face of the evils of which they complain most bitterly. And by such a course no good will ever be accomplished. The clamor for turning trade unions into political unions would not better the conditions, but make them worse. It would not only be the means of destroying the usefulness of the trade unions, but would wipe them out entirely, and result in a return to the days of the disordered mass of confusion and chaos, which existed before the advent of the blessed inception of trade union methods and measures as they now exist.

THERE were 2.3 per cent British trade unionists unemployed at the end of August, 1899, compared with 2.8 per cent. for August of last year. At the present time there are less members unemployed than at any similar period since 1890.

OUT of 672 members belonging to the Printers Union of Madrid, only 252 have regular employment. This lack of employment is one of the results of the war with this country.

Hark! Truth and Justice Shall Prevail!

MOTTO: "Earth has a spell for loving hearts,
Why should we seek to break it?
Let's scatter flowers instead of thorns,
The world is what we make it."

While thousands toil and each long day employ
In hoarding riches they may ne'er enjoy;
While others, *restless*, seek the bubble *Fame*,
Which bursts if touched, and leaves an empty name;
Beyond this world how few will cast their eye,
Or seek for *Truth*, that they may calmly die!
Man needs no prophet for to tell him this:
That fleeting joys have no substantial bliss;
Wealth, *honors*, *power*, he knows can ne'er supply
The soul with comfort, when he *needs must die*.
Man finds them fleeting, yet his folly's such
He grasps at shadows with a *madman's* clutch.
Time, with his scythe, proclaims all flesh is grass,
And mows down mortals as the moments pass!
Fame, with its trump, applauds men to the skies;
They turn to dust, and all their glory dies!
Hope dips her pencil in each rainbow hue,
And *pictures prospects* we in vain pursue,
While all the pleasures sin can yield mankind
But charm the heart, to leave some curse behind.

Pittsburg, Pa. KARL REUBER.

The Town of Nogood.

My friend, have you heard of the town of Nogood,
On the banks of the River Slow,
Where blooms the waitawhile flower fair,
Where the sometimeorother scents the air,
And the softgoeasys grow?

It lies in the Valley of What'stheuse,
In the Province of Leatherslide,
That tiredfeeling is native there;
It's the home of the reckless Idon'tcare,
Where the Giveitups abide.

It stands at the bottom of Lazyhill,
And is easy to reach, I declare;
You've only to hold up your hands and glide
Down the slope of Weakwill's Toboggan Slide
To be landed quickly there.

The town is as old as the human race,
And it grows with the flight of years;
It is wrapped in the fog of idlers' dreams;
Its streets are paved w th discarded schemes;
And sprinkled with useless tears.

The college-bred fool and the rich man's heir
Are plentiful there, no doubt;
The rest of the crowd are a motley crew,
With every class except one in view—
The fool killer is barred out.

The town of Nogood is all hedged about
By the mountains of despair;
No sentinel stands on its g'oomy walls;
No trumpet to battle and triumph calls,
For c_wards alone are there.

My friends, from the dead-alive town Nogood,
If you would keep far away,
Just follow your duty through good and ill;
Take this for your motto, "I can, I will,"
And live up to it each day.

W. E. PENNY.

Workmen of America.

Ye workmen of America,
Whose mighty arm on field and farm,
To save from hunger's dread alarm,
The nation's food supplies;
Are ye content small share to win,
While those who neither toil nor spin
Take most from every stall and bin?
Ye workingmen, ARISE.

Ye workmen of America,
Who toil and spin, 'midst dust and din,
And clothing make to wrap us in,
Lest human comfort flies;
Are ye content, while others wear
Your finest fabrics as their share
To see your wives and children bare?
Ye workingmen, ARISE.

Ye workmen of America,
Who build and form secure and warm,
A shelter from the winter storm
Or heat of summer skies;
Will you whose hands the work have done
In chilling blast or blazing sun,
Surrender to some other one?
Ye workingmen, ARISE.

Ye workmen of America,
Destroy with might the scales of night
Dispelling darkness from your sight,
And open all your eyes;
The ballot of the freeman take
Oppression's cruel thralldom break
For equal rights and freedom's sake,
Ye workingmen, ARISE.

Kansas City, Mo. W. H. PIPER.

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Organized Labor Has Protested Against This Outrage.

Some of the great daily newspapers have been loud in their denunciation of the injustice practiced upon Dreyfus by a French court martial, but these same newspapers are silent as clams upon the injustice of the civil courts of Idaho.

Paul Corcoran, Secretary of the Burke (Idaho), Miners Union, has been sentenced by Judge Stuart to seventeen years in the penitentiary upon the verdict of a packed jury. The charge was murder. The Governor of the state removed the sheriff and appointed a creature of his own who would do the work of the Rockerfeller Mining Company, and summon a jury specially packed with tools of the mining company who would convict Corcoran guilty or not guilty. Twenty five witnesses, men and women, swore that the prisoner was at home all day on the day the mine was blown up, and numberless other witnesses were locked up in the bull pen to prevent them from testifying in the prisoner's behalf.

Corcoran is not a millionaire and cannot hire the Hessian press of America, and so he is sent to prison for seventeen years for a crime which it is proved he never committed, and the eyes of American justice are blind to this man's fate. But, Lord, how we boiled over with indignation at the injustice of the French court martial and how indifferent we can be to a still greater outrage upon justice in the civil courts of Idaho.

Paul Corcoran is a martyr to the cause of humanity, and is the first victim of the concerted plan inaugurated by the mine owners to destroy the Coeur d'Alene labor organizations. Fully 175 miners are still imprisoned in the bull pen with no sign of being set free or brought to trial.

Growth of Labor Unions.

Within the past six months our organizations report a vast increase of membership. More charters have been issued to local unions and more unions organized within this period than within twice that length of time in the history of the labor movement of our country.

The workers all through the land wherever they have been organized have been the beneficiaries of trade union effort, and if we all do our duty to the utmost the immediate future is full of hope and promise of success. With more unions formed and more members in the unions, with more earnestness, aggressiveness and grit, we shall increase our organized numbers in a greater ratio than ever, and our movement for full justice will be accelerated in its speed and its achievements be more thoroughly assured.—*Samuel Gompers in Federationist.*

Labor in North Carolina.

State Labor Commissioner Lacy of North Carolina has made a very interesting report on labor in cotton factories. This shows that, while in 1896 there were employed 6,822 men, 10,567 women and 6,046 children, there are now employed 13,950 men, an increase of 100 per cent; 15,887 women, an increase of 50 per cent, and only 3,440 children, a decrease of 50 per cent.

Some Strange and Startling Statistics.

Prof. Th. Hertzka, of Vienna, Austria, says: "I have calculated how much labor and time are necessary, with the aid of the present mechanical appliances, to produce what is required to support in ease and comfort the 22,000,000 inhabitants of Austria, viz., food, clothes and shelter, consisting of a five room house to the family and including fuel, medicine, furniture and utensils. I find that it would require 26,000,000 acres of arable land and 8,000,000 acres in pasture or about one and a half acres per capita, and 615,000 workmen, working eleven hours per day, 300 days in the year. These 615,000 are but 12 3 per cent. of the population able to work, excluding the women, children below sixteen years of age, and men above fifty years. If, instead of these 615,000 men, the whole 5 000,000 men able to work were engaged, they would need to work but thirty-seven days in the year; or if they were to work 300 days of the year, they would need to work only one hour and twenty-two and a half minutes per day. Again, if all the luxuries of life were included it would require 1,000,000 workmen, or 20 per cent. of the population able to work, two hours and twelve minutes per day, 300 days in the year. With this working power the 22,000,000 Austrians would be supplied with all their hearts could possibly desire But if, again, the whole 5,000,000 men were employed two hours and eleven minutes per day, they would need to work two months of the year only. Behold what time could be spared for study and pleasures, while the cares of life, in so far as wealth is concerned, would be obliterated altogether."

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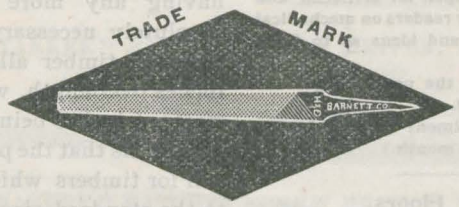

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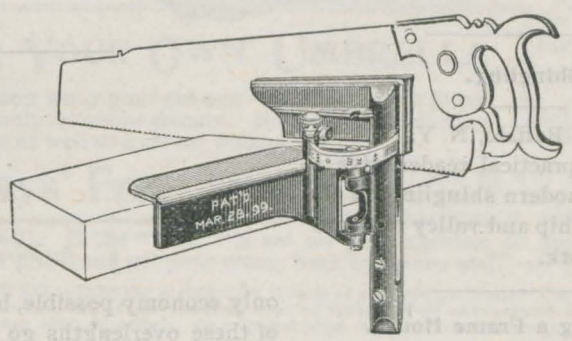

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FOR CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS

CHESTER, PA.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

Deafening Floors.

From a Builder, Bath, Me.

Observing the questions and answers published in "Craft Problems" column, I would like to trespass on the kindness of some of your practical readers by asking for a clean and simple scheme to deafen floors. What I want is something which will not require boards and concrete, as these breed vermin or rot. Double floors and paper are too expensive. Something cheap is what I want.

Future of Carpenter Trade.

From H. E., Reno, Neb.

I was surprised to read T. G. F's. letter, as to my mind the future of the carpenter trade is all right, unless the forests of timber give out, which is a very remote possibility, and there is yet plenty of work. Building timber houses for dwellings and homes for the masses, which take in the best of the work. Surely there is no cause for alarm, so let him keep to work and cultivate his skill and union.

Plans for Barn, Etc.

From S. E. W., Goshen, Conn.

Will some reader give me the framing of a farmer's barn and corn house. Barn to be 30 x 35, one story with hay lofts and sides; corn house 12 x 20, all to be framed of tree timber.

Shingling.

From A. McS., Buffalo, N. Y.

Will some practical reader give a few ideas of modern shingling in its application to hip and valley roof and ornamental work.

Sheathing a Frame House.

From G. A. N., McKeesport, Pa.

To settle a dispute will you, Mr. Editor, give a criticism of the two ways of sheathing a frame house, stating which is dryer and warmer, to sheath inside or outside.

Working to Advantage.

From R. D. P., Riverhead, L. I.

Sir: In looking over the columns of THE CARPENTER, I was pleased to find that there was so much practical information sent in by the readers, but in all I have not yet seen any published as to how to get the best results in working. What I mean is to so arrange the work that there will be no time lost nor stuff wasted as the work proceeds, especially frame construction, which I make a specialty of. Now my way is this: When I get the plans I lay them on a table, and with a two-foot rule scale off the timber details with their different lengths, allowing sufficient overlength that there may be enough for fitting the ends, at the same time, not having any more timber than is absolutely necessary. Most men in ordering timber allow from 9 to 12 inches overlength, which is too much waste, 6 inches being enough, unless it happens that the plan measurements call for timbers which will not work to the standard sizes supplied at the lumber yard, for example 18' 6" studding in a wall cannot be got out of 18-foot joists but will require 20-foot joists, thus making a waste to the builder of 18 inches on every piece. This may also occur with floor and roof beams, sills, girders, and many a man growls at this loss, unless he has that faculty of working in the overlength pieces which is the only economy possible, but how many of these overlengths go to the stove or fire? Here I would ask why is it that the lumber dealers do not publish and issue to carpenters and builders lists or cards with the standard sizes, as lengths, widths and thicknesses of all timbers, flooring, boards, etc., as a table or schedule for reference? Such a thing would be of the greatest value and a time saver to every mechanic and foreman or builder, and do away with a lot of question asking and fudging out of sizes.

Now about the framing and raising of timbers, covering and other details of construction, there is only one way to do these operations and that is the methodical way, namely, by the boss using his head and arranging his stuff in such a way that his men will be able to get each lot as it is needed, be able to frame, shape and stack each detail in its turn and raise it in place as required.

Bevel of Soffit.

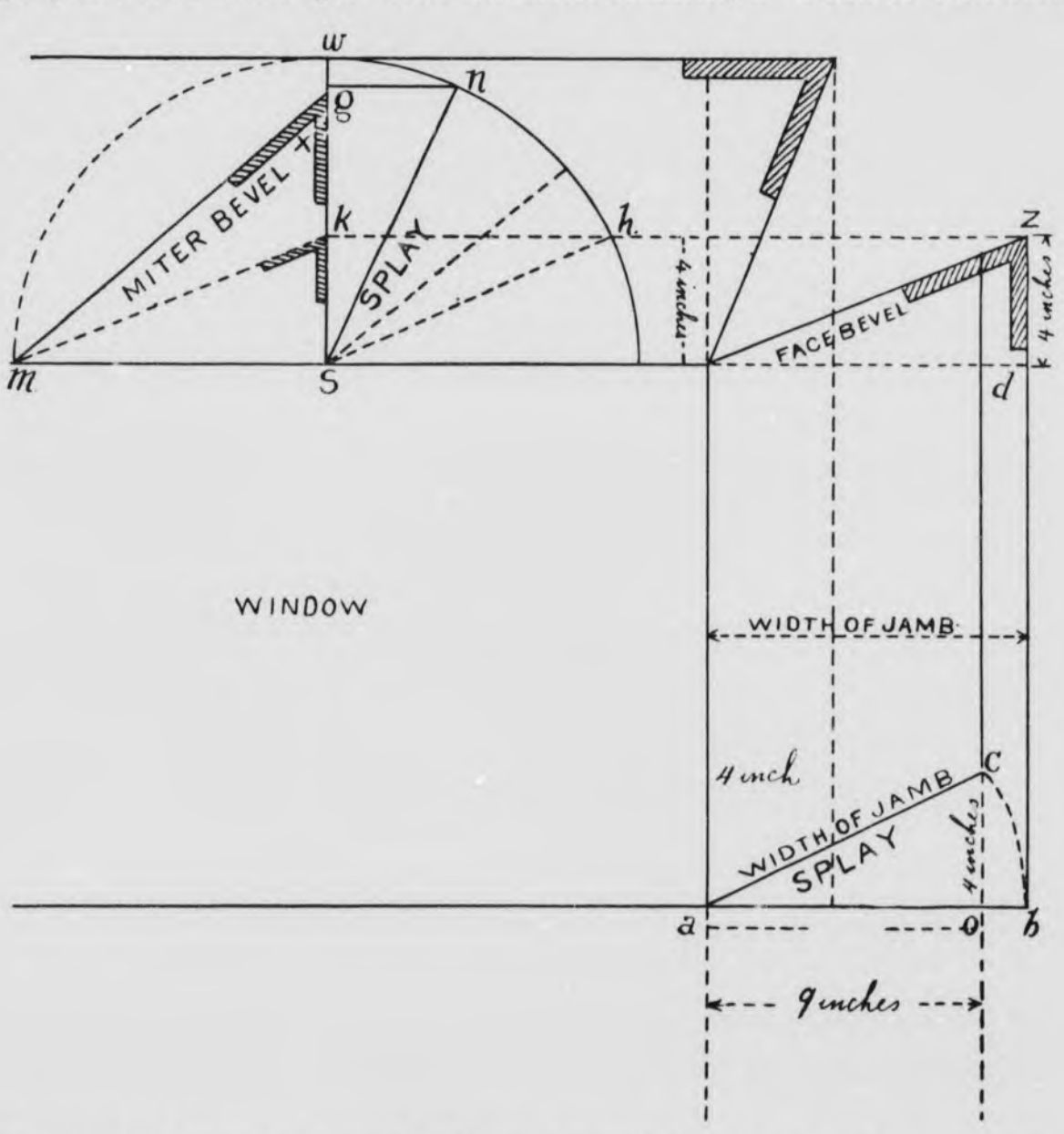
If C. D. W., Milwaukee, Wis, would study the articles now appearing in THE CARPENTER, and written by Mr. Hodgson on hopper bevels he would not be in want of help to enable him to find bevels for a splayed window jamb.

A splayed window is a bottomless hopper standing on one of its sides and as such calls for similar principles of construction.

The face bevels of the window soffit are obtained in the same manner as the face bevel for the side of the hopper, and when cut to the correct angles will assume the same form.

The miter bevel also is the same as the miter bevel of the hopper.

Mr. Hodgson has exhibited various methods to find both of these bevels, but inasmuch as methods for hopper bevels are almost indefinite, I present herein another method which may possibly be more easily comprehended as applied to splayed window jambs, thereby meeting more precisely the query of C. D. W., Wis.



The jambs are stated to be 9 inches deep into the wall and to have a splay of 4 inches.

The first process is to find the exact width of the jamb, which can be found by constructing a right angle triangle having a base of 9 inches and an altitude of 4 inches, the hypotenuse will give the width of the jamb as shown at *a*, *o*, *c*, in the accompanying illustration.

Another right angle triangle having a base equal the width of the jamb, and an altitude of 4 inches will give give the bevel for the face cut of the jamb as shown at *y*, *d*, *z*, of the illustration.

To find the meter bevel—make *s*, *w*, and *s*, *m*, each equal the width of the jamb. Draw *s*, *n*, to the splay of the jamb; draw *n*, *g*, as shown, connect *g*, *m*. The bevel at *x*, will be the miter bevel required.

This method of finding the miter bevel is applicable to every square angled splayed work.

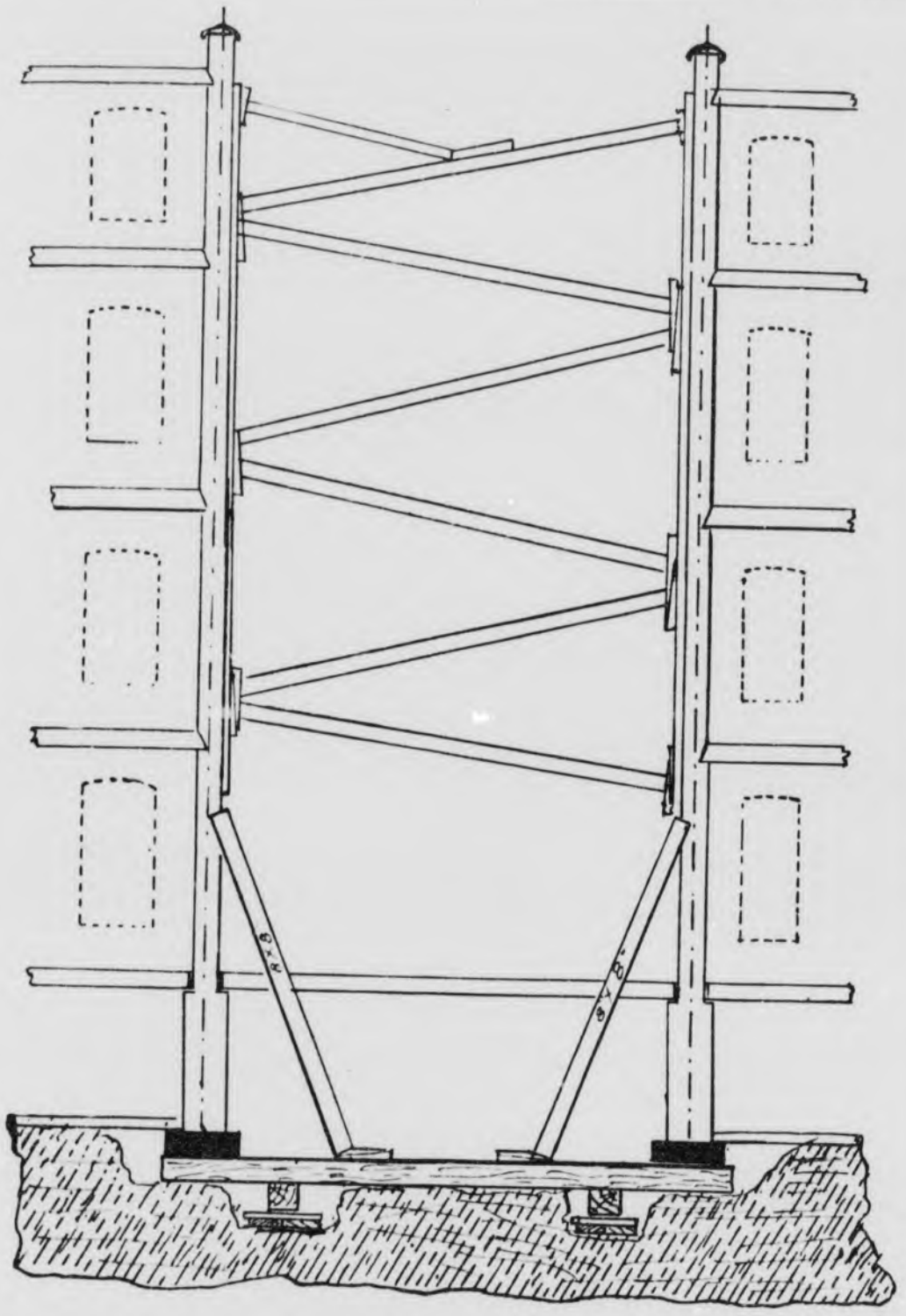
Suppose the splay of the jamb to be represented by the dotted line *s*, *h*, by drawing *s*, *k*, and connecting *k*, to *m*, the miter bevel found at *k*, would be the miter for the jambs if splayed to the angle *s*, *h*.

Shoring Party Walls.

From Owen B. Maginnis, N. Y. City.

EDITOR CARPENTER, SIR:—I send you for publication in "Craft Problems," if acceptable, a novel method of shoring and needling two party walls, without trespassing on, or in any way injuring the premises, on the opposite sides of the party walls. It will be noticed the center building was pulled down thus necessitating the spreading braces, spur braces and needling shown. For the sake of a test I should like some reader to give the sizes of timbers, methods of proceeding, etc. (See illustration on page 11.)

IN the State of Connecticut there are 31,535 people employed in the textile industries. Of this number 15,493 are females. Weavers' wages range from $5 to $18 a week for cotton; from $5 50 to $12 04 for woolen, and from $7 50 to $15 for silk goods. Spinners receive from $4 to $12 a week for cotton; from $4 75 to $12 for woolen; from $7 15 to $14 40 for knit, and from $4 50 to $10 a week for silk goods. Knitters are paid from $4 50 to $11 a week. There are in operation 1,183,462 spindles, 24,331 looms, 1,204 machines, and 543 sets of cards. In the manufacture of cotton there are 7,870 females and 7,767 males employed; in woolen, 2,745 females and 1,993 males; in knit goods, 2,025 females and 981 males, and in silk, 2,853 females and 2,301 males.



Scranton Correspondence School.

Over five thousand letter carriers visited Scranton, Pa, on Labor Day and took part in a parade which preceded the business session of the tenth annual convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers. In honor of the occasion, the business houses of the city were handsomely decorated and electrical devices were freely used. The International Correspondence Schools had a large monogram, I. C. S., with letters composed of red, white and blue incandescent lamps in front of their building making a very fine display. This institution has over a hundred thousand students and as its mail is handled by carriers in all parts of the country they were much interested in inspecting the home office at Scranton. A constant stream of visitors went through the building and on Friday evening an informal reception was given the letter carriers. Hundreds of them visited the building and saw how the work of the largest school in the world is conducted. The instructors, text book writers, correspondents, bookkeepers, and other employees were at their desks and the printing department was also in operation. Over five hundred people are employed in the building, which is one of the finest in the city, having been erected especially for the International Correspondence Schools at a cost of $250,000

Among the distinguished visitors were Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster General, and Colonel Ripple, Postmaster of Scranton.

Good Lord, Deliver Us!

Protect me, Lord, from these Thy saints, the sanctimonious few;
O save me from their clutches when my mortgages come due.
O put me not into the hands of these the men of woe,
Who call the earth a "vale of tears," and strive to make it so.
O guard me from the blue-nosed good who lend at cent per cent,
And take a thousand dollar lien for ninety dollars lent.
Make me, instead, the debtor of some man with human taints;
At any rate, protect me, Lord, from these, Thy modern saints.

Their thoughts are far from mortal life; they never, never sin;
They strive to bring to righteousness the very men they skin.
They never go a step astray; they never deign to smile;
They sin not, and they only aim to castigate the vile.
But, oh! why should they count it best with cold and holy arts
To rivet sheet-iron shields around their hard and stony hearts?
Their ears are deaf enough, God wot, to pleadings and complaints,
And so, I pray, protect me, Lord, from these, Thy modern saints!

O save me from the sanctified, the too uncommon good,
Who tell us what we should not do, and preach us what we should;
These saints who squeeze a dollar twice and wear cheap aureoles;
Will take our children's bread and then attempt to save our souls!
Give me instead a worldly man with some good healthy stains
That show he has the common blood of mankind in his veins,
And heart that swells enough sometimes to overthrow constraints,
But in my need, protect me, Lord, from self-appointed saints!

ELLIS PARKER BUTLER.

Other Tools are very good Tools, but—

"YANKEE" TOOLS are better.

"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW DRIVER, No. 10.
Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.

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Slim blade, with finger turn, for light work. Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 inches.

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Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes.

"YANKEE" SPIRAL-RATCHET SCREW DRIVER, No. 30.
Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw driver at any part of its length.

"YANKEE" RECIPROCATING DRILL, No. 50.
For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.

"YANKEE" AUTOMATIC DRILL, No. 40.
For boring wood for setting screws, brads, nails, etc., can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill Each drill has 8 drill points in magazine inside handle as shown in cut below.

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Don't throw away your old one—make it new for $1.00. Recovering only takes one minute. No sewing. A clumsy man can do it as well as a clever woman.

Ten Days' Free Trial Send us $1 and we will mail you, PREPAID, a Union Twilled Silk, 26-inch "Adjustable Roof" (28-inch, $1.25; 30-inch, $1.50). If the "Roof" is not all you expected, or hoped for, return AT OUR EXPENSE and get your money back by return mail—no questions asked.

WHAT TO DO.—Take the measure (in inches) of your old umbrella. Count the number of outside ribs. State if the centre rod is of steel or wood. Full instructions for putting on the cover will be sent with all orders. Our special price list of different sizes and qualities mailed on request.

Send for our *free* book "Umbrella Economy" anyway. Your umbrella will wear out some day and you will be glad that you know about

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London Letter.

BY THOMAS REECE.

THE Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners has now passed a membership total of sixty thousand. The only trade union in the world that stands ahead of it is the Amalgamated Society of Engineers of the United Kingdom, with a membership of between seventy and eighty thousand. The A. S. C J. has grown more during the first eight months of this year than it grew in the whole first five years of its existence, 1860-1864, inclusive.

—

The other two smaller national societies, the General and the Associated, are making proportionately large advances in membership.

—

Employment is still excellent taking the figures for August as a criterion. The percentage of carpenters on the unemployed books of the unions for the month of August during the last eight years compares as follows: In 1892 there was a proportion amounting to 2.1 per cent. of the full membership. In 1893 there was 2 8 per cent.; 1894, 3 2 per cent; 1895, 1 8 per cent.; 1896, 1.1 per cent; 1897, 1.2 per cent; 1898, 0.9 per cent; 1899, 1.2 per cent. It should be added that these figures include the organized plumbers—the official returns as to employment always classing plumbers with carpenters and joiners.

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The worst month for employment in the whole of the eight years was February, 1895, when over 10 per cent. of these organized workers were unemployed. In that year unemployed benefits alone cost the members of the A. S. C. J., for example, nearly five dollars per head.

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The list of victories for increased wages, shorter hours and other bettered condition of labor in our section of the building trade is smaller for the later months under review.

—

The principal individual gain has been at Hexham. This is a town in Northumberland which was the scene, in 1464, of one of the fourteen sanguinary battles that constituted the Wars of the Roses. This internal struggle began with the rebellion of the Duke of York against Henry VI., and ended with the triumph of the Tudors under Henry VII. The "York" badge was a white rose and the "Lancastrian" a red one.

—

The modern battle was one of the many thousands that constituted the War of the Rights of Labor. The local carpenters struck for an increase from 16 cents to 18 cents per hour and after seven weeks won a victory. The fifty-hour week remains unaltered. An advance on overtime rates was gained at the same time.

—

A bigger and more involved dispute broke out at Huddersfield, in Yorkshire. Nearly three hundred men came out for a raise from 15½ cents per hour to 17 cents. This was gained after a three months strike. A minor point in dispute was in relation to the rate of pay to be asked by men sent from Huddersfield shops to work on jobs in towns where the prevailing minimum rate of pay. etc., was better than the Huddersfield level. This was compromised.

—

At Kilmarnock, in Ayrshire, Scotland, a four days strike secured a raise from 17 to 18 cents per hour for a fifty-one hour week.

—

So much for the disputes settled last month. These do not by any means exhaust the list of advantages gained. Peace hath its victories as well as war, and we find at Northampton five hundred carpenters securing by persuasion and negotiation an increase from 16 to 17 cents per hour in wages and a decrease in hours of labor from fifty-four to fifty-three per week. These the carpenters gained in conjunction with the local bricklayers.

—

Equally peacefully the carpenters and joiners of Walton and Felixstowe, seaside resorts of great repute, have had conceded to them an advance of 2 cents per hour, making their final rate 16 cents. This advance is being paid to them in two bites—1 cent now and the other in December.

—

And lastly the carpenters of Londonderry, who were being paid indifferently 12 or 13 cents per hour, are raised to 13 and 14 cents according to their previous rate. This difference of rate is, however, breeding fresh trouble.

—

On the whole, eleven hundred men working at the trade under review have received increased wages from last month.

—

A hundred men, including a large proportion of carpenters, struck upon a job at Birkenhead on the Mersey, facing Liverpool, on August 21st, and are still out at the time of writing. They refuse to work with a non-unionist plumber.

—

Disputes at Hull, Halifax, Newport, Osweston, and three or four smaller towns are still outstanding. In the two first mentioned towns numerous conferences have been held with the employers and most of the details in contest have been satisfactorily settled. The one thing which, more than anything else, now blockades a settlement is the apparent determination of the associated employers to retain the services of the men who took some of the strikers' places. The unionists naturally object to resume work side by side with men of such character.

—

The ballot upon the question of the settlement of the old trouble between joiners and cabinetmakers is progressing, but at the same time arousing vehement opposition in some quarters.

—

Bro. Sweeney, an Irish carpenter located at Portsmouth, a man well known in local unionist and progressive circles, has aroused considerable local excitement by putting in an application for the vacant vicarage of Spalding. This is a clerical appointment worth five thousand dollars a year. Of course it is a preserve for some gentleman of elegant birth and university training, but Bro Sweeney, with the humor of his race, put in a serious claim based upon his known good character, power of speech, and lastly but most importantly, because he, like the founder of Christianity, is a working carpenter.

—

Bro. Chandler was re elected at the Trades Union Congress to his old post upon the Parliamentary committee of British trades unions

Industrial Items.

THE first trade union in the United States was that of the tailors, formed in 1806.

IN THE city of Quebec there were forty-one labor unions in the Labor Day parade.

THE American Federation of Labor has increased its membership over 250,000 this year.

THE trade union deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank of England amounted to $2,500,000 last year.

THE first recorded strike in the United States is that of the Journeymen Bakers of New York, in 1741.

THE granite cutters all over the country will come out in a demand for an eight hour day on the 1st of January next.

THE union cigar-makers of Tampa, Fla., have enforced a demand that cigar factories be scrubbed and cleaned once a month.

TRAINMEN and firemen having refused to co operate, there will be no strike of telegraph operators on the Big Four Railway.

THE masons of Havana have rejected the offers of $2 80 per day and nine hours work. Their demand is for $4 50 and eight hours.

THE average weekly wages of the men employed in the cotton mills of Maine are $7 08; of the women, $5 60, and of the children, $2 73.

THE oldest union in Great Britain is the United Society of Brushmakers, founded in 1778, and still flourishing with 1,512 members.

THE blind workmen of England have been formed into a trade union at Manchester. They have a blind leader named Rooke, who is said to be an orator.

ABOUT 150 structural iron workers at Buffalo have struck for an eight-hour day and 31½ cents an hour. They have been working nine hours and receiving 25, 27½ and 30 cents.

FIVE hundred quarrymen in the employ of Carlon, Johnson, Union and Pennsylvania Limestone Companies, at Youngstown, Ohio, have struck for an advance of 10 cents a ton and pay every two weeks instead of once a month.

FEDERAL Labor Union 7,211 of Dover, N. J., last week adopted resolutions thanking the American Federation of Labor for the effort made in their interest lately, and for which they secured a victory in their struggle for an increase in wages.

THE Electrical Workers Union has issued a notice at Cleveland that the strike of employes of the Cuyahoga Telephone Company, the Reserve Construction Company and the United States Long Distance Telephone Company has been settled and declared off.

A GENERAL strike affecting all freight and flour handlers in West Superior, Wis., has been ordered by the Longshoremen's Union. Five hundred men are out, and no boats are being loaded. The men demand that none but union men be hired.

J. HASLAM, one of the fraternal delegates elected to represent the British Trades at the Detroit convention in December of the American Federation of Labor, is a prominent member of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and is also a justice of the peace.

W. J. VERNON, president of the British Trades Congress, is a compositor and member of the Typographical Association, which has 150,000 members in 120 branches. The London Society of Compositors has a membership of 11,000, and the Scottish Typographical Association 4 000

THE postmen of Paris are on strike. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies refused to appropriate $400,000 additional asked for by the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, so that the letter-carriers' salaries might range from $240 a year to $400 a year, according to length of service, instead of from $200 to $300 a year as at present.

THE new labor law, which compels the employment of laborers for only eight hours a day at not less than $2 a day, has caused an increase in the appropriations of most of the New York city departments. Commissioner Kearney, of the Department of Public Buildings, told the Board of Estimate that the labor law had increased wages in his department 20 per cent. He wants $749,058 more for next year than he received this. Water Commissioner Dalton, who asked for $1,606,913, an increase of $136,116 over this year, said that not only have wages been increased by the law, but that three sets of men are now working in some cases where there were two, because the law fixes a day's labor at eight hours. The Mayor said the law must be obeyed.

Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G.S.-T. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S.-T., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S.-T. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL moneys received by the G.S.-T. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received cannot be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by post-office money order or by bank check or draft, as required by the Constitution. The G. S.-T. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.-T.

As Others See Us.

The signs of the times indicate that before the sun rises on January 1, 1900, the great American nation will groan and writhe in an agony of revolution, and the streets of all her great cities will be slippery with blood—a hundred drops of blood for each gem that flashes on the necks of the rich and pampered women, and ten drops of blood for each tear that has washed the face of the poor. Politics are so rotten that it stinks. Everybody knows it and no one cares. America is no longer a republic. It is a plutocracy. The President is merely the creation of bank directors, railroad kings and coal barons, and it is the same with the governors of the states. The poor whine about their poverty and gnaw their crusts of bread, but can always be relied upon to vote for the rich, and nine-tenths of them would shoulder their muskets and lay down their lives in defense of the right of the rich to rob them. A nation such as this, in which one million plutocrats tyrannize over sixty million slaves, will be either overthrown by a foreign foe, or die of gangrene. The various labor organizations neither think together, vote together, nor work together, and they have no money to buy votes, lawyers and judges. Soldiers and police shoot down laboring people and are cheered on in their bloody work by monopolies and the clergy. But the day will soon come when there will be a horrible dance to death, lighted up by burning houses and the music of cries and groans and dynamite and bombs. Rich idlers amuse themselves at Newport and Tuxedo; poor workers toil ceaselessly in the darkness of the mine and the din of the mill. Young men and women dawdle over iced champagne and oyster patties, old men and women pick rotten food out of the garbage cans. Lap dogs are driven through Central Park to take the air; children die of overwork in filthy garrets. Piety in the White House enjoying the fruits of bribery—infidelity in the tenement house enduring the punishment of uprightness. These are the signs of the times in America to-day—signs that point to calamity too dreadful to imagine. but which nothing can avert.—*London Echo* (Eng.).

High Price of Materials.

It looks for all the world as if the producers and manufacturers of building material were trying to "kill the goose that lays the golden egg." The news has gone forth that there is a building boom, and it seems as if everybody having anything to sell that can be used in the construction of a house has conceived the idea of becoming at once immensely rich, judging from the prices asked for their goods. This state of affairs applies to all sections of the country. Dealers in lumber, iron and stone, state that it is almost impossible to get orders filled. Bricks, by the way, are at a more reasonable price than anything else. Mr. Thomas L. Riley, the lumber merchant, states that the prices of Virginia pine have advanced something like 50 per cent. since April 1st last, and it is almost impossible for dealers to have orders filled.

A remarkable state of affairs exists at Detroit, Mich., where out of a cut of 450,000,000 feet of lumber this season, there is absolutely none for sale. The labor market is such that $28 and board is the monthly pay of the lowest grade of woods labor. Top loaders get $40 or more. A year ago swampers were paid $18, and in the fall of 1897 were flooding the labor market at $12.—*National Architect and Builder.*

Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held August 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

We have secured this space to introduce to the attention of your readers

OUR LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Mechanics' Tools

Builders' Hardware

AT REASONABLE PRICES

Henry F. Chorley
John D. Barr
W. Allen Barr

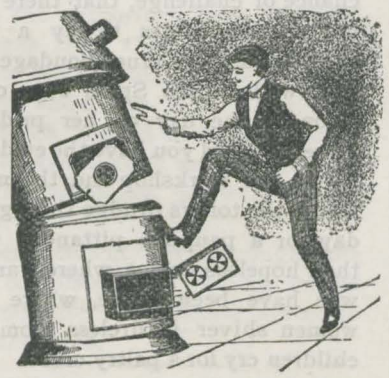
W. H. & G. W. Allen

113-115 Market St.

PHILADELPHIA

Kick it out!

If your furnace is unsatisfactory "why worry?" Have one put in that is guaranteed to give satisfaction. The



ACTIVE FORTUNE and SPECIALTY FURNACES

Give GREAT HEAT and require LESS FUEL

than any other makes They burn Pea Coal, also other kinds of coal, and all its gases, and are the most economical for the housekeeper. There are thousands in use in Philadelphia homes. They are sold by dealers generally and may be seen in operation at the

Builders' Exchange, 18 S. 7th St.

Send your name to the makers

Thomas, Roberts, Stevenson Co., *Philadelphia New York Buffalo, N. Y.*

For Illustrated Booklet.

Price List of the Bailey's Pure Rye

Brown Label	-	-	- $ .75
Black "	-	-	- 1.00
Green "	-	-	- 1.25
Yellow "	-	-	- 1.50
White "	-	-	- 1.75
Perfection (12 years old)			- 2.00

ENDORSED BY ALL PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA

HUEY & CHRIST

1209 Market Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Tools for Woodworkers

We carry a full line of first-class tools, of the standard makes, at fair prices.

McFadden Company

722 Arch Street Philadelphia

SPIRIT OF THE LABOR PRESS.

What's the Remedy?

The words of Hon. John J. Ingalls are mighty: "Between the tyranny of a mob and the tyranny of a monarch, if compelled to choose, most men would prefer the Kaiser or the tycoon" "The expatriation of Astor may be unpatriotic, but it is not difficult to understand. If the battle now raging goes on, there will be safer places in the world than New York." We would question the writer as to who brought the existing condition of Capital and Labor about? And as to whether he knows of any way to remedy it? If so, he might as well enlighten us before it reaches death's struggle. Come, Senator Ingalls, give us the remedy. We don't want to see a worse condition.—*Exchange.*

Two Thousand Fools.

Here are a thousand men who pay their taxes, send their children to school, and live peaceful lives -they are Republicans. There are a thousand of their neighbors, who also pay their taxes, rear their children properly, and are looked upon as good citizens—these are Democrats. The interests of the two thousand men are identical. The good of one is the good of the other. Their wives visit each other, their children play together. If they are religious they listen on Sunday to preaching from the pulpit, call each other "brother," and break from the same loaf. On Monday, if it happens to be the day before election, they call each other "fool," "rascal," "rebel," "copperhead," and "scoundrel," and on Tuesday they go to the pools and lock horns over nothing—simply disfranchise one another- while a gang of bummers, plug-uglies, and bruisers play the balance-of-power game and triumph over all In the name of common sense, is it not time to stop this miserable farce?—*Exchange.*

Greater Than A King.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company boasts that it has means sufficient at its command to put a fleet of 60 battleships of the first class on the ocean, and could sweep from the seas every fleet that floats and levy tribute or destroy every seaport city on the globe! that it could place an army of 600,000 men in the field and maintain them one year! that it could build a railroad half way around the earth! that it could build the Nicaragua canal and buy enough land around it to start a nation as large as New York! that it could buy at $1.25 an acre as much land as 143 states the size of Rhode Island! Here is a corporation greater than the government, and when a few others like it are created you will see the sham of hypocracy torn off and the oligarchy openly proclaim itself master, as it really is to-day. We have no longer a republic, except in name. Fools in Rome believe they had a republic long after it was lost, because the same forms were being gone through. There is coming a hot old time in the next few years. If such corporations as the Mutual and the Standard Oil companies can hire enough people to keep the others cowed down they will hold the fort, otherwise their names will be Dennis with a little d. The stronger the king the weaker or less powerful the people When the people are strong the king is weak in temporal power. The United States is nearing the line when it will be a struggle to the death between the corporations and the people. The people will win. That is in the line of human progress and evolution A little more concentration, a little more squeezing out of the little merchants and factories, a little more show of contempt for the common people and the laws, and the clock will strike the hour that tells that the New Order has been born, it may be in much pain and anguish but it will be safely placed in the hands of the common people who will rear it to maturity—*Appeal to Reason.*

White Slavery.

And I say to you now, with no chance of challenge, that there is in the United States to day a worse slavery, a more cruel bondage than that with which Spain ever cursed Cuba in the day of her pride and power. Would you have the evidence? Go to the workshop and the mines, where the toilers drudge through the day for a pauper's pittance. Go to their hopeless homes, where want and woe have been before, where weak women shiver in fireless rooms and children cry for a paltry crust. Go to our great factories, where delicate girls give their life from day to day to feed the maw of the monster of greed. Go find the children slaving in the shop instead of studying at school. And for further evidence look in at the prison and the poor-house, the hospital or the morgue —*The Gatling Gun.*

Curb the Slanderous Tongue.

Look out for those who are ever ready, without the slightest shadow of evidence, to assail the reputation of others, and you will invariably find that such persons measure others by their own standard.

This is particularly true in trades unions, especially in the case of officials. A person honestly inclined naturally believes others to be likewise, unless he has cause for the contrary. Fair criticism is wholesome, is purifying, and in a well regulated organization members should be allowed full scope in that direction, for an honest, efficient officer will court such criticism. While every person is entitled to freedom of action, he is held severely to account when that freedom of action injures another. When groundless suspicion is cast upon those who are making sacrifices in behalf of others, that individual has been guilty of a crime—should be held responsible and be made to prove the accusation, or in turn stand charged with being a defamer.

There is too much of this going on within our unions and it does much injury to the cause. A loose tong is a serpent's sting, and those so addicted are generally the very people who do nothing for others, and would make a failure of the work undertaken by those maligned. This is a great discouragement to active officials of a labor organization, and has been the means of retiring many of the ablest ones to the ranks. Raising the cry of corruption upon the slightest provocation enables the guilty to escape, and is like crying wolf once too often. Ingratitude and slander have tempted many to become corrupt on the general principle that "while you have the name you may as well have the game." Ingratitude freezes all enthusiasm and slander directed at leaders paralyzes the movement.—*The Garment Worker.*

Stay Away From.

DENVER, Col., is crowded with carpenters and other mechanics at present and building operations are almost at a standstill.

HELENA, Montana.—The city is crowded with unemployed. Give no heed to advertisements calling for carpenters and joiners

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—All mechanics are requested to stay away from this place. Building operations are almost at a standstill and many men are idle.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Carpenters are urged to keep away from this section, as it is overrun with idle men representing all branches of the building trades.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Give no heed to newspaper stories of a great demand and high wages for carpenters in this city and in St. Paul. Many idle men at both places.

BUTTE, Mont.—Working men are warned to steer clear of this place. The cost of living is very high, and there are plenty of idle men in this section of the country.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Carpenters are requested to stay away from this city. Do not be misled by boom articles in the newspapers. Very little building being done and plenty of idle men around.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T—Carpenters and joiners are requested to stay away from this territory as it is crowded with idle men. The wages paid are small and the hours of labor are long.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Carpenters are warned to keep away from Buffalo, as there is very little work for those who are already in that city, and the prospects for the future are not very bright.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—Mechanics of all kinds are walking the streets in idleness here Give no heed to news dispatches calling for carpenters and others to come to Colorado Springs.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col.—Carpenters are requested to keep away from this district. Be not deceived by advertisements in Eastern and other papers. There is very little work, and quite a large number of idle mechanics.

OBITUARY

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

UNION 224, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite goodness, to remove from our midst, our esteemed Brother, GEORGE ARMSTRONG, who departed this life Monday August 14 1899.

WHEREAS, Union 224 feels the loss of a charter member, a faithful brother and an earnest promoter of unionism; therefore, be it

Resolved That we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days, and that we express our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family and friends and further be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy of the same be presented to the friends of the deceased brother, who so faithfully cared for him until he made his everlasting flight into the great beyond Also that a copy be sent to the daily papers of Jacksonville, Fla, viz.: *The Metropolist* and *Evening Call*, also THE CARPENTER our official journal, for publication.

Signed, M E DUNLAPP, C. G. WATSON, SAMUEL T. MINUS } *Committee.*

UNION NO. 439, ATLANTA, GA.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God, in His wisdom, to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our Brother and co-laborer, T. H. J. MILLER; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender Brother MILLER and family our heartfelt sympathy in this, his sad bereavement; trusting that he may live the Christian life that she did, and that when the final day of his calling comes that he may be prepared to meet that loved one in the Bright Beyond.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the afflicted Brother, that a copy be published in our official organ, and that a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union.

C. P. SHACKELFORD, E. C. QUINN, D. W. AKINS. } *Committee.*

SCRANTON, Pa—Work has stopped on all building operations in this city, except on those where the contractors have granted the demands of the union men Carpenters are advised to stay away from Scranton. There is a general strike on at present.

ALPENA, Mich.—The condition here is very discouraging, and this section is at a standstill so far as building operations are concerned. Plenty of idle carpenters and other mechanics. Local papers are publishing misleading advertisements—give no heed to them.

TAYLOR, Pa.—There is a general strike here, and workingmen are warned against newspaper advertisements calling for carpenters and other mechanics to come to this section. Building operations are at a standstill.

CANTON, Ill.—Work is practically at a standstill. The Plow Factory advertisements in the newspapers are misleading. Carpenters leaving here to find work at living wages elsewhere.

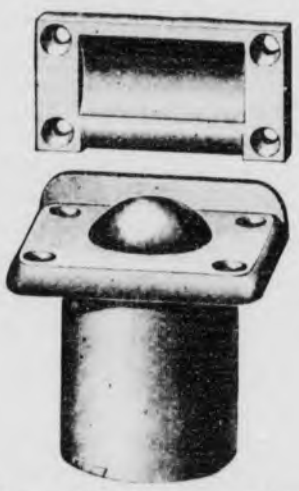
ST. LOUIS, Mo—Carpenters are requested to stay away from this city. Work is slow and many men are out of work.

VICTOR, COL.—This place is being crowded with carpenters. There has been no increase in wages. There will be a hard time in this section when winter comes. Too many idle men here now.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Carpenters are warned against coming here. Building operations are at a standstill. Give no heed to advertisements calling for men.

A Door Holder of Some Merit.

The Russwin door holder, illustrated in one of its forms as shown below, is an appliance for holding back doors, recently put upon the market by Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company. Its chief merits are simplicity, strength and unobtrusiveness. It consists of a cylinder in which is confined a ball controlled by a strong spiral spring. This ball, partly protruding from the top of the cylinder, engages with the concave strike attached to the bottom of the door and effectually holds the door against draughts or against the action of a door spring. Sudden pressure readily disengages the holder from the strike and permits the door to



swing free. Unlike some other forms of door ho'ders, it is small and inconspicuous; the cylinder is mortised into the floor and the plate projects but a small fraction of an inch above its level.

The Russwin door holder is made in two styles; one illustrated above, the other differing in that the plate is straight edged, so as to be mortised in and its top made flush with the floor. Both types are made with or without flange. The flanged holders combine the functions of both door holder and door stop, the flange preventing any further opening of the door beyond the position of the holder.

The goods are made both in bronze and in iron, bronze plated. The ease of application, neatness and effectiveness ought to make them widely used in offices and public buildings.

How to Care for the Watch.

A watch should be wound up every day at the same hour.

Avoid putting it on a marble slab or near anything excessively cold.

A sudden change of temperature, contracting the metal, may sometimes cause the mainspring to break.

The cold also coagulates the oil, and the pivots and wheels work less freely, and affect the regularity of the time-keeping.

In laying aside a watch be sure that it rests upon its case.

If suspended the action of the balance may cause oscillation, which will interfere with its going.

To keep your watch clean take care that the case fits closely and see that the watch pocket is kept free from fluff, which is so often given off by linings.

Avoid sudden jars and falls, for even if it does not seem to affect it at the moment, a watch will resent rough handling by becoming gradually "out of order" without apparent cause.

Taintor Positive Saw Set.

Taintor Manufacturing Company, 9-15 Murray street, New York, are manufacturing the Taintor Positive Saw Set, No. 93, as shown in the accompanying engravings. This tool has been on the market six years, but recently some improvements suggested by use and experience have been introduced. This Saw Set consists of

FIG. 1.—TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET NO. 93.

a frame to which are attached the movable handles and an anvil, there being two springs to hold the handles apart. In operation the upper handle moves first, clamping the saw against the side (lower part) of the anvil. The lower handle then moves and bends the tooth to conform to the face and side of the anvil. This is done without loss of time, the operator not realizing that both handles have moved. Fig. 1 illustrates the implement as put on the market. Fig. 2 shows the method of using the set. Fig. 3 reproduces the face of the anvil, actual size. The anvil is a block of steel having

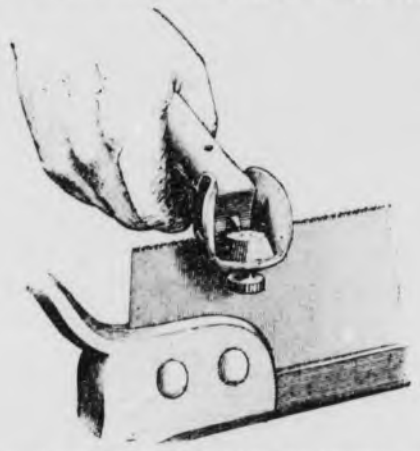


FIG. 2.—SHOWING THE SAW SET IN USE ON A BACK SAW.

ten sides and faces which are numbered. The faces are of three lengths placed in lettered divisions, F, indicating fine, M, medium, and C, coarse teeth. These faces will produce any setting ordinarily required, but for fine adjustment a washer is provided, which, when placed between the anvil and frame, causes each face to bend the tooth nearer its point, producing less set. In this way twenty adjustments are

FIG. 3.—THE ANVIL OF THE SET.

obtained. The difference of angle between the face and side of the anvil determines the set of the tooth. With this set fine saws having as many as sixteen teeth to the inch, can be set and so on through the line of hand saws to the coarser kinds, including rip and buck saws. The tool is made entirely of steel, is light, strong and durable, and every part guaranteed by the makers.

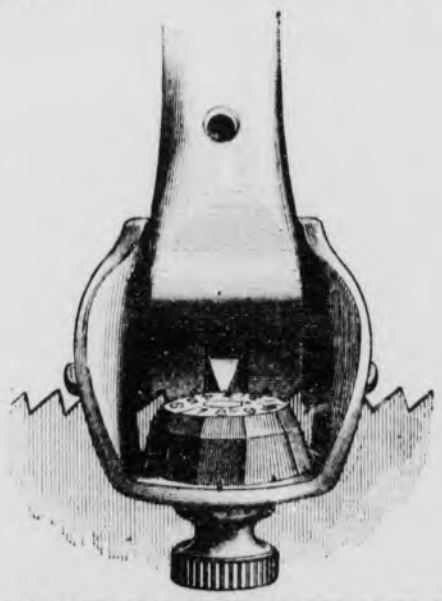


FIG. 4.—TAINTOR SAW SET IN OPERATION ON COARSER TEETH.

In Fig. 4 will be noticed notches in both the anvil and frame of the set for accurately centering each face of the anvil.

A few excerpts from many unsolicited testimonials are as follows: "Commends itself at sight." "Am convinced that it is the best on the market." "The best that can be found." "If the mechanics knew of it they would use no other." "Wou'd not take ten times its cost," etc, etc.

The manufacturers call attention to the fact that in use the saw set has been found by practical men to justify all the claims which have been made for it.

Explicit directions for use accompany each saw set.

THE shortest, quickest and most successful strike on record occurred in Philadelphia this week. It began at 9 20 A. M. and ended exactly thirty-five minutes later. The messenger boys employed in the Western Union telegraph office in the Bourse. The messengers are paid two cents for each message they deliver, as a rule, but lately the authorities have excluded messages from the Western Union office to the Maritime Exchange from coming under the rule. The boys who struck, argued that they should get their two cents a message for the maritime messages, as well as any others.

Superintendent Levis thought the boys' complaint was not an unjust one, and, after consultation, agreed to their demands.

Material Progress in Russia.

Russia has been conspicuous in international politics, but we have known little comparatively of her progress of peaceful industry. A recent report of the Russian Department of Commerce and Manufactures shows that the textile industries have 3 096 factories, employing 419,448 workingmen, with a total production of 485,000,000 rubles; food products have 7,896 factories, employing 79 559 men, and the value of the product is 335,700,000 rubles; there are 2,380 factories of glassware and bricks, 4 425 factories of animal products, 1,093 of wood industries, and so on. The increase in the trade of Russian cereals has been steady during twenty five years, wheat holding the first rank, followed by rye, oats and corn. The production of cereals throughout the empire in 1898 was: wheat, 4,262,000,000 pounds; rye, 240,000,000 pounds; oats, 163 200,000 pounds; barley, 137,600,000 pounds. The iron industry also has advanced remarkably, the production of pig iron having nearly quadrupled in extent during sixteen years, while manufactured iron increased about 80 per cent., and steel has more than doubled. In one district where up to 1885 there was scarcely over 42,000 tons of pig iron produced in a year, to day there are over twenty blast furnaces which produce over a half million tons. Recently a large new Bessemer plant has been established, capable of producing over 100,000 tons of Bessemer steel annually. At the same time Russia is calling upon this country for engines and machinery, because her own resources cannot begin to meet the demand.

Agents for THE CARPENTER.

ALABAMA.

75. BIRMINGHAM—W. A. Smith, P. O. Box 197.
296. ENSLEY—W B. Smith.
312. MONTGOMERY—T. J. Neal, 113 Robinson st.
353. " (Col.) B. C. Savery, P. O. Box 254.
89. MOBILE—D. French, 601 Charleston st.
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

ARKANSAS.

366. MENA—O. D. Henley,
86. FT. SMITH—H. G. Reed, 623 N. 14th st.

CALIFORNIA.

194. ALAMEDA—C. H. Thrane, 2975 Johnson ave.
352. LOS ANGELES—F. C. Wheeler Box 283
36. OAKLAND—Chas. J. Jacobs, 1767 Grove st.
245. RIVERSIDE—Chas. Hamilton, 277 5th st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist Council, Wm. J Kidd, 220 3d st.
22. N. L. Wandell, 1133½ Mission st., Sta. B.
95. (Latin) L. Masarie, 41½ Erie st.
154. (Stair) W. F. Porter, 3906 17th st.
304. (Ger.) Chas. Goldbeck, 335 12th st,
483. Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
316. SAN JOSE—W. J Wilcox, 525 W. Julian st.
162. SAN MONTAE- F. A. Keen.
35. SAN RAFAEL—J. J. Sheils, Box 194.
180. VALLEJO—F. DuFoane.

CANADA.

83. HALIFAX, N. S.—Geo. Browne, 12 Willow st.
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 18 Nelson st.
249. KINGSTON, ONT —L. C Robinson 375 Bagot
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) E. Frechette, 1736 St. Catherine.
255. RAT PORTAGE, ONT.—F. Mercier.
38 ST. CATHERINES—James Hindson, Henry st.
220. ST. THOMAS, ONT —Albert Morriss, Box 810.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 188 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—J. F. Christie, 631 Richard st.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—R. Bell, 76 Schultz st.

COLORADO.

264. BOULDER—G. E. Dickey, 421 Hill st.
515. COLO. SPRINGS- D. R. Blood, 17 W. Fountain st.
CRIPPLE CREEK—Sec of D C., Box 5, Macon P O, Independence, Col.
547. CRIPPLE CREEK- W. W. Lovett, Box 364.
55. DENVER—D M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
244. EL DORA—Milton Ramsey.
178. INDEPENDENCE—T. W. Reid, P. O Box 5.
234. OURAY—P. H Shue, Box 549.
362 PUEBLO—M. L Todd 2720 Fifth ave.
584. VICTOR—C. E Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—Aug. Mullins, 72 Williams st.
127. DERBY—John A. Thomas, Shelton, Conn.
196. GREENWICH—F. W Herber .
43. HARTFORD—Alex. McKay, 57 Wooster st.
97 NEW BRITAIN—A. L. Johnson, 114 Franklin.
79. NEW HAVEN—Wm. Wilson, 508 Chapel st.
133. NEW LONDON - A G. Keeney, 7 Wall st.
137. NORWICH—F. S Edmonds, 292 Central ave.
746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
210. STAMFORD—R. B. McMillin, 176 Pacific st.
216. TORRINGTON—D. H. Tredwell, 2 Allen Block, E. Main st.
260. WATERBURY—Jos. E. Sandiford, 27 N. Vine.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—T. K. Kenyon, 1415 Rhode Island ave., N W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE- (Col) S. T. Minus, 907 Bridge st.
605. " A. C. MacNeil, 815 E. Church st
74. PENSACOLA—J. A. Lyle, 316½ W. Zawagossa
107. (COL)—W. A. Woods, 16 W. Wright st.
696. TAMPA—C. B Hester, 2407 Tampa st.

GEORGIA.

317. ATLANTA—(Cars.) C. M. Hudson.
329. " L. D. Hightower, 83½ Peachtree st.
439. " J. W. Cross, 6 Lloyd st.
AUGUSTA, D C.—G Derst, 1580 McDonald st.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P Lewis 1309 Philip st.
240. " W. M. Hare, 1927 Watkins st.
283. " Gorge Derst, 1580 McDonald st.
313. COLUMBUS—M. C. Gorham.
68. " (Col.) W. M Hamilton
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
326. " (Col.) John N. Pitts, E. Macon.
256 SAVANNAH—W. E. Cooper, 417 Anderson st.
318 " (Col.) F. J Carter, 308 Drayton st.
261. VALDOSTA—J M Youngblood.

ILLINOIS.

433. BELLEVILLE- Henry Steiner, 605 S. Illinois.
63. BLOOMINGTON—S. G. Cunningham 601 E. M ll street.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—O. Gratton, 3809 S. Albany avenue.
293. CANTON—C. L. Nye. 351 E Chestnut st.
367 CENTRALIA—William Good.
41. CHAMPAIGN—O. F. Miller, 407 W. Thomas.
CHICAGO - Secretary of District Council, Thos. Neale, 187 E Wash. st., Room 7.
1. W. G. Schardt. 189 E. Wash'g'n st., Room 2.
10. J. H Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
13. T. J. Lelivelt, 1710 Fillmore st.
21. (French) P. Hudon, 207 S Center ave.
54. (Bohem.) John Dlouhy, 1147 S. Troy st.
58. William W. Bennette, 1041 Roscoe st.
181. (Scan) J. C Johnson, 895 N. Washtenaw ave.
242. (Ger.) Herman Voell, 5114 Paulina st.
416. Jas. Bell, 1310 W. 18th Pl.
419 (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3253 S. Oakley ave.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 732 N. Rockwell st.
204. COFFEEN—Jas. Morgan
295 COLLINSVILLE—Jos Vujtech, Lock Box 471.
269. DANVILLE—E. A Rogers, 9 Columbus st.
272 CHICAGO HEIGHTS—
169. EAST ST LOUIS—E Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
363. ELGIN—F. E. Lethin 549 Mann Pl.
62. ENGLEWOOD—A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen st.
360. GALESBURG—C. J. Johnson 879 Wash'n ave.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J Murray, 1299 E 71st st.
174. JOLIET- G. D. Kanagy, 305 Richmond st.
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) Ed. Lapolice, 214 W. 116th st.
250. LAKE FORREST—Chas. Dean, Box 65.
336. LA SALLE E E. Culver, 636 9th st.
568. LINCOLN—J. E. Walker.
270 MADISON—J. P. Farley Box 114.
347. MATTOON—J H Driskell 600 Dewitt ave.
241. MOLINE—John Carlson 1604 6th ave.
80. MORELAND—Jas. M. Parnie, 2011 Monroe st. Chicago.
280. MT. OLIVE- John Shreier.
183. PEORIA—J. H. Rice, 402 Behrends ave.
195. PERU—D. George.
189 QUINCY—F. W. Euscher, 1025 Madison st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Wm. Krueger, Jr., 1101 4th.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S, Chicago.

16 SPRINGFIELD--T.M. Blankenship, 724 S. 14th
156. STAUNTON—Bernard Ackerman.
495. STREATOR—Edw. Keaske, 1112 S. Blooming ton st.
448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demerest, 719 County st.

INDIANA.

352. ANDERSON—Wm. Yaw, 2328 S. Fletcher st.
652. ELWOOD—W. A. Reynolds, P. O. Box 824.
90. EVANSVILLE—F. W Klein, 513 Edgar st.
160. GAS CITY—H. R. Klare.
599. HAMMOND—Urvin Spafford, 422 Statin ave.
213. HARTFORD CITY—Geo. Sliger
60. INDIANAPOLIS—(Ger) E. Chas. Newman, 543 Weghorst st.
281. " J. T. Goode, 308 W. Maryland st.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 2113 South st.
265. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.
592. MUNCIE—H. P. Barker.
232. SOUTH BEND—Geo. W. Guin, 318 W. Sample.
955. TERRE HAUTE—C. L. Hudson, 1926 N.10th st.
658. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, King's Hotel.

IOWA.

315. BOONE—G. L. McElroy.
534. BURLINGTON—John Breuer, 1341 Griswold st.
308. CEDAR RAPIDS—C. A. Tracy, 809 8th st. East
364. COUNCIL BLUFFS—H. M. Liles, 315 23d ave.
554. DAVENPORT—H. W. Schweider, 1427 Mitchel
106. DES MOINES—F. W. Keasey, 1503 W. 25th st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
284. FORT DODGE.—A. S Jenkins.
319. SIOUX CITY—J. W. Wolf.

KANSAS.

253. ARGENTINE—M. Murphy, Box 347.
123 IOLA—S. W. Budd, Box 595.
138. KANSAS CITY—Geo. McMullen, 836 Munce Building.
499. LEAVENWORTH—J. W. Kelly, 222 Chestnut.
158. TOPEKA—A. M. H. Claudy, 408 Tyler st.
201. WICHITA—J. L. Taylor, 520 S. Osage st.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785. " (Ger.) B. Kampsen, 262 W. 13th st.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—Jas. Weston.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Hoffman, 1737 Gallagher.
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.
698. NEWPORT—W. E. Wing, 622 Central ave.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council. F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. Aug. Limberg, 714 Foucher st.
704. F. Duhrkop, 615 Cadiz st.
739. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche ave.
85. SHREVEPORT—C. B. Huff, Box 261.

MAINE.

285. BATH—E. C. Plummer, 97 Drummer st.
407. LEWISTON—Geo. E. Lombard, 58 Goff st., Auburn.
348. WATERVILLE—S. C. Burrill.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 906 Asquith st.
44. " (Ger.) H B. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—Secretary of Dist. Council, C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian St.
33. " C. J. Gallagher, 8 Rand Pl., Roxbury.
218. E. BOSTON—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian st.
223. FALL RIVER—Isiah Dion, 162 Suffolk st.
82. HAVERHILL—R. A. Clark, 36 Dudley st.
424. HINGHAM—H. E. Wherity, Box 113.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Wm. C. Gemmel, 17 Crosby st.
370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
49. LOWELL—Frank A. Kappler, 1413 Gorham
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach, 9 Elm ct.
275. NEWTON—C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st., Watertown, Mass.
193. NORTH ADAMS—Peter Fogg, 64 Marshall st.
351. NORTHAMPTON—James J. Sullivan.
444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
67. ROXBURY—H. M. Taylor, 116 Whitfield st., Dorchester.
307. So. FRAMINGHAM—Hugh Corney, 55 Hareford st.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Jr., 517 Liberty st.
177. " P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
222. WESTFIELD—H. G. Pomeroy, 30 Chestnut st.
23. WORCESTER—W.A. Rossley, 5 City View ave.

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelly, 416 Tawas st.
116. BAY CITY—Chas. Kuehn, 217 N. Sherman st.
271. " Chas. A. Richter, 1811 2d st.
19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
303. " A. Haak, 434 Maple st.
130. HANCOCK—A W. Stephens.
297 KALAMAZOO—Genet Van Eck, Burr Oak Pl.
311. MARINE CITY—Wm. Kliemann, P.O.Box 660
173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
100. MUSKEGON—Harley W. Starke, 11 Marshall.
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 503 Ward st., E. S.
334. " Jacob Spindler, 132 MacKinaw st.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell, 512 Cedar st.
226. TRAVERSE CITY—John J. Tisdale, 318 7th st.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—John Knox, Box 283, W. Duluth.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—Henning Stubee, 2303 E. 22d
266. RED LAKE FALLS—N. Holberg.
87. ST. PAUL—Nels Johnson, 707 Martin st.

MISSOURI.

4. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 2600 Park av.
48. KIRKSVILLE—Thos. S. Rice, E. Mo. st
110. ST. JOSEPH—Wm. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th.
338. " (South) E. Whelock.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
5. (Ger.) George Laux, 1041 Victor st.
45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 1416 Montgomery st.
47. (Ger.) Chas. J. Hermann, 2712 Chippewa st.
73. Geo. C Newman, 703 N 15th st.
257. A. W. Ware, 2243 Howard st.
578. (Stairs) Edw. Bruggemann, 2624 Madison st.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W Starr, Box 238.
345. BILLINGS—John Powers.
112. BUTTE CITY—O. B. Church, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
153 HELENA—H F. Smith, 1119 5th ave.
28. MISSOULA—Dave Graham.

NEBRASKA.

113. LINCOLN—C. A. Gratton, 1419 N st.
427. OMAHA—M. N. McConnell, 2113 Grant st.
279. S. OMAHA—S. Spence, S. Omaha.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.
486. BAYONNE—P. A Miller, 13 E. 53d st.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 430 Walnut st.
217. E. ORANGE—L. P Sherrer, 34 Bedford st.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687. " (Ger) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 312 Union st.
391. HOBOKEN—A. Crothers, 131 Jackson st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
HUDSON CO., D. C.—D. W. Banks 290 Sherman avenue, Jersey City.
57. IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert
136. JERSEY CITY—Jos. G. Hunt, 440 Communipaw avenue.
282. " (Framers) Aug. Zimmerman, 57 Lexington ave.
482. " L. F. Ryan, 181 Ninth st.
564. (J. C. Heights) Robert Hamilton, 202 Webster avenue.
118. (Mill) John Hunt, 551 Grand st.
157. (Stairs) Edward Isley, 45 Cottage st.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—Jas. McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, John P. Fleming, 175 Parker st.
119. H. G. Long, 10 Davis st., E. Newark.
120. (Ger.) Heinrich Kachelries, 24 Jabez st.
148. Herm. Henry, 105 14th ave.
306. A. L. Beegle, 120 N. 2d st.
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 584 Springfield ave.
330. NEW ORANGE—Geo. E. Hawkins.
349. ORANGE—M. Morlock, 17 Parkinson Ter.
325. PATERSON—P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th st.
490. PASSAIC—Howard Bodine, 341 Bloomfield ave.
65. PERTH AMBOY—W. H. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette st.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield.
358. ROSELLE—Edward P. Mannon.
31. TRENTON—Albert N. Cornish, 129 Brunswick avenue.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
320 WESTFIELD—John Goltra.
299. WEST HOBOKEN—Charles Diedrich, 23d st. West, New York.

NEW MEXICO.

298. ALAMOGORDO—G. S. Griffiths, Box 47.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " (Ger.) H. Balfoort, 248 Second st.
6. AMSTERDAM—Chas. Knapp, 239 W. Main st.
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
24. BATAVIA—Gebherd Wassink. 19 Sever place.
233. BINGHAMPTON—F. W Sicklor, 23 High st.
310. (Mill)—E P. Safford, 21 Rutherford st.
BRONX—Secretary of District Council, F. E. Quipp, 257 Marion st., Wakefield.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, J. A. Brown, 1743 Atlantic ave.
12. Gustavus Zeibig, 390 Cleveland ave.
32. (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Aug. Gleiforst, 18 Ellery st.
109. Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave., Sub-Sta. 43.
126. M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
147. Martin Pearson, 368 Miller ave.
175. W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st.
247. Chas. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 342 Madison st., Brooklyn.
291. (Ger) Wm. Braun, 1399 Greene ave.
381. S. E Elliott, 1295 St. Mark's ave.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. F. Brandt, 361 5th st.
639. Jos. Mitchell, 311 53d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, Miles Little, 17 Pooley st.
9. W. H. Wreggitt, 81 Edward st.
132. (Mill.)—Charles Buechner, 120 Titus ave.
355. (Ger.) John. Groelz, 536 Doat st.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. J. H. Myers, 83 Landon st.
368. CLAYTON—Thomas Collins.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave and 11th st.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—M. Murphy, Box 236.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—John F. O'Brien.
714. FLUSHING—Malachi Kennedy, 138 New Locust st.
187. GENEVA—G.W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLENS FALLS—Chas. Taylor, 8 Charlotte st
149. IRVINGTON—Robert Brown, Hastings-on-Hudson.
357. ISLIP, L. I.—Frank Woodhull.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
66. JAMESTOWN—O. D. Smith, 794 E. Second st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—John E. Forshay, 864 Union ave., New York city.
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, 15 Sub Station.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T.R.Mangan, 142 W.Monroe.
289. LOCKPORT, N.Y.—W. A. Plant, 225 Lincoln av
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—W. Furman, 531 Jamaica ave.
212. MT. VERNON—Archie Hutchison, 16 South st
493. " Jas. Beardsley, 31 S. High st.
301. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—John Thompson, 48 Walnut st.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—Peter A. Anderson, Box 13, Corona, N. Y.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, T. C. Walsh, 528 E. 88th st.
51. J. J. Hewitt, 303 E. 122d, care of Lawlor.
56. (Floor Layers) J. Hefner, 411 Steinway ave. L. I. City.
64. J. C. Muller, 58 Perry st., New York City.
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 330 E. 91st st.
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st av.
340. D. Vanderbeek, 138 W. 133d st.
375. (Ger.) R. Mews, 160 Eagle st., Brooklyn, E.D
382. H. Seymour, 166 E. 67th.
457. (Scan.) O. Wallin, 24 W. 118th st.
464. (Ger.) Vincent Sauter, 677 Courtland ave.
468. Jas. Maguire, 223 Delancey st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 358 W. 48th st.
476. Wm. E. P. Schwartz, 2 Brown's Point, Astoria, L. I.
478. Christian Winter, 3178 Park ave.
497 (Ger.) John Huber. 263 E. 10th st.
509. Emil Bloomquest, 155 E. 96th st.
513. (Ger.) Jno. H. Borrs, 535 E. 87th st.
707. (Fr Canadian) Geo. Menard, 218 E. 74th st.
715. Chas. Camp, 223 W. 148th st.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
322. NIAGARA FALLS—F. M. Perry. 530 23d st.
369. NORTH TONAWANDA—Wm. M Miller, 97 Bryant st.
474. NYACK—R F. Wool, Box 493.
101 ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
163. PEEKSKILL—T. J. Gallagher, 25 Williams st.
77. PORTCHESTER—Stephen Stephanson, Box 150.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—J. P. Jacobson, Box 32.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 5 Snyder st.
179. " (Ger.) Tobias Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
231. " John Buehrle, 30 Buchan Park.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary Dist. Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, West New Brighton
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.
537. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
SYRACUSE—Secretary of District Council, D. C. Parke, 537 Renwick ave.
15. (Ger.) J. R. Ryan, 209 Van Buren.
26. E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
192. Chas. Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
78. TROY—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
278. WATERTOWN—Robt. Parham, 55 Stone st.
172. WESTCHESTER—Frank Vanderpool, Blondell avenue.
837. WHITESBORO—David S. Williams.
128. WHITESTONE—Geo Belton, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—A. D. Drake, Park ave. and 2d st.
324. WOODSIDE, L. I.—Louis Vilhauer.
273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " F. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—G. C. Lumley, 51 Blanton st.

OHIO.

81. AKRON—I C. Secor, 242 Yale.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn, Box 41.
245. CAMBRIDGE—V. C. Ferguson, 937 E. Stubenville ave.
143. CANTON—Chas. A. Rimmel, 525 N. McKinley avenue.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
2. J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 969 Gest st.
327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
628 A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st.
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. Jos. Lang, Box 301, Carthage.
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council. W. H. Schultz, Room 1, Arch Hall, 393 Ontario st.
11. H. L. Lepole, 18 Poe ave.
14. John H. Koehler, 188 Marcy ave.
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
393. (Ger) Theo. Welhrich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) Wm. Schulz. 35 Conrad st.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 1127 Highland st.
104. DAYTON—John Weyrick, 1641 E 5th st.
346. " (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 234 Hawker st.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—R M. Newell, 5th st.
294. E. PALESTINE—E. H. Warner.
637. HAMILTON—Arthur Sims, 729 Shillate st.
182 LIMA—D. E Speer, 114 E. Second st.
703. LOCKLAND—C. E. Hertel.
356. MARIETTA—Joel Gregory, 923 3d st.
650 POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—C. Thoman, 110 Campbell avenue.
186. STEUBENVILLE—Geo. E. Simeral, 101 S. 5th.
243. TIFFIN—R. S Dysinger, Hedges st.
25. TOLEDO—August Smith, 633 Missouri st.
168. " (Ger.) P. Goetz, 236 Palmer st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—W. S. Stoyer, 914 Vernon st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OKLAHOMA TER.

276. OKLAHOMA—C. E. Ballard, Box 131.

OREGON.

50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Portland, Ore., Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. J. W. Pitts, 1327 Washington ave.
237. (Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill road.
135. ALLENTOWN—A. M. Moyer, 136 N. 5th st.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—I. M. Swinker, 412 Broadway, S. Bethlehem.
124. BRADFORD—E. E. Spencer, 181 Jackson av.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
321. CONNELLSVILLE—R. L. Hannan, 223 N. Pittsburgh st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
462. GREENSBURG—J H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
287. HARRISBURG—W. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129 HAZLETON—Wm. Kimmel 118 S. Laurel st.
288. HOMESTEAD—Edwin Rowe, Jr., L. Box 527.
208. LANCASTER—Edw. O. Willer, 314 Chester st.
206. NEW CASTLE—W. E. Kramer, 9 Lee ave.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—C. S. Aulenbach, Box 466.
262. PECKVILLE—W. J. McKelvy.
PHILADELPHIA—Sec District Council, John Watson, 2618 Jasper st., Station K.
8. Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
227. (Kensington) John Watson, 2618 Jasper st. Station K.
238. (Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth st.
277. Elmer G. Erwin, 2016 Columbia avenue.
359. (Mill) A. C. Stewart, 821 Beechwood st.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council, David Duff, 3929 Mifflin st.
142. H. G. Schomaker, 1302 Sherman ave., Alleg.
164. (Ger.) P. Geck, 9 Lookout Alley.
165. (E. End) H. Robertson, 6112 Station st. E.E.
202. G. W. McCausland, 130 Lambert st., E. E.
230. W. J. Richey, 1601 Carson st.
254. J. M. Richard, 159 Mayflower st.
385. A. Patton, 254 Caster street.
402. (Ger.) Louis Pauker, 104 Climax st., 31st Ward
150. PLYMOUTH—Thos. H. Smith, Box 1148.
145. SAYRE—F. J. Holenback.
563. SCRANTON—H. C. Scott, 737 Lee Court.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) E. Schmidt 620 Birch.
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron.
268. SHARON—S. S. Cairey, 50 Elm st.
757. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45
335. VANDERGRIFT—J. Geihr.
248 WEISSPORT, PA.—A. W. Horn, Lehighton, Pa
93. WILKES-BARRE—D A. Post, 25 Cinderella st.
102. " A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
191. YORK—Ed. Mickley, 412 W. North st.

RHODE ISLAND.

176. NEWPORT—J. A Gallagher, 495 Spring st.
342. PAWTUCKET—J. B. Parquet, Box 183, Valley Falls.
94. PROVIDENCE—Axel M. Russen. 97 Gallup st.
117. WOONSOCKET—J. A. Praray, 84 Orchard st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

52 CHARLESTON—(Col.) John Pinckney, 17 H st.
159. (White) Henry Oliver, Jr., 55 Bay st.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 E. Taylor st.
140. R. L. Bracey, 1343 Main st.
372. LANGLEY—S C. Holman

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197 LEAD CITY—W. E. McGimans, Box 794.

TENNESSEE.

354. CHATTANOOGA—J. Millsops, Orange Grove.
259. JACKSON—J.O.K. Williamson, 155 Jackson st.
225 KNOXVILLE—W. W. Ramsey, 1103 Bell ave.
MEMPHIS D. C.—O. W. Williams, 104 Dupree st.
152. MEMPHIS—(Col.) D. H. Harris, cor. Larose and Austin ave.
219. " Chas. Miller, 148 Daine st.
394. " J E Wright, 82 Manassas st.
350. NASHVILLE—J. W. Bridges, 707 Joseph ave.

TEXAS.

300. AUSTIN—W. G. Bardenwerper, 304 E ave.
185. CLEBURNE—J. C. Green, L. Box 300.
731. CORSICANA—S. E. Willis.
198. DALLAS—Wm. Watkins, Box 299.
371. DENISON—W. W Neighbour, 1315 W. Gandy st.
339. FORT WORTH—J. M. Kenderline, Ft. Worth Planing Mill.
GALVESTON—Secretary of District Council, H. L. Weinberg, 1221 Ave. A.
526. J. E Proctor, 2924 Avenue P½.
611. (Ger.) Ferd. Dittmann, 17th st., bet. O and O½ sts.
114. HOUSTON—E Shoop, 710 Capitol ave.
53. ORANGE—C. B. Payne.
460. SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) L. Fischer, 139 Lumbrana st.
617. SAN ANTONIO—A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre St.
622. WACO—A. E. Widmer, Labor Hall.

UTAH.

184. SALT LAKE CITY—A. Tracy, 976 Liberty ave.

VERMONT

263. ST. ALBANS—D. R. Beeman, 244 S. Main st.

VIRGINIA.

373. NEWPORT NEWS—H. Jenkins, 542 Hampton ave
331. NORFOLK—W. E. Dear, 32 High st.

WASHINGTON.

131. SEATTLE—Geo. W. Boyce, Olympic Block, West and Virginia sts.
98. SPOKANE—J. A. Anderberg, 1929 Gardner ave

WEST VIRGINIA.

236. CLARKSBURG—J. W. Stealey.
428. FAIRMOUNT—W.R.Hickman, 428 Benoir ave.
8. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN.

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161. KENOSHA—O. F. Windorf, 9 Park Court.
290 LAKE GENEVA—C. B Bucknall.
314. MADISON—Hugo Dohr, 307 W. Mifflin st.
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WYOMING.

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A. T. Binkerd's self-fastening, folding saw clamp, patented June 12, 1895, and October 14, 1897, is the victor. It stands pre-eminently at the head of its class, boldly, firmly and distinctly on its own merits and dignity, and like the other hungry parasites is always on the alert and ever ready to instantly and incisively grasp a favorable opportunity, and is as vehement, zealous and persistent in retaining its position as the unscrupulous, boodling politician, and is as unrelenting in its grasp as any corporated monopoly, trust or syndicate. It is strictly self-supporting and does not require a brace nailed up against it to hold it firm.

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It is half the length of a rip saw, weighs 3½ pounds, closes up like a jack-knife and can be carried in your coat pocket. It occupies but little more space in your tool box than your hatchet or claw hammer.

They are made up of best cast malleable iron, possessing the requisite spring and are not liable to be broken, are nickle-plated rough and are warranted to give satisfaction.

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No. 95 Saw Set is the Masterpiece

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The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is the National head of the trade and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the soul or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. On account of the introduction of so-called lasting machines and "scab" workmen, the boot and shoe workers deemed it necessary to take this effective means to protect themselves and purchasers of footwear from unscrupulous manufacturers. The union made shoes and boots are sold as cheap as the inferior article.

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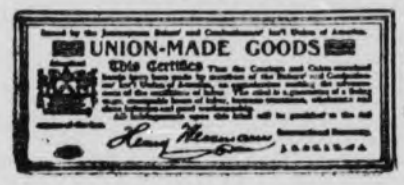
CRACKER BAKERS' LABEL



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This Label is the only positive guarantee that Ready-made Clothing, including overalls and jackets, is not made under the dreaded, disease infested tenement house and sweating system.

You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

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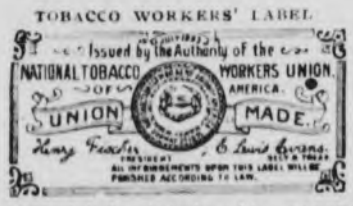

The above label printed on blue paper will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufacturers in union tobacco factories.

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This is a fac-simile of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge, and you may be sure they are union men.

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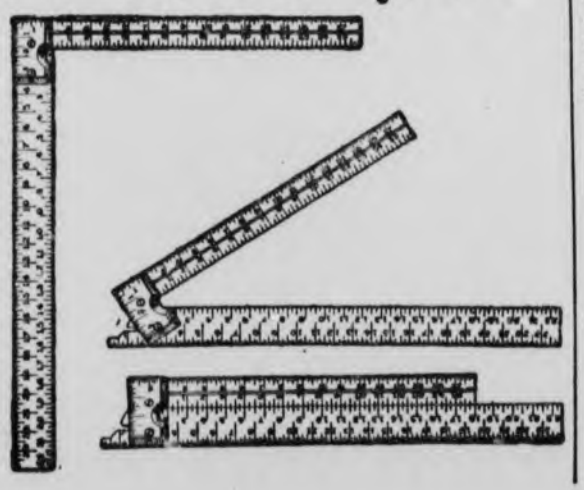
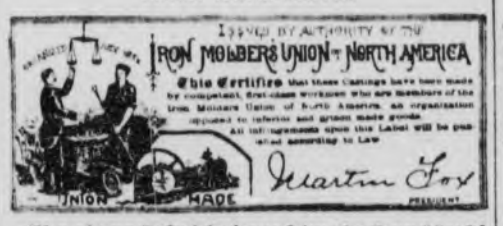
The three illustrations of the Eclipse Adjustable Folding Square shown herewith, exhibits the square open, partially closed or set for angles, and shut. The improvement in making Folding Squares consists in securing the short blade by two clamping plates and screws whereby they are held rigid while being used as a square. It also forms a locking device when the square is folded, which can readily be seen by the depressed portion of the clamping plates which slide in a groove provided for the same. When closed it can be folded and packed in a small chest provided for the same, and can be adjusted at right angles ready for instant use when required. It does away with cutting holes in the top or sides of small chests and is protected from being bent or rusted when left standing or exposed to the weather. Further information may be obtained from the

Manufacturers, ZUCK & LARK
Cleveland, Ohio.

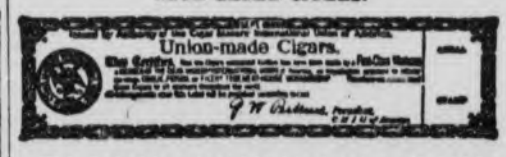


UNION MADE STOVES



The above Label is issued by the Iron Moulders Union of North America, and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings.

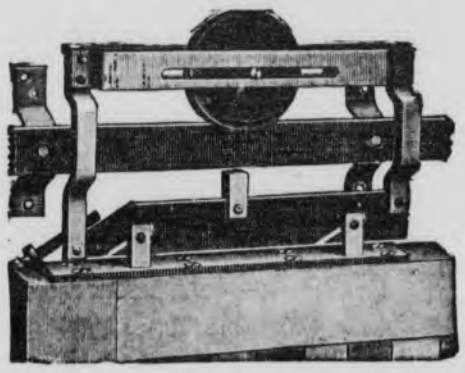
BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This Label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese-made cigars and tenement-made goods.

BROOM MAKERS' LABEL.

Lane Standard Parlor Door Hanger



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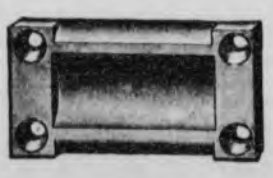

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EASILY APPLIED:—Bore a hole in the floor with a 1½ inch bit and fix the holder with screws Secure the strike to bottom of door.

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Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests

VOL. XIX.—No. 11
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1899.

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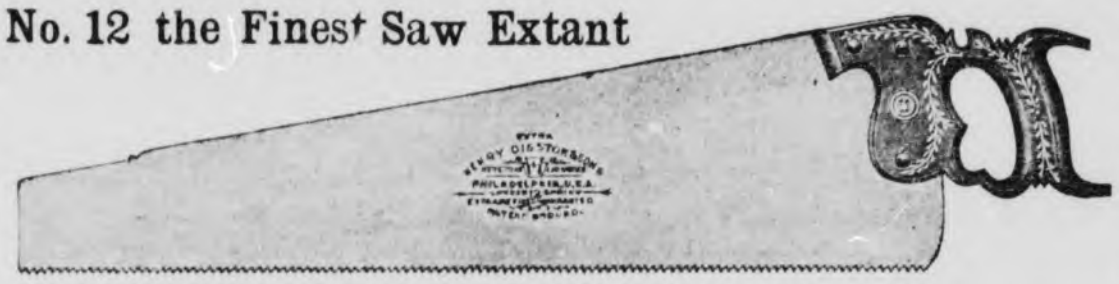

Write for our Booklet "Practical Hints to Mechanics" on the Saw, how to choose it and how to keep it in order.

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If your Hardware Dealer does not handle them, don't take an inferior set because some one says, "it's just as good."

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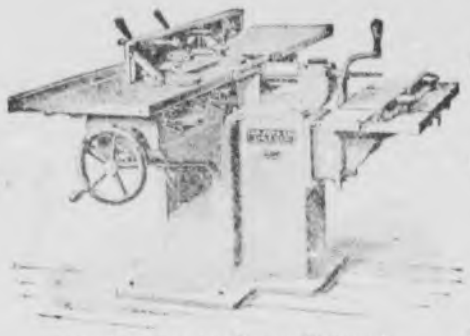

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Matches 12 inches wide.
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We hereby certify that the Saws made by E. C. Atkins & Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., are strictly UNION MADE GOODS, and are first-class in quality.

We are instructed to sign this certificate by our respective Unions.

B. A. SCHLUDER,
President Carpenters Union No. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.

O. G. SMOCK,
President Carpenters Union No. 281, Indianapolis, Ind.

This Space is paid for by Saw Makers' Union No. 1, of Indianapolis, Ind.

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New York; and New Haven, Conn.

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XIX.—No. 11. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1899. | Fifty Cents per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

Delay in Issue This Month.

Through the increased growth of the organization, both in new unions and membership—the latter being at the rate of 2,500 to 3,000 per month—the work of this office has been vastly augmented. Besides that, General Secretary-Treasurer McGuire has been called away on several occasions this month, to adjust grievances and trade disputes.

John Williams Has Resigned as General President.

WILLIAM D. HUBER, FORMERLY FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, IS NOW GENERAL PRESIDENT.

Below is a letter from General President John Williams, setting forth the reasons for his resignation from that position. First Vice-President, William D. Huber, of Yonkers, N. Y., is now General President in accordance with Section 26, of the Constitution.

All Appeals, Grievances, By-Laws and Trade Rules of Local Unions should be forwarded to General President, W. D. Huber, 95 Waverly street, Yonkers, N. Y., for his action, as our laws so provide. General President Huber assumed the duties of his office November 1, 1899, and at the next meeting of the General Executive Board the vacancy in the office of General Vice-President will be filled. Next month we will publish a biographical sketch of our new General President.

THE LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

UTICA, N. Y., October 18, 1899.
P. J. McGUIRE, ESQ.,
General Secretary Treasurer,
U. B. C. and J., Box 884, Phila., Pa.

BROTHER McGUIRE:

In view of the fact that I am holding the position of Factory Inspector of the State of New York, and the official duties of the position require my whole and undivided time and attention, I feel that in justice to myself and the State, as well as to the organization of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, I ought to resign from the position of General President of said organization. I am loath to take this step, as my interest in the affairs of the Brotherhood is very great. And when I accepted the position to which I was elected, I had hoped to make my administration a success. I think I have been able to do so thus far, but I am now unable to give the duties the time and attention which they require, hence my conclusion to resign.

I therefore hereby tender my resignation as General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, said resignation to take effect on and after November 1, 1899.

I shall prepare a report covering the period during which I shall have discharged the duties of the position and will forward to yourself and each of the members of the G. E. B. a copy thereof.

With expressions of regret that we must now sever the relations which have existed between us for some time, and with sincere hopes for the success and prosperity of the Organization to which we are all attached, I remain

Very truly yours,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
General President.

Reports of Organizers.

Brother A. C. Cattermull's report as organizer appears on page 14. The reports of Brothers Shields, Gaillard and Williams will be published in the December issue of THE CARPENTER.

Eight-Hour Day Law is Enforced.

P. J. Carlin & Co., contractors on the buildings under construction at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., for the United States Government, were fined last week by Judge Morris in the United States District Court for violation of the Federal law forbidding contractors to require or permit the employes they have engaged on public work for the government to work more than eight hours a day.

The firm was indicted on two counts. The first was for requiring the men to work more than eight hours a day, and the second was for permitting them to work longer than the prescribed time.

Judge Morris said that the defendants did not escape the penalty of the law by the device to which they had resorted of paying the men by the hour and not by the day, and that he must impose a substantial punishment. In future, he said, such punishments would be imposed as would be necessary to compel obedience to the law.

A fine of $500 was imposed in one case and $10 in the other.

The Situation in Scranton.

Brother A. C. Cattermull furnishes the following interesting report concerning conditions in Scranton, Pa.:

On Monday, October 23d I arrived in Scranton, and during my stay there I made a thorough investigation of the condition of the carpenters and other sections of the building trades, and addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting in Carpenters' Hall.

The members of our craft are in good shape and the Builders' Exchange is completely demoralized.

Seventeen carpenter contractors, not members of the Exchange, are employing over 100 men under our rules, eight hours per day and 30 cents an hour.

Twenty other firms comprising thirty members of our unions are employing 133 men under strictly union rules

Fifty of our members are working for the railroad and mining companies.

Fifteen members are jobbing around town, eight hours and from 30 to 50 cents per hour.

Over 100 of our members are working in other cities and have temporarily affiliated with other unions by clearance card. Many of these are so well situated that they are quite willing to remain away all winter.

Eighteen Building Exchange contractors are employing about 190 men, 20 per cent. of these are imported scabs, and many of the others are deserters from the unions. The majority of the latter will shortly return to the fold.

The total number of men working on buildings in the city is 438. Fully 250 are engaged on union work, eight hours, 30 cents, and working card enforced. The Exchange carpenter contractors have lost 60 per cent. of the work by their blind and reckless opposition to organized labor.

Three immense buildings will shortly be started, and they will be made solid union jobs beyond a doubt.

Brother Knowlton, our agent, is doing excellent work in conjunction with the agent of the Building Trades Council. They are holding that body intact. The plumbers and tinners are working under union rules in spite of the almost defunct Exchange.

Here is an object lesson to the contractors who stubbornly refused to recognize or treat with our unions. As a result of the opposition to the eight hour day, there have sprung into existence the following new contractors, composed entirely of union workmen, who compete fairly for work and employ men under fair conditions:

Carpenter contractors, 20 firms.
Stonecutters and masons, 6 firms.
Brick masons, 4 firms.
Painters, 5 firms.
Tinners, 4 firms.
Plumbers, 5 firms.

Surely it would have been to the advantage of the Builders' Exchange if they had conceded the eight-hour day gracefully and willingly, and worked with the B. T. C in peace and harmony for fair profits and fair wages.

I believe that by spring the bosses will be only too willing to meet our men and grant the eight-hour day and higher wages.

Too much cannot be said in praise of our union carpenters of Scranton. Their conduct throughout the trying period of the strike won the admiration and sympathy of the people of this prosperous city.

A. C. CATTERMULL.

New Unions Chartered During the Past Month.

Union 387, Bronx Borough, N. Y.
Union 388, Richmond, Va.
Union 389, Tuxedo, N. Y.
Union 390, Holyoke, Mass.
Union 392, Beaumont, Tex.
Union 395, Adams, Mass.
Union 396, Newport News, Va.
Union 397, Petersburg, Va
Union 398, Lewiston Idaho.
Union 401, Pittston, Pa.
Union 403, Lynchburg, Va.
Union 404, Painesville, Ohio.
Union 657, Sheboygan, Wis.

This makes a grand total of 127 new unions chartered during the past eight months.

Where Work is Dull.

Owing to local trade movements, suspension of building operations and other causes, carpenters and joiners are requested to stay away from the following places:

Birmingham, Alabama; Colorado Springs, Col; Cripple Creek, Col; Denver, Col.; Victor, Col.; Bloomington, Ill.; Canton, Ill.; Lincoln, Ill.; Alpena, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Butte, Mont; Helena, Mont; Omaha, Neb.; New Orange, N. J.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Oklahoma City, O. T.; Scranton, Pa.; Taylor, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.

Do not be deceived by advertisements in Eastern or Western papers.

Our Bag Mail

OMAHA, Neb.—In this city the carpenters have secured the half holiday, and have succeeded in enforcing the eight hour work day at 35 cents per hour.

GALVESTON, Texas.—The trustees of Local Union No. 526, attended the last meeting of the Texas Loan Company and voted for the election of directors to the extent of stock held, which is $1,000.

ENSLEY, Ala.—We are pushing ahead here steadily. Seventy members in good standing, and a long list of new ones in sight. At the proper time Local Union 296 will move up on the nine-hour day firing line, and a good report will surely be heard.

PATERSON, N. J.—The members of Local Union No. 325, are making active preparations for their grand ball on Thanksgiving evening. The affair promises to be a big success, as a large gathering of the members and their friends has already been assured.

NEWTON, MASS.—We are steadily advancing toward the eight-hour day. The public meeting held for Brother Shields was an immense success. He never spoke to better advantage. Everybody was satisfied. We have initiated nearly forty new members recently.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—We are now in line for the nine-hour day and a minimum wage of 25 cents per hour. The demand will be made on January 1st. Nearly all the contractors and builders favor the scale, so it is not probable there will be any trouble in securing it.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y —This city is almost thoroughly unionized. All carpenters, with the exception of ten, are members of Unions 233 and 310. These will soon join our ranks. We have 5,000 members of various organizations attached to the Central Labor Union here.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa.—The committee of Union 321 has held a very satisfactory conference with the contractors and builders, and they have agreed to grant the nine-hour day without reduction of wages on and after December 1st of this year. Written articles of agreement have been signed by both sides.

KALAMAZOO, Mich —Our union is steadily increasing its roll of members. We are actively preparing for a hard fight from now until next spring to maintain the nine-hour work day. Our forces are well organized, and if the contractors attempt a return to ten hours, as they threaten, they will make a serious mistake. We will hold what we have.

FAIRMOUNT, W. Va.—The members of Union 428 made a demand for 25 cents and nine hours, and it was granted without any trouble. Successful overtures were made to our city council to pass an ordinance making all city work nine hours, with ten hours pay. Nearly all other trades are working only nine hours. Our union is in a flourishing state.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. — Reports show that in the carpenters unions here the membership has increased fully 80 per cent. during the past term. New members are being initiated on every meeting night. All this is due to renewed interest, and to the activity and zeal of the members of the various locals. The Building Trades Council has the city well organized.

NORFOLK, Va.—We have been successful in our movement for the nine-hour day. Thirty-six out of forty-four contractors signed the agreement without hesitation. The others will soon be in line. No reduction in wages and eight hours on Saturday. Union 331 is now working under most encouraging conditions, and the brothers are zealous and active in adding new names to our roll of members.

PLAINFIELD, N. J —The good work is going along steadily here. At the last two meetings of Union No. 155, nearly seventy new members were initiated. District Organizer, Brother J. T. Cosgrove, of Elizabeth, visited the Union recently and delivered an interesting and instructive address. The members are showing a lively interest in the affairs of the Local which is growing satisfactorily.

DALLAS, Tex.—In order to keep pace with the advancements made in the industrial field, Union No. 198 has decided to establish the eight-hour work day, and a circular has been sent to all contractors intimating that from and after the first Monday in May, 1900, eight hours will constitute a day's work, and $2 50 per day be the standard rate of wages. No trouble is anticipated, as many of the bosses recognize the justice of the demands.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—Elaborate preparations are being made for the annual ball of the Bronx Borough District Council of Carpenters and Joiners, to be held at Zeltner's Hall, 170th street and Third avenue, on Saturday, December 16th. President Frank Duffy intimates that all the Brotherhood Locals in the city will be invited and an attendance of fully 5,000 is expected. Brother E. S. Odell is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. Nothing will be left undone to make the affair a most enjoyable one,

John Swinton on Fixing Wages.

A short time ago, when the carpenters of New York City, nine or ten thousand of them, gave notice of the terms upon which they would work for their bosses, a cross-eyed newspaper said that they had gone crazy, and were sure to be knocked out, as no employer would submit to their dictation. "Think of it!" yelled the cross-eyed newspaper, "they demand four dollars a day for eight hours' work and a half-holiday every Saturday; they ought to be sent to Sing Sing."

Well, old man! Most of the bosses gave in at once, and in about a fortnight the terms laid down by the men were the accepted rule of the carpenter's trade. You had better take a rest till the bell rings again.

I can here tell two or three things.

1. The building business and the other industries in which carpenters are employed have not come to a dead stop, but are going on as usual. This is a solid fact, sure as a kit of tools and a stick of wood.

2. The members of the Master Carpenters' Association haven't all been ruined, haven't suffered beyond endurance and haven't ceased to be happy at times. They know how to square up things and round them off These are truths that any one can see for himself.

3. The men haven't got drunk on their extra pay, and don't fight any more than usual, and work as hard as ever. Furthermore, they go to church as often as they went there when wages were lower. All of these things are interesting and well worth thinking of.

4. The men didn't disrupt anything or break the laws, or drive capital from the country, or destroy business, or frighten the women when they fixed the rate of wages and the hours of labor. All this ought to be very encouraging to Mrs. Grundy.

So, you see, things don't always go as some folks often think they must.

I didn't know till last Sunday that the members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, of America, took a stiff hand in fixing their own pay. The President of that body gave testimony to this effect before the Industrial Commission at Washington a short time since. He told how the men in that organization worked according to a scale of wages which rose or fell with the rise or fall in the price of the output, the officers of his association having authority to inspect the books of the manufacturing concerns, so as to ascertain the cost of materials and the selling prices of the finished products.

I was surprised to learn that the employers were willing that their men should work for them upon these terms or should permit them to have any say in the matter.

It is certainly a better way of fixing the rates of pay than some other ways.

As a matter of fact, all workingmen's unions are organized for the purpose of taking a hand in fixing the rates of pay, and those employers who seek to break up these unions are at loggerheads with them only because they want to do all the fixing themselves. —*John Swinton in New York World.*

Building in Germany.

German buildings are constructed with the precision which seems an essential to the Teutonic race, and are characterized by the same solidity and staying qualities, being built for use rather than for show or sale. Upon certain points the regulations are inflexible; the architect may indulge his fancy as to ornamentation, but the dimensions are prescribed, the height must be the same, the inner walls of a certain thickness, the floors laid in a certain way, the chimneys so constructed that fires from defective flues are an impossibility, the windows and water courses on the same level, the material the same as that of other houses in the same block, and poor materials, imperfect sanitary arrangements and other defects are excluded by rigid regulations, and Germany is consequently free from the horrible collapses which so often disgrace cities in other lands.

No shell games can be played by the German builder, and the occupant is not required to begin repairs with the second year, expend the cost of the building in ten years, and afterward either tear it down as uninhabitable or palm it off on some other victim. A German house seldom needs repairs.—*Exchange.*

The Machine Taking a Man's Place.

Properly to understand the question of old age pensions, it is necessary to become thoroughly familiar with our industrial system and examine carefully its evolution.

Through the development of machinery, the concentration of capital and the formation of trusts, syndicates and combines, a large and ever-growing number of people is thrown out of employment; the machine is rapidly taking the place of the man.

The machine, being owned by some individual member of society, and allowed by him to be operated only so long as there remains a market for his goods and a profit for himself, drives the man out to beg, steal or starve, to become a tramp or a criminal.

The secretary of the Overseers of the Poor of Lowell says: "See the number of able bodied, sober-faced men you will find loafing on the street corners. It is a daily occurrence in our office to have men ask for any kind of work at a rate of wages sufficient only to keep away absolute want from themselves and family. Time and time again I have had men to whom 'going on the town' was as repulsive as it was to our forefathers compelled to swallow that noble sentiment, after fighting for weeks to keep away, simply because they could find no work to do." This is the testimony of one man. Hundreds could be quoted, but space will not permit.—*Hon. John C. Chase, Mayor of Haverhill, Mass., in the New Lippincott.*

THE sixteenth annual convention of the Ohio State Federation of Labor will be held in Dayton, beginning December 5th. Copies of the call have been forwarded to all local unions and district councils of carpenters in the State, as it is desirable that they should be represented in the convention.

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.
During the month ending October 31, 1899.
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$170 80	122	$12 80	246	$8 60	378	$11 00
2	27 20	124	9 20	247	27 80	379	10 00
3	13 80	125	86 00	248	10 00	380	10 00
4	110 00	126	7 60	249	12 80	381	18 90
5	47 00	128	4 00	251	8 50	382	66 60
6	13 80	129	7 90	252	9 00	383	10 00
7	167 20	130	3 40	253	5 40	384	16 35
8	50 90	131	72 10	255	17 80	385	5 60
9	20 40	132	87 30	256	13 25	387	10 00
10	176 40	133	13 40	257	81 00	388	10 00
11	64 80	134	10 00	258	18 10	389	10 00
12	71 40	135	16 40	259	3 80	390	10 00
13	45 20	136	28 50	260	24 80	391	17 70
14	3 50	137	6 60	261	9 20	392	10 00
15	14 20	138	49 40	262	8 40	394	20 40
16	38 20	139	25 00	263	4 80	399	6 00
17	5 60	140	2 25	264	13 80	400	8 40
18	6 30	141	43 00	265	24 40	402	9 60
19	46 60	142	36 40	266	2 60	406	5 60
20	7 80	143	2 20	268	7 40	407	8 20
21	24 00	144	21 75	269	5 00	416	43 50
22	129 00	145	13 20	271	10 20	419	50 20
23	40	147	19 70	272	24 25	427	69 30
24	22 20	148	22 40	273	16 60	428	6 40
25	32 15	149	4 40	274	27 60	429	26 70
26	18 20	150	7 80	275	10 00	433	17 10
27	66 60	151	21 00	277	24 00	434	5 60
29	16 20	152	6 40	278	16 40	437	3 60
30	22 65	153	9 80	279	28 25	439	3 80
31	18 40	154	10 00	280	3 00	440	15 20
34	10 10	155	14 15	281	55 40	442	3 00
35	30 70	156	3 80	282	29 20	444	14 40
36	3 20	157	8 85	284	8 40	448	9 50
37	5 40	158	8 40	285	88 00	451	19 50
38	11 60	159	13 00	286	13 40	453	51 00
39	15 00	160	6 00	287	3 00	457	50 80
40	8 00	161	20 05	288	22 00	460	2 80
41	14 80	162	12 75	289	45 60	462	10 20
42	50 20	163	11 85	290	8 20	464	36 40
43	12 20	164	10 70	291	24 90	467	11 90
44	28 40	166	16 40	292	1 60	468	1 50
45	16 35	167	48 00	293	6 00	471	41 60
46	43 20	168	12 00	294	4 20	473	42 10
47	6 60	169	26 50	295	3 60	474	4 00
48	48 85	170	4 00	296	26 70	476	68 40
49	7 00	171	12 40	297	9 80	478	51 20
50	52 60	172	13 00	300	8 00	482	17 00
51	29 60	173	2 20	301	30 40	483	67 00
52	28 20	174	29 40	302	23 00	484	9 80
54	1 00	175	14 30	303	7 00	486	16 60
55	18 60	176	15 00	304	115 20	490	43 60
56	3 60	177	27 00	305	7 20	493	27 60
57	113 20	178	9 20	306	138 50	495	30 00
58	6 80	179	19 70	307	7 60	497	40 80
59	11 00	180	18 25	308	17 40	499	5 80
60	191 40	181	102 00	309	207 00	507	10 90
62	27 00	182	10 20	310	4 80	509	45 60
63	42 60	183	22 20	311	10 00	513	74 60
64	6 80	184	6 60	312	26 85	515	36 40
66	9 60	185	18 70	313	29 60	521	20 60
67	3 60	187	6 60	315	7 60	522	15 20
68	12 80	188	10 20	316	3 00	526	41 50
69	10 80	189	53 00	317	16 50	534	4 40
70	3 40	190	13 00	318	29 65	547	30 90
71	41 40	191	9 60	320	6 80	563	49 50
72	111 10	192	3 60	321	13 20	564	21 40
73	21 10	194	10 00	322	26 80	567	28 20
74	90 70	195	4 80	323	2 80	568	5 75
75	3 20	196	15 50	325	60 45	578	5 75
76	19 15	198	7 30	327	3 00	584	39 40
77	21 80	199	30 40	328	21 20	588	18 00
78	4 70	200	29 90	329	10 10	591	9 20
79	27 55	202	26 90	330	10 00	592	26 00
80	7 15	203	15 20	331	30 90	593	11 40
82	24 30	204	3 20	332	9 50	599	4 10
83	7 00	205	7 60	333	11 45	603	5 60
84	10 40	206	52 95	334	5 20	606	6 80
85	12 20	207	15 95	335	3 40	611	9 00
86	86 20	208	2 20	337	3 80	612	7 30
87	4 80	209	16 20	338	4 90	617	15 20
88	5 90	210	8 60	339	12 80	622	14 60
89	21 80	211	65 20	340	86 00	628	5 30
90	25 20	212	15 70	342	3 80	637	8 30
91	9 65	213	4 00	343	11 20	638	13 65
92	88 80	214	8 20	344	2 00	639	24 90
93	6 00	215	18 00	345	1 90	650	4 00
94	11 40	216	7 60	346	4 20	652	18 90
95	5 00	218	8 60	347	14 90	657	10 00
97	53 30	219	13 20	348	7 00	659	15 80
98	2 00	220	11 40	349	12 70	667	6 25
99	6 20	221	4 20	350	7 70	676	6 70
100	2 00	223	15 70	351	4 00	678	8 80
101	14 60	225	23 40	352	14 00	687	9 00
102	13 50	226	12 50	353	4 00	692	3 00
103	4 20	228	15 00	355	27 60	696	5 40
104	7 80	229	5 60	356	5 20	703	3 60
105	40 80	230	8 60	357	75	707	12 00
106	43 00	231	13 45	359	32 10	712	4 80
107	63 20	232	2 40	360	9 00	714	9 20
109	69 90	234	9 00	361	40 40	715	40 70
110	7 90	235	3 80	362	7 00	716	20 60
111	61 40	236	5 40	364	3 00	717	8 40
112	2 40	237	14 40	366	1 40	723	14 00
113	39 10	238	14 40	367	3 25	726	18 00
114	1 75	239	26 50	369	1 50	731	13 00
115	12 60	240	19 00	371	2 40	746	6 20
116	37 80	241	24 80	374	25 10	750	27 20
118	33 80	242	17 40	375	177 10	785	3 20
119	6 00	243	2 80	377	10 00	786	7 80
120	10 40	245	11 00				
121							

Total $9,701 20

TO DAY more than 80 per cent. of the cost of running this government is caused by wars, past, present and prospective.

THE cry of bread for the masses fills this latter part of the nineteenth century. At no period in the world's history were the contrasts between rich and poor so decided, so prominent as at present.—*Max Nordau.*

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS, OCTOBER, 1899.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	$9 701 20
" Advertisers	306 00
" Subscribers	1 80
" Miscellaneous	4 00
" Error in addition of claims	59 40
" Union 52, Charleston, S C., donation to New York strike	23 00
Balance, October 1, 1899	13,631 18
Total	$23,726 58
Total expenses	10,842 81
Cash balance, Nov. 1, 1899	$12,883 77

DETAILED EXPENSES, OCTOBER, 1899.

Printing 10 000 letter heads	$40 00
" 1,000 stamped envelopes	1 25
" 500 postals	1 50
" 500 clearances	2 50
" 100 Secretary's order books	25 00
" 100 Treasurer's receipt books.	25 00
" 10-300 page ledgers	15 50
" 5,000 membership cards	12 50
" 26,500 copies October CARPENTER	573 50
Expressage on CARPENTER	75
Postage on October CARPENTER	40 20
Engravings for October CARPENTER	26 25
Special writers for CARPENTER	14 00
Telegrams	15 91
Expressage on supplies	42 63
500 postals	5 00
Postage on supplies	27 83
Office rent for October	50 00
Quarterly rent of postoffice box	3 00
Salary and clerk hire	370 66
Tax to A. F. of L. (September)	66 67
A. W. Woods, charts	5 00
Five cabinet drawers	5 00
Rubber seals and daters	18 53
John Morrison, Advertising Commission	50 00
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	28 91
1,000 Brotherhood pins	200 00
R. J. Linden, detective services	76 25
H. J. Miller, organizing	4 00
Joseph Giles, "	9 00
S. J. Kent, "	10 10
O. E. Woodbury "	11 85
J. T. Cosgrove, "	14 60
F. C. Walz, "	24 85
J. W. Cross, "	37 00
W. J. Shields, "	130 00
Geo. D. Gaillard, "	191 30
A. C. Cattermull, "	150 00
J. W. Williams, "	163 50
Baltimore, Md., to Unions 29 and 44 for organizing	100 00
W. D. Huber, First Vice-President	10 85
John Williams, General President	27 50
John Williams, attending G. E. B.	58 95
Jas. M. Lane, attending G. E. B.	71 80
F. C. Walz	81 50
A. C. Cattermull	130 50
W. J. Williams	131 00
J. R. Miller	136 85
D. C., New York City, for strike purposes	3,000 00
Incidentals	1 82
Stationery	3 10
Benefits Nos. 4731 to 4759	4,599 40
Total expenses	$10,842 81

Claims Approved in October, 1899.

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
4731	Jacob Hammer	5	$200 00
4732	Peter Peltier	10	200 00
4733	August Cruger	24	50 00
4734	Hans Ewald	58	200 00
4735	Ernest R. Jacobs (Dis.)	58	300 00
4736	John Moran	59	200 00
4737	Carrie A. French	89	50 00
4738	Chas. A. Helin (Dis.)	181	400 00
4739	John Neuman	189	100 00
4740	Theodore Tolefson	241	100 00
4741	Geo. Armstrong	224	200 00
4742	Chas. McCosh	257	200 00
4743	Dennis T. Duffy	274	200 00
4744	Mrs. Johanna Kuehl	309	50 00
4745	William Auer	346	200 00
4746	Mrs. Matilda Schmidt	375	50 00
4747	John E. Keller	375	200 00
4748	E. F. Tyrna	394	200 00
4749	Mrs. Mattie J. Girard	394	50 00
4750	John W. Shaw	407	200 00
4751	Oscar Jensen	457	200 00
4752	Chris. Christianson	457	200 00
4753	Hans Johnson	457	200 00
4754	Mrs. Mary Kangas	471	50 00
4755	P. S. Canvell (Dis.)	584	200 00
4756	James M. Ulrey	667	200 00
4757	Sylvester Hickok	678	50 00
4758	Helena Storck	786	50 00
4633	J. Holzinger (balance)	148	49 40
4759	Mrs. Ida Dittman	433	50 00
	Total		$4,599.40

SEES & FABER

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, TOOL AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPOT

2008-2010 North Front Street,

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Most Complete Stock of Tools Up-town

Genuine Rogers' Triple Plate Spoons, Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Razors, Scissors, Pocket Knives, Ice Skates, Sleds, Tool Chests, Washing Machines, Wringers, Carpet Sweepers, Patented Roasting Pans, Mrs. Potts' Irons, Coal, Gas and Oil Heating Stoves.

Labor Unions Have a Mission.

They are on earth to do good for all who wish to be benefited. The trades union constantly struggles for the welfare of its members Despite the antagonism of enemies and indifference of laggards, labor unions are successful. There are no other organizations in existence that have for their sole object the improvement of the conditions of the workingman. They are the only instruments by which wages can be kept at a figure that is any way near what workmen should be paid, and they are the only means by which the employes can secure the attention and just dealings of the employer. By himself alone the worker can do little to influence the corporation or capitalist to deal justly with him, but when he is united with others in a good union he has the aid and encouragement of all organized workmen and is in a position to compel the payment of just and equitable wages for his work.—*Labor Journal.*

The Shorter Workday and Morals.

The manager of the extensive paper mill of Prince Paskievitch of Dobrusch, says that he has been the manager for twenty years, and adds: "The nature of the business requires that the work be carried on night and day. Up to May, 1894, the length of the shifts was twelve hours. Eighteen months ago I determined to try and reduce the hours of those working by the day to nine, and those employed on the shifts to eight. Instead of increased drinking by the workmen, the result has been that the only drinkshop in the place has had to give up business, its place being taken by a teashop, where only moderate quantities of spirits can be obtained. "St. Monday" (Blue Monday), is almost a thing of the past. The older people, as a rule, employ their leisure time in tilling their plot of land. The younger ones have taken to reading. An orchestra and vocal union has been established, of which thirty-six factory operatives are members. Between 400 and 500 operatives regularly attend lectures. Such things are impossible under the old twelve-hour system, for there is only one recreation for exhausted workers, and that is spirit drinking, which quickly stimulates their energies."

THE GEM SCRIBER

useful to all mechanics, carpenters especially, and being very small, can be carried in the vest pocket. Cut is two-thirds actual size. Ask your hardware dealer for it and see that it bears the stamp of F. Brais & Co. For further information address

F. BRAIS & CO.
366 Kirtland Street Cleveland, Ohio.
Price - - - 25 Cents

Women Yoked to Ploughs in Manitoba.

About 4,000 Doukhobors, male and female, have been invited into Canada by the immigration agents in Russia. They now form a very considerable settlement in the Northwest Territory and are naturally inclined to be clannish. They form communities and settlements of their own and carry on life in pretty much the same fashion they followed in semi barbaric Russia.

They bring many of the most primitive of the Old World traditions and customs with them, among them being the masculine notion that the female is made to work and be useful at whatever task her lord and master shall give her. The hitching of women to ploughs is but one of the many instances of his adoption of this comfortable error. Wooden yokes are used, and to these yokes a span of women are harnessed. There may be six or eight women to one plough.

These Doukhobors use oxen and horses on an equal footing with their women when they have any of the former. If a man is rich enough to afford an ox he is likely to harness it in the same team with five or six women. He is quite willing to exchange a woman for an ox or a horse, and trades of that nature are not uncommon among the tribe, even here in Manitoba, civilized America!

And the women never think of complaining. They see nothing wrong in their degradation. They have known no other life, and it has not yet occurred to them to demand any other. They are back a few centuries in the progress of civilization.

Western Russia has been too dark and too slow for them to see or learn of the rapid strides their sisters have taken elsewhere in the world. To obey their big, heavy-fisted, dull browed lords has been the only thing they knew in all the centuries.

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1899.

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The Principles of Geometry and their Application in Handrail Construction.

V.

BY MORRIS WILLIAMS, SCRANTON.

FIG. 25, represents a plan, elevation and face molds, of a stairway starting on a landing; the level rail of the landing continued around a cylinder, and up the straight flight; the curved rail in two pieces, and joined together at the center of the cylinder.

This example, owing to the simple nature of the unfolded sections of the supposed prisms which are assumed to envelope the cylinder, and known in handrailing as tangents, will greatly help us to explain the use that is made of the unfolded sections of prisms, in handrail construction.

To draw the elevation, first determine upon the height the rail is to stand above the floor line, as at *e e'*, or *d'*, *d''*; continue the center line of the level rail across the crown of the cylinder, as shown through *c'*, to *b'*; from point *b'*, draw the pitch line of the flight, as shown from *b'*, to *a'*; thus drawing the center line of the rail over a portion of the flight; the crown of the cylinder, and the level rail of the landing.

This center line of the rail contains all the tangents transferred from the plan to the elevation; the two bottom tangents are level as shown at *d'*, *e'*, and *e'*, *c'*; and the upper tangents are shown to be constituted of one tangent level, and one inclined; as at *c'*, *b'*, and *b'*, *a'*; thus showing only one tangent inclined for the whole cylinder. The section of the block assumed to envelope the bottom quadrant of the cylinder, and whose sides are represented on plan at *o*, *c*, *e*, *d*, will be the exact duplicate of its plan owing to the two tangents in the elevation being level, as shown at *d'*, *e'*, and *e'*, *c'*.

To have a clearer view we refer to Fig. 25 *c*, where the section is shown cut through the block and the tangents *d'*, *c'*, and *e'*, *c'*, shown level; the top and bottom of this block are equal, and both level planes, proving that if a rail is to rest on the section that it must be of the same form as when resting on the base, because the section and the base are similar figures or planes. The section of the upper quadrant is different because one of the tangents in the elevation is inclined as shown at *b'*, *a'*; and one level, as at *b'*, *c'*. This section is shown in perspective in Fig. 25 *c*, at *b''*, *c''*, *o''*, *a''*, where the tangent *a''*, *b''* is shown inclined to one side of the block, and the tangent *b''*, *c''* level; or square to the other side; the section assumes the form of an oblong figure, and thus deviating from the form of the base.

This condition of the tangents calls for a correct geometrical method to find the true form of the section.

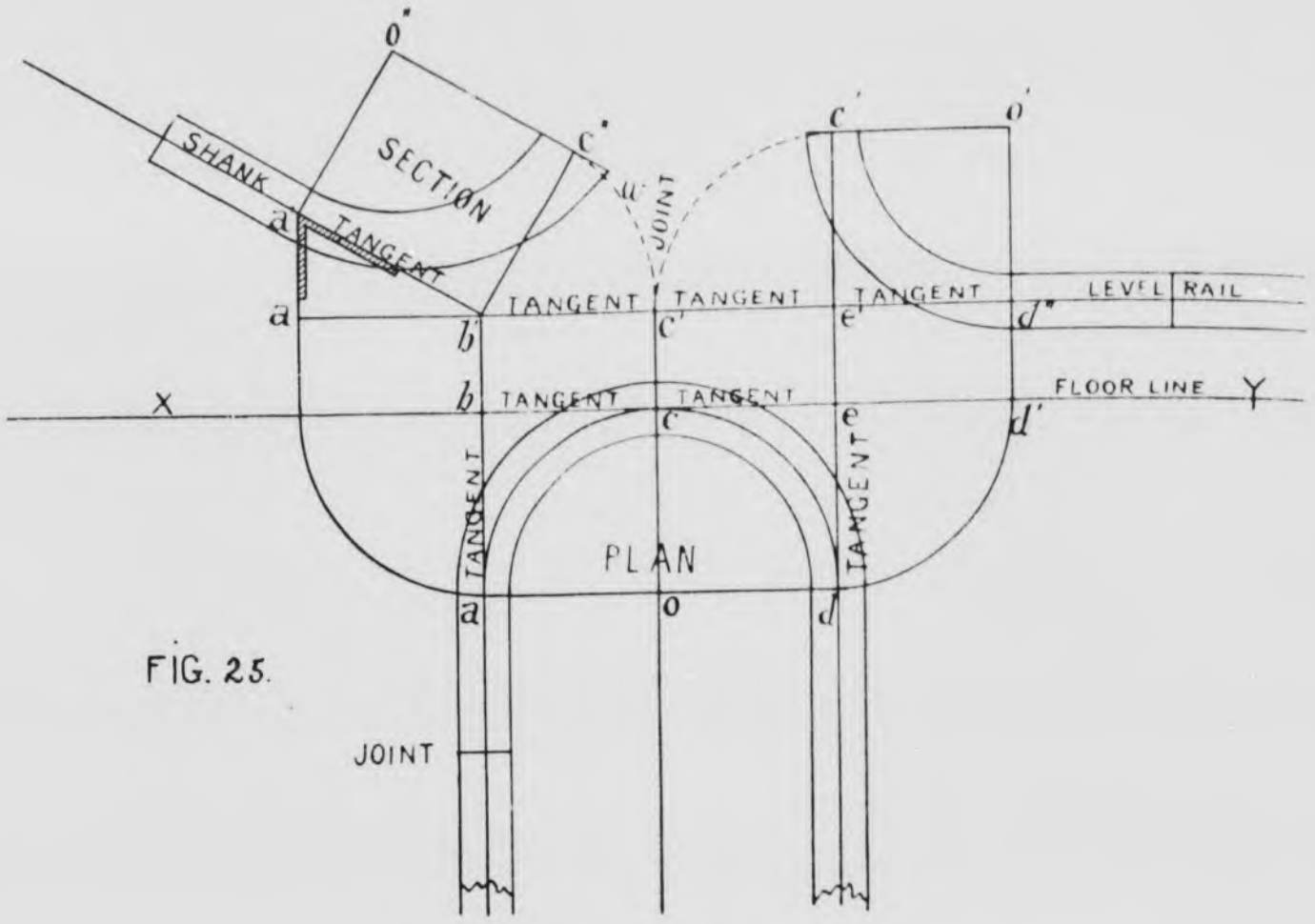


FIG. 25.

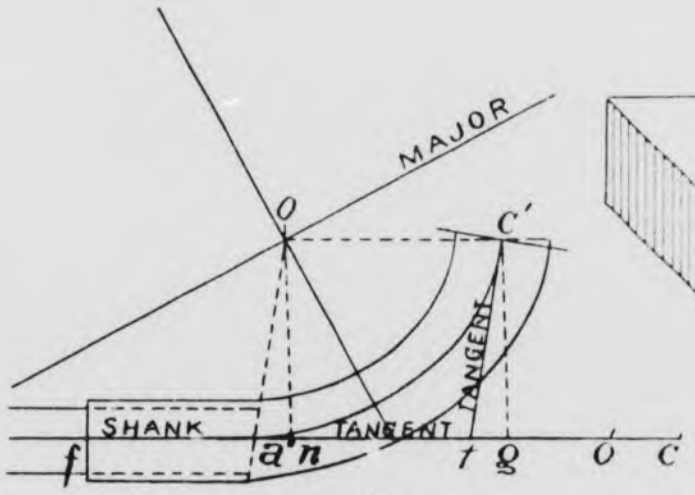


FIG. 28

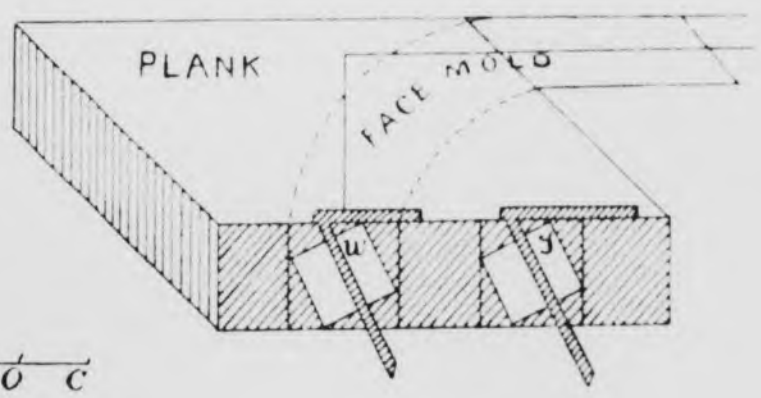


FIG 29

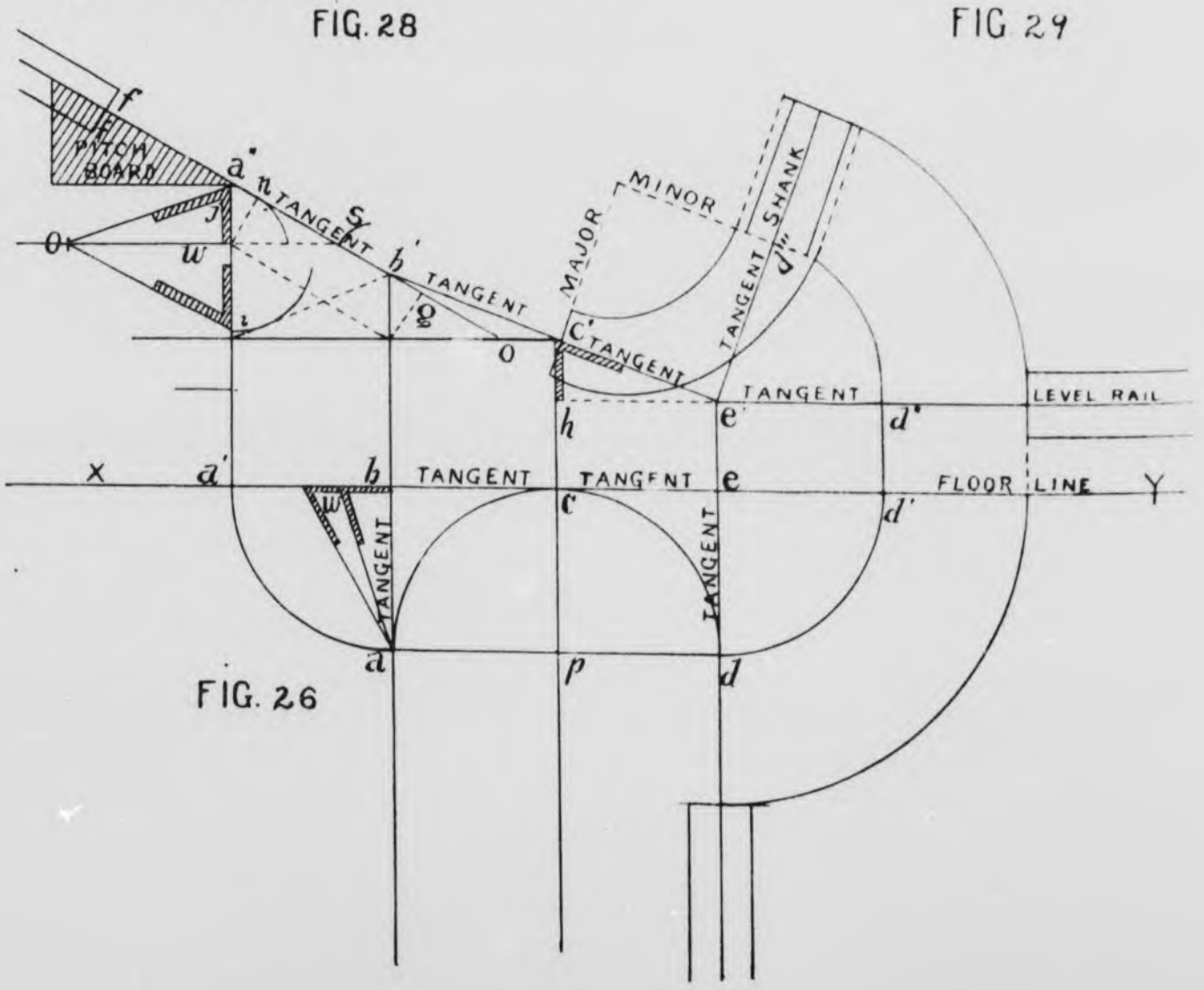


FIG. 26

Where the section is inclined to one side of block only, and square to the other side, as is the case in this example, the process of unfolding the section is simple as is shown at a', b', c'', o'', Fig. 25; we merely make b', c'', square to a', b'', and of the same length as the level tangent b', c', as shown by the dotted arc c', w, c''; and complete the section by drawing parallel lines to a', b', and b', c'', as at o'', c'', and o'', a'.

With this explanation of the sections, we refer to Fig. 25 *a*, where the two sections are combined and shown in perspective in their actual position; illustrating clearly their adaptability to the construction of handrails.

By comparing Fig. 25 *a*, and Fig. 25, we find the three bottom tangents level in both figures; and the upper tangent b', a', inclined to conform with the pitch of the flight.

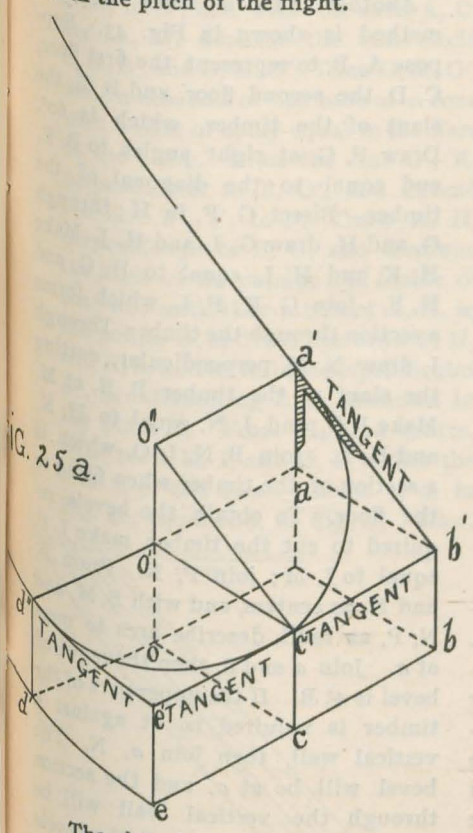


FIG. 25 a.

The bevel to square the upper wreath is shown at a' in both figures; and it is to be applied to the wreath at the end c'' Fig. 25, and shown at c', Fig. 25 *g*.

The wreath is cut from the plank square to its face, and square to the tangents at both ends; then the bevel is applied from the face, following the line of the joint, and a square section of the rail drawn on the end of the wreath, as is plainly shown in Fig. 29.

In Fig. 26 we have an example of a stairway starting as in Fig. 25 on a level landing; but the cylinder in this case contains three risers. This arrangement of the plan will cause three tangents in the elevation to have different inclinations, and one tangent to be level, thus reversing our last example.

To draw the elevation proceed as follows: Revolve the tangents *a*, *b*, and *d*, *e*, on plan, to the floor line *x*, *y*, as shown at a' and d'; on a' raise a perpendicular line a', $a,''$ and make it the height of three risers; on d' raise the line d', d'', the height determined for the rail to stand above the floor line; make *e*, $e,'$ the same height; and connect e', d'', as shown; which will be the bottom tangent, and level to conform with the level rail on landing. Place the pitch board at point a'', continue the pitch line to points b' and *o*; connect b', c', and e'. The elevation of the tangents is now complete; in other words, the tangents have been transferred from the plan to the elevation.

The two upper tangents are shown to be inclined, but of different inclination, and the two lower tangents are shown to have one level, and one inclined tangent.

The centre joints of the two wreath pieces will be at point c'.

To explain more fully the nature of these variant inclination, of tangents, and their relation to the construction of the wreaths, we will proceed to fold them into blocks as shown in Fig. 27, which is a perspective view of the two blocks, showing the sections cut to the variant inclinations of the tangents shown in Fig. 26. It will be noticed that we have here a case of sections at variance with our preceding examples, and one presenting an unsurmountable difficulty to all except the initiated few that have a correct knowledge of a geometrical method to unfold sections of solids, which we in these articles endeavor to explain.

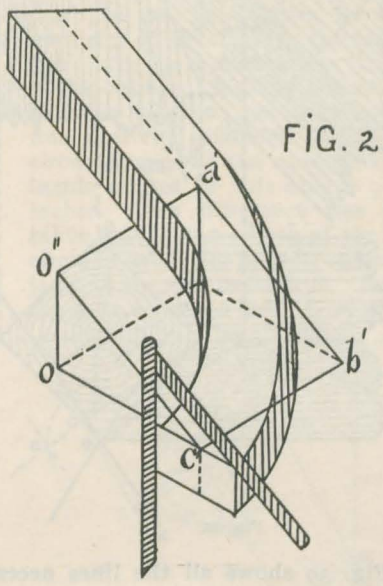


FIG. 25 g

The base of the bottom block shown at *o*, *d*, *e*, *c*, is taken from the square *o*, *d*, *e*, *c* of the plan Fig. 26. The heights *e*, e' and *d*, d' and *c*, c' are also taken from the same figure and by connecting c', e' we get the same inclination as of the tangent c', *e* of Fig. 26; and by drawing parallel lines to d', e' and e', c', we complete the section, which is shown to be inclined to one side and level to the other side of the block.

To obtain the section of the upper block proceed in the same manner by transferring the plan *o*, *a*, *b*, *c* of Fig. 26 to *o*, *a*, *b*, *c* of Fig. 27, make *c*, c', *b*, b' and *a*, a' equal in height to *c*, c', *b*, b' and a', a'' of Fig. 26; connect a'', b' and b', c' and draw parallel lines to each of these lines to complete the section, as shown at o', a'', b', c'.

This section is shown to be inclined to the two sides of the block as at c', b' and b', a''.

By placing the two blocks in their respective relations one to the other, and both in their relation to the rail on the landing and the rail of the flight as is being done in Fig. 27, we get a clear view of their utility. The planes of both sections are shown to be the planes of the wreaths, as shown by the centre line of the wreath, lying as it does in its actual position, while winding around the cylinder from the level landing up to the pitch of the flight.

HOW TO OBTAIN THE BEVELS TO SQUARE THE WREATHS

For the bottom wreath the bevel is shown in the elevation of Fig. 26, at the angle *h*, c', e' and in Fig. 27 it is shown to be equal to the inclination of the section. It is to be applied to the wreath at the end d''' and along the shank shown in Fig. 26.

Two bevels are required for the upper wreath, owing to the tangents being of unequal inclination. From point *w* as a center, with the radius touching both top and bottom tangents, as shown by the arcs, Fig. 26, turn over to the line a', a'', make *w*, *o* equal radius on plan, connect *o*, *i* and *o*, *j*, thus forming the bevels.

Fig. 29 illustrates the application of the bevels to the plank.

Fig. 28 shows the method of forming the face mold for the upper wreath. Draw the straight line *f*, *o* and transfer to it all points from the two upper tangents, Fig. 26, as at *f*, *a*, *n*, *s*, *b*, *g*, *o*; on *g*, raise a perpendicular line *g* c', from point b', with the length of the tangent b'', e'', Fig. 26; cut this line in c'; connect c', b'; draw c', *o* parallel to b', a'' and a'', *o* parallel to b'. c', thus completing the section. Connect *o*, *s* the minor axis; make the major axis square to the minor, and complete the curve of the face mold.

The face mold for the bottom wreath is shown and will be found to be of the same kind as we fully explained in our last article.

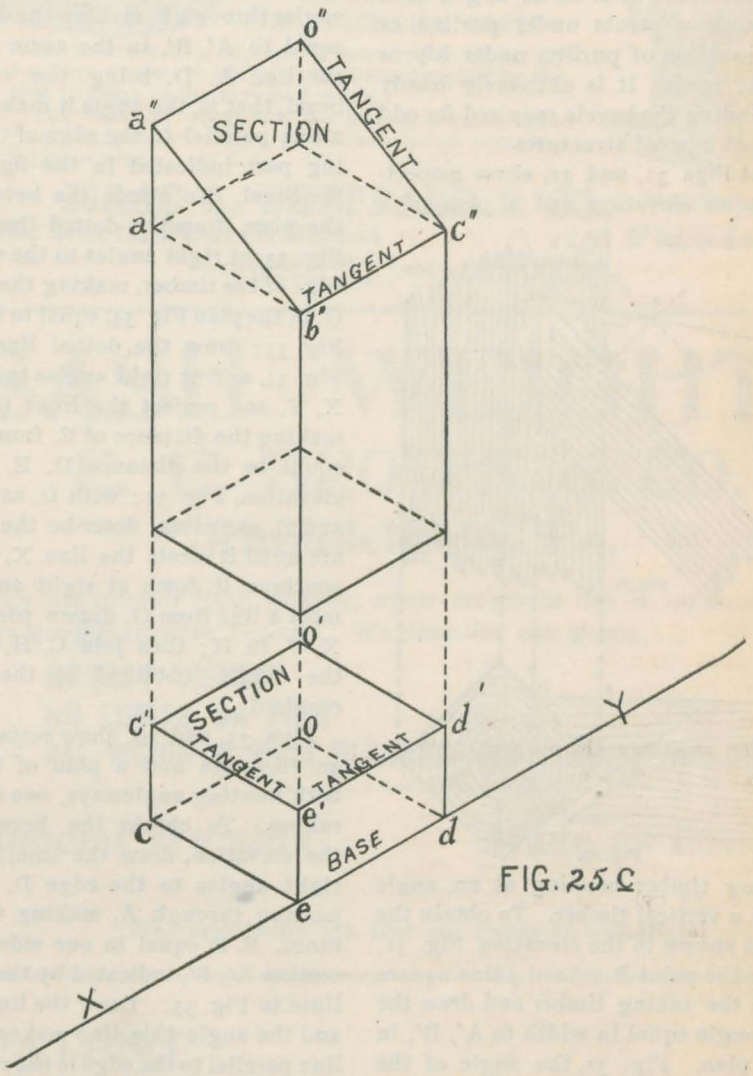
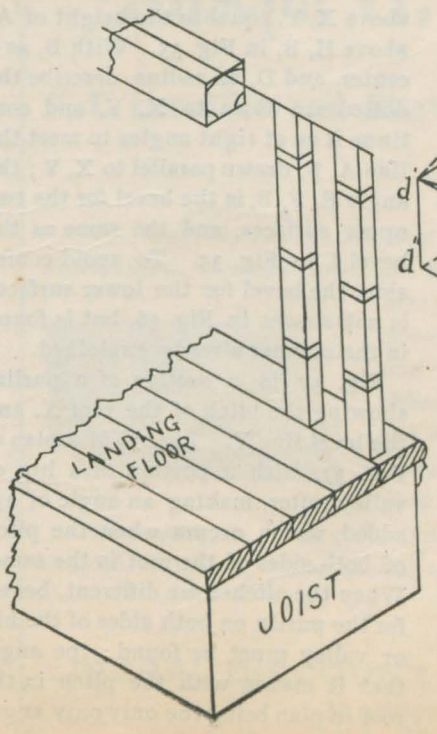


FIG. 25 c



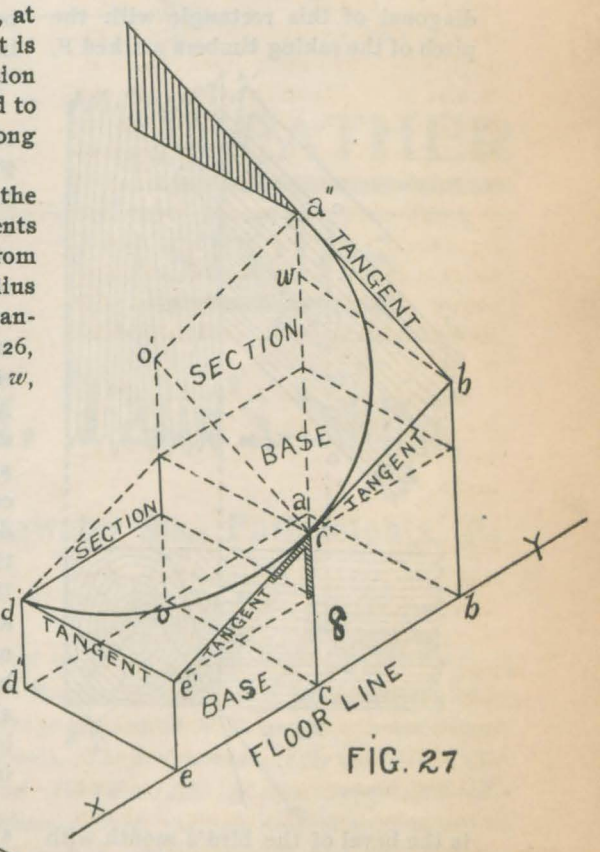


FIG. 27

Bevels, Splays and Hopper Cuts.—VI.

BY FRED T. HODGSON.

OF THE many methods employed of obtaining bevels for oblique cuts on the feet and tops of posts having two inclinations, I know of none so simple as the one I am about to describe, and which can be applied in nearly every case where timbers meet at or on an angle, as in the case of struts under purlins, or the junction of purlins under hip or valley roofs. It is extremely handy for finding the bevels required for odd shaped tapered structures

Let Figs. 31, and 32, show respectively an elevation and a plan of a

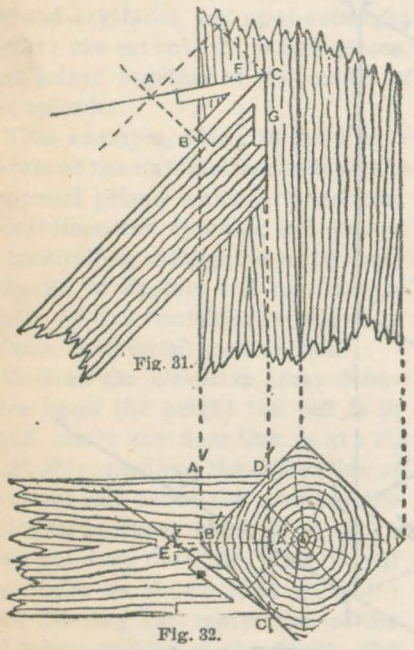
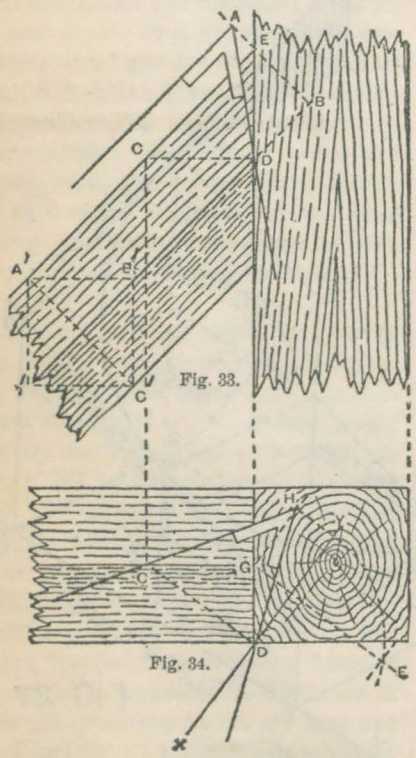


Fig. 32.

raking timber meeting at an angle with a vertical timber. To obtain the bevel shown in the elevation Fig. 31, from the point B, set out a line square with the raking timber and draw the rectangle equal in width to A′, B′, in the plan. Fig. 32, the angle of the diagonal of this rectangle with the pitch of the raking timbers marked F,



is the bevel of the bird's mouth with the side. To obtain the bevel from the plan Fig. 32, draw the line C′, D′, and through B′, draw A′, E′, equal to B, C, in Fig. 31; join C′, E′, and the required angle, which is the same as that shown in Fig. 31, is obtained. The bevel required for the side of the strut is the angle made by the pitch of the strut marked C, in Fig. 31, which needs no explanation. Figs. 33, and 34, show respectively an elevation and a plan of a raking timber butting at an angle against a plank, the section of the raking timber being shown by the dotted lines A′, B′, C′, D′, Fig. 33. Draw the plan and elevation as before. The bevel in this case, of which only one is required, is most easily found from the elevations.

Extend the edge from D, to B, and draw the dotted line A, B, at right angles through E, making the distance equal to A′, B′, in the same figure; the line A, D, being the required bevel, that is, the angle it makes with a line parallel to the edge of the raking part indicated in the figure by the bevel. To obtain the bevel from the plan, draw the dotted line C, D, Fig. 33, at right angles to the upright edge of the timber, making the line C, G, in the plan Fig. 34, equal to C, D, in Fig 33; draw the dotted line C, D, Fig. 34, and at right angles to it draw X, Y, and project the front G, to E, making the distance of E, from X, Y, equal to the distance D, E, in the elevation, Fig. 33; with D, as centre, and E, as radius, describe the dotted arc until it meets the line X, Y, and continue it down at right angles to meet a line from G, drawn parallel to X, Y, in H; then join C, H, D, and the angle obtained is the bevel required.

Figs. 35, and 36, show respectively an elevation and a plan of timbers both meeting angleways, one of them raking. To obtain the bevel from the elevation, draw the line E, F, at right angles to the edge D, B, and passing through A, making the distance, E, F, equal to one side of the section A′, B′, indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 35. Draw the line B, F, and the angle this line makes with a line parallel to the edge is the required bevel for the top surfaces of the raking part which is indicated in Fig. 35, by J.

A similar method is adopted in obtaining the lower bevel, marked K, Fig. 35. The bevels are obtained from the plan Fig. 36, in a similar manner to those in Fig. 34. Make the line H, G, Fig. 36, equal to H, B, in Fig. 35, and continue it down to E at right angles to the side. Join E, B, and draw X, Y, at right angles; at right angles to X, Y, project the point A to D, making the height of D, above X, Y, equal to the height of A, above H, B, in Fig. 35. With B, as a center, and D, as radius, describe the dotted arc down to X, Y, and continue it on at right angles to meet the line A, F, drawn parallel to X, Y; the angle E, F, B, is the bevel for the two upper surfaces, and the same as the bevel J, in Fig. 35. To avoid confusion, the bevel for the lower surfaces is not shown in Fig. 36, but is found in the manner already explained.

Fig. 37 is a section of a purlin, showing the pitch of the roof X, and the level line Y. Fig. 38 is a plan of Fig. 37, with a portion of a hip or valley rafter, making an angle of 45° added, which occurs when the pitch of both sides of the roof is the same. When the pitches are different, bevels for the purlin on both sides of the hip or valley must be found; the angle that it makes with the pitch in the roof in plan being the only only angular datum required. The method of finding the cuts is as follows: After drawing the purlin as shown in Fig. 37, draw the plan as in Fig. 38, and through the point A, draw line F, G, at right angles to the edge of the purlin; make F, G, equal in length to A′, C′, Fig. 37, and join C, G, which will give the bevel for the wide side of the purlin. The bevel for the narrow side is found in similar manner by drawing D, E, through B, making it equal to A′, B′, Fig. 37, and joining A, E.

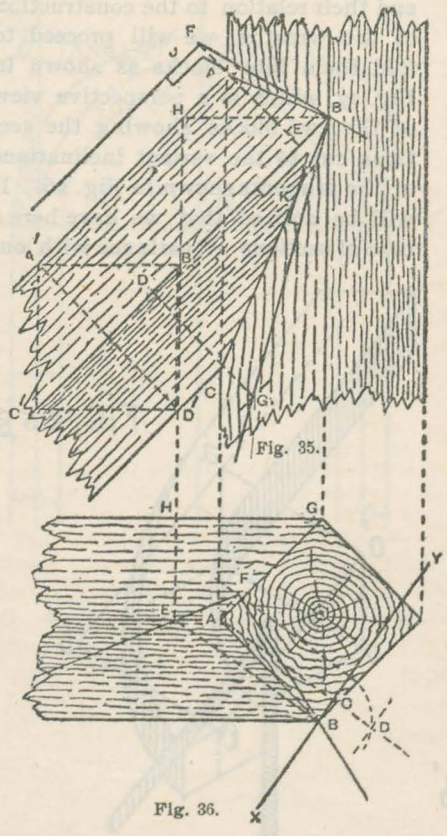
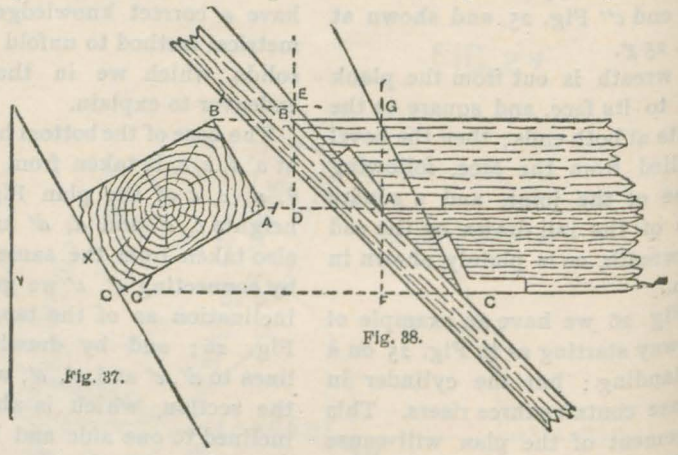


Fig. 39 shows all the lines necessary for obtaining the bevels in Figs. 37 and 38, the indices corresponding.

The methods shown herewith for obtaining the bevels and cuts for raking timbers of various kinds, are quite simple compared with some methods taught. They are not new, nor are they original, as they have been in use many years among expert framers and millrights and have been published, once before now at all events; the present method of rendering, however, I am persuaded, will be found simple and easily understood.



In connection with obtaining bevels of timbers that are set with an inclination, having one end resting on a floor and the other end cut to fit against a ceiling, the timber lying with two of its angles in the direction of its inclination and the other two at right angles to them.

Suppose the timber to be 12 x 12 inches, and placed as shown in Fig. 40, when the distances are shown and given in figures, then the shape of the ends of the stick of timber when cut will be lozenge shaped as shown at Fig. 42. By reference to Fig. 40, at the foot of the timber will be seen the actual measurements in figures, which is diagonally, 17 inches, represented by the dotted lines; and 22⅝ inches from corner to corner in the direction of the inclination. In order to obtain the proper level, square up from the points as shown by dotted lines, and measure the distance between, which in this case is 14$\frac{29}{64}$ inches, therefore we are obliged o take one half of this distance, which is 7$\frac{29}{64}$ inches, and by setting the bevel to the 12-inch side, the result will be as shown in Fig. 41. This is to be followed around each way from top to the bottom on both sides. This will give the cut required and will make a perfect fit at top and bottom, the process being reversed for the upper end.

Another and a more scientific method is shown in Fig. 43. Suppose A, B, to represent the first floor, C, D, the second floor, and B, E, the slant of the timber, which is 60°. Draw F, G, at right angles to B, E, and equal to the diagonal of the timber. Bisect G, F, in H; through G, and H, draw G, I, and H, J. Make H, K, and H, L, equal to H, G, and H, F. Join G, K, F, L, which forms a section through the timber. Through J, draw N, M, perpendicular, cutting the slant of the timber B, E, at M. Make J, O, and J, N, equal to H, K, and H, L. Join B, N, I, O, which is a section of the timber when fitted to the floor. To obtain the bevels required to cut the timber, make J, P, equal to J, M; join P, N. From B, and N, as centers, and with B, M, and N, P, as radii, describe arcs to meet at *a*. Join *a* and B, then the required bevel is at B. If the upper part of the timber is required to fit against a vertical wall, then join *a*, N. The bevel will be at *a*, and the section through the vertical wall will be P, O, N; from which all the bevels may be obtained.

I could produce many more methods for obtaining like results, and which have been gathered from various sources, but the ones offered will suffice, as they will enable the student to see the principle—in two ways—by which these complicated bevels may be obtained in a practical way.

I have before me a method of solving similar problems by diagrams and mathematical formula, that is quite formidable and repellent to look at; and, though intended to instruct the practical workman, is much more suited for the desk of the engineer or architect. Good, and thorough in itself, it is beyond the reach of most men who have to earn their living "by the sweat of their brows."

Suppose it is desirable to obtain a splayed head for a door or window having splayed jambs as shown in Fig. 44. First draw B, A. Make A, C, and B, C′, the radii of inside of arch, and A, D, and B, D′, as radii for outside of arch. With the radii B, I, and B, X describe the circles or arcs 1, 9, and X, 2′, which represent the back of the jamb. Now divide

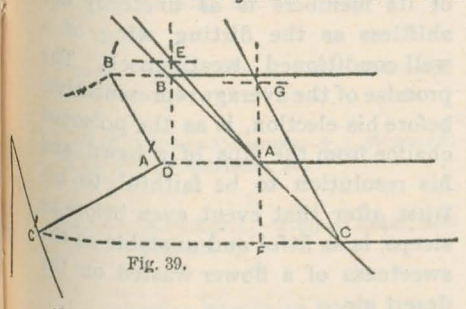


Fig. 39.

the arc 1, 9, into any number of equal parts as shown, and extend B, A, to O′, and with the radii A, C, and A, D, describe the semi-circle C, N, D′, and D, M, O′. Then D, M, O′, will be one-half of the base of a cone with a flare or splay equal to the flare of the jamb. Draw the line O′, R, perpendicular to B, O′, and extend the line P′, Y, to P. Draw A, H, perpendicular to B, O, and continue the lines of the outside and inside of the jamb until they intersect A, H, in the points H, and S. Then draw P, H, and R, S, and let fall the perpendicular D′, L, intersecting R, S, as shown in the point L. From H, as a centre, with radii H, I, and H, P strike the arcs 1, 9, and P, 2′. Make 1, 9, in Fig. 46, equal 1, 9, in Fig 45. Now,

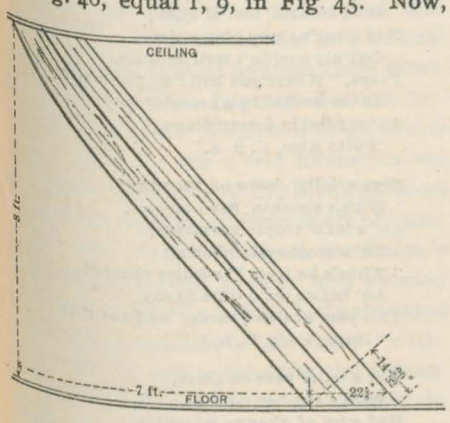
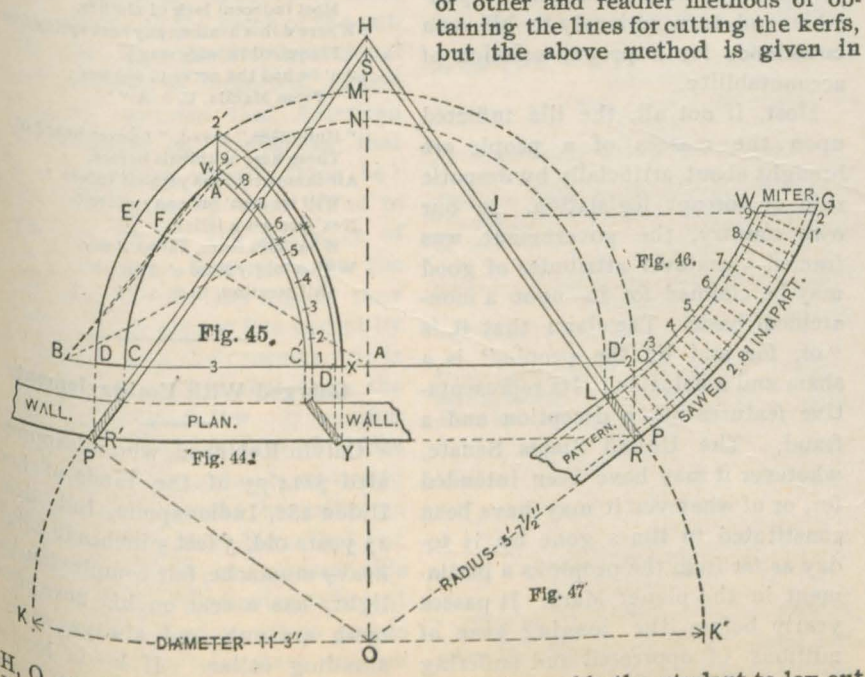


Fig. 40.

from I, the middle point of H, I, draw through 9, in Fig. 46, as shown by I, 2′. D aw the line B, A′. Add 4′, 9, Fig. 45; to the end of the pattern, Fig. 46, to form a mitre. Extend H, A, as H, O, and draw P, O, perpendicular to H, P, intersecting



H, O, as at O. Now through O, draw K, K′, parallel to P, P′. Then with O, P, as radius, describe the arcs P, K′, and P′, K. Then K, K′, is the diameter of the circle of the jamb after bending, the radius being perpendicular to the face of the jamb Fig. 46 represents the pattern of jamb before bending. The next step is to find the distances between the saw kerfs on the arc P, G, Fig 46, which is done as follows: Find the circumference of the circle of which K, K′,

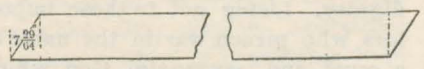


Fig 41.

is the diameter. This can be obtained by simple arithmetical calculation. Taking the diameter at 11 feet 3

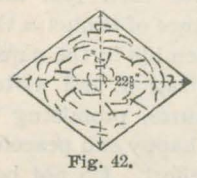


Fig. 42.

inches as marked on the drawing, and multiplying by 3.1416, and reducing, gives 424,116 inches. Supposing the jamb to be 1½ inches thick, the diameter of the circle of the inside of jamb will be 3 inches less than that of the outside. Making a similar calculation to that just described, we find that the difference between the circumference of the outside and the inside circles in this case is 9 46248 inches. This difference has to be taken out of the length of the larger circle in saw kerfs in order to bend the jamb to the required shape. Suppose the saw to cut a kerf $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch

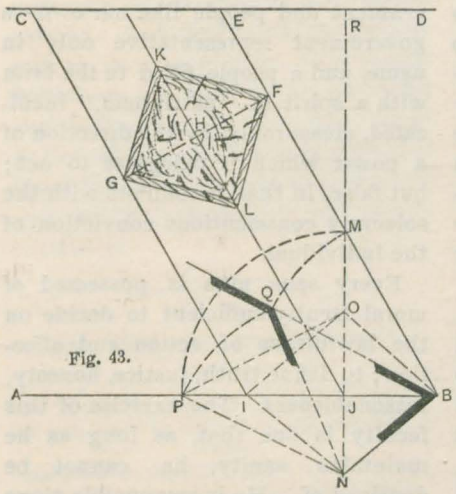


Fig. 43.

wide, then, 9-46248 divided by $\frac{1}{16}$, equals 150 7968, which will be the number of the saw kerfs required in the whole circumference of the larger circle. Dividing the circumference by the number of saw kerfs, we find that they are 2.81 inches apart on the arc P, G, Fig. 46. Commencing at P, draw lines representing the direction of cuts to the centre H, from which the pattern lines are struck.

The advanced workman will know of other and readier methods of obtaining the lines for cutting the kerfs, but the above method is given in order to enable the student to lay out all his work at one operation.

(*To be continued.*)

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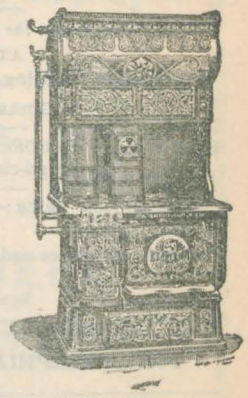

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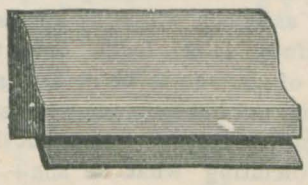

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PHILADELPHIA, NOV., 1899.

Questions of the Hour.

BY SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

THE boast of the common American citizen is that he is free. Is he free? Let any one who reads these lines ask himself—Am I free?

If you are a wage worker, upon what does your livelihood depend? Does it not absolutely depend upon the will of your employer; upon some individual, or corporate body, who can fix your rate of compensation, the period of service and your inevitable discharge at any moment of service. Poverty does not only consist in the lack of means for present subsistence, but in opportunity for retrenchment of impoverished condition. If opportunity is monopolized, the barrier of entrenchment is supreme, and poverty is paralyzed in its struggle for passage beyond.

Men claim to be politically equal, but there is no equality. Suffrage is universal, but political power remains with the few. With all the wealth of development in the virgin soil of our land—beyond computation, almost—is it not anomalous that, with a majority of the people, life is an incessant and disheartening struggle for shelter, food and raiment. The burdens of the privileges of society are not distributed equitably. Superfluity beyond the capacity of some to squander is the fate of the few, while the large mass pray in vain for bread.

Liberty is your birthright; opportunity your heritage. To what extent do you enjoy either liberty or opportunity?

The antipodes of liberty are democracy and tyranny. There must be a complete equalization and democracy of power. The people to be free must be their own government. Power must reside in the brotherhood of man. Direct legislation must take the place of representative government. There must be a referendum by which the consent of the governed can be expressed.

It is a superstition to think a thing is sacred simply because it exists. Freedom is not confined to a single rut. The life and growth of freedom finds its fertility in unceasing change. That which might be liberty at one time might at another time be despotism. Nothing can be sacred beyond its usefulness.

Is there a divinity "which shapes our ends?" Is that divinity of superciliious impulse that it directs us to steal, kill and destroy in some form or other, for the honor of the government or for the glory of God, or for the defense of a faith, or for the protection of property, or for the sake of a party or even for the upholding of law and order? What innumerable crimes are committed for the defense of a faith, for the "glory of God!" Every species of crime in the category is perpetrated against society, and has its support from the conventionally good.

Are we too cowardly to govern ourselves? Or why do we delegate others to govern us? Our institutions are representative, but not democratic. Under a representative system our government is an oligarchy instead of a democracy. Tyranny and corruption are the fruits of a delegated power that belongs to the people.

One of the prime principles for man's redemption from inflicting ills is to undeceive himself. He labors under the hallucination that he is a part and parcel of the great mass that must sacrifice blood and brawn to sustain a certain system of government of which he imagines he is a part, but of the direction or conduct of which he has no say. What he wants to do is to assert himself.

It is notorious that those who excite the masses of workingmen to pillage, to massacre, warfare, destruction and desolation are but a very small minority, a minority who live in pleasure, luxury and idleness on the products of labor, and are sustained in their voraciousness by the cupidity and ignorance of the poorer masses.

Choice is a great prerogative. There is nothing in heredity that can prompt a man to do wrong, if he wills otherwise. Don't consider yourself a nonentity. There is no power existant that can prevent you from doing right, if you so will it. Disposition to act is regulated measurably by surroundings—environments—and under impulses of the most ordinary sanitary conditions, one is competent to judge correctly between right and wrong. An old aphorism—"honesty is the best policy"—is deceptive, in that it prompts a man to be honest Now honesty is a cardinal virtue—one of fundamental importance. Honesty is not a matter of barter and sale. A man does not deserve any especial credit for being honest. Nor, any more, does a man deserve credit or adulation for being truthful. I have only one fate—extending almost into the realms of anathema—for a liar, and that is a total obliteration from respectable society and association of his presence or being. The man who will repeat, asseverate or justify any kind of assertion which he knows to be willfully false, lacks only the quality of courage to be an assassin.

I would not have anyone who reads these lines imagine for a moment that I am dictating what he shall do. Conscience and individual thought is the basic stone of liberty. You have heard much said and hurrahs of approval shouted in behalf of "patriotism." It would be well for you to sift out what is meant by the sentiment; how much you owe to the power which insures your liberties, and how much you are called upon to sacrifice for the privileges which your alleged liberties give you promise.

"Patriotism," as declared by the eminent Russian reformer, Tolstoi, "is an enemy to truth and uprightness, and serves only to take away your property, your liberty, and your dignity. Listen not to those impostors who preach war in the name of a cruel and revengeful God, which they have invented out of a perverted and false Christianism; and still less listen to those modern Sadducees who, having for their real aim only the maintenance of things in their present state, assemble in the name of science and civilization, and write books and give lectures, promising to give the people a happy and peaceful life without any effort. Do not believe them. Believe only in conscience, which tells you that you are neither beasts of burden nor slaves, but free men, responsible for your acts, and consequently incapable of becoming murderers, whether of your own free will or upon the order of those who live only by murder."

This expression of Tolstoi refers more particularly to the falsely claimed "divine right" kings, emperors, monarchies and dynasties, but it applies with equal force to a government and people like our own—a government representative only in name, and a people filled to the brim with a spirit of "patriotism," inculcated, measurably, by the direction of a power which it delegates to act; but false, in that it conflicts with the solemnly conscientious conviction of the individual.

Every sane man is possessed of moral faculty sufficient to decide on the lawfulness of action and affection; to define truth, justice, honesty, reasonableness. The exercise of this faculty is one that, as long as he maintains sanity, he cannot be deprived of. He is responsible alone for a proper exercise of it, and cannot shift his accountability to other shoulders than his own. If he finds himself involved in embarrassment or perplexity, of any nature—either in his struggles of toil or the weight of governmental demands—he should at once give reflection to the nature of the complications which afflict him; consider how far he is himself responsible, and turn seriously to his own conscience for a proper solution of accountability.

Most, if not all, the ills inflicted upon the masses of a people are brought about artificially by despotic rule or corrupt legislation. In our own country, the government was framed—whatever attributes of good may be claimed for it—upon a monarchical basis. The claim that it is "of, for and by the people," is a sham and a delusion. Its representative features are a deception and a fraud. The United States Senate, whatever it may have been intended for, or of whatever it may have been constituted in times gone by, is today as far from the people as a parliament in the planet Mars. It passes yearly before the longing gaze of millions of oppressed and suffering people in its purchased robes of authority and power, like an overburdened train of pack mules, laden with money bags and boodle at which no sovereign freeman must even point a finger or breathe the want of a favor for his relief.

The lower House of Congress, whatever its prestige and pretensions, is the most colossal travesty on honest performance of duty ever congregated with delegated power. The integrity of its members is as unsteady and shiftless as the flirting wing of a well-conditioned weathercock. The promise of the average representative, before his election, is as the poisoned chalice from the lips of a bawd, and his resolution to be faithful to his trust after that event, even before he sleeps, is as fitful and unstable as the sweetness of a flower wasted on the desert air.

I have said much more than I intended, but hope that those who may condescend to follow me, even if they do not fully agree, will at least give reflection to the thoughts herein expressed. I have tried to impress the idea that no man is free who allows others to do his thinking, and I would belie my own teaching if I did not, in this case, extend to each and all the privilege I enjoy of drawing my own conclusions upon the differences between right and wrong, truth and falsehood, conscience and responsibility.

Expansion.

Met a feller t'other mornin'—
Most amusin' sort of cuss;
Had a cur'us way about him—
Cert'nly couldn't well be wuss.
I says, "Where you hail f'm, pardner?"
An' he smiled in a knowin' way,
An' replied in forren lingo,
"Porto Rico, U. S. A."

Seen a feller down on Broadway,
With a shockin' head of hair,
An' a lot o' tropic garments,
An' a most outlandish air;
"Whur's he from?" a feller shouted,
An' before we'd time to say,
This yere heathen turned and ans'r'd:
"Honeyluler, U. S. A."

Met a feller here on Olive,
With a somber-e-ro on;
Had a lot of shaggy whiskers,
Nearly all his clothes wuz gone.
Stopped an' ast me fur a qua'ter;
Says, "My home is fur away."
"Whur you from?" The varmint answered:
"Santiago, U. S. A."

Seen a saddle-colored heathen,
Wearrin' earrings in his nose;
Linen cuffs 'round his ankles,
Most indecent lack of clothes.
"Where'd this heathen guy here spring from?"
I inquired in lofty way;
An' he had the nerve to answer:
"From Manila, U. S. A."

"Hully Gee," says I, "I never heard o'
These here cannibals before.
Air these heathens yere all voters?
Will we stan' fur enny more?
Nex' you ast a feller
Whur he's frum, an' he'll say
With a lordly kind o' flourish:
'All creation, U. S. A.'"

Charged With Embezzlement.

Calvin Robinson, who misappropriated $114.75 of the funds of Local Union 281, Indianapolis, Ind. He is 43 years old, 5 feet 5 inches in height, heavy mustache, fair complexion, hair light, has a scar on his nose, front teeth are out, and always wears a standing collar. If he is located, please communicate with L. A Foster, 976 East Georgia street, Indianapolis, Ind.

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W. J. Williams, 170 Mills st., Atlanta, Ga.

In the Land of the Free (?).

In Idaho martial law still prevails and men are forced to work for the trusts at the point of the bayonet in the hands of our regular troops. At night the workmen are herded in a "bull pen," or stockade, and refusal to work or protest against their treatment means the bayonet and an unknown grave. Women who go to the bull pen to see their husbands are grossly insulted by the black soldiers without reprimand from their officers, and the houses of these workmen's wives have been broken and entered on the vilest of missions by these same "black guardians of the peace" without official notice taken of the crimes. The actual condition of affairs in Idaho cannot be stated in a paragraph nor in many columns of print. It could not be put into print at all, for it is too horrible. It would not be credited by most readers. It would sound like a tale of the sack of a conquered country in the Middle Ages. A few American newspapers have sent reporters to the scene of the outrages, but after the first sensational report the affair is forgotten. There seems no surprise that American citizens should be treated in that way. And why should there be? When men give up their right to think and act on the initiative of their own souls they give up the foundation of all the rights they possess. They cannot live except by the permission of their owners. It is their poverty that makes them the victims of martial law. If another victim is not ready to take the place of a striker, it is a simple matter to call a soldier and make the striker go to work. This is a Sign that the regular army is to be increased this winter, so that while having sufficient black troops to herd our white people at home, we may also have enough white troops to shoot the brown people in the Philippines—all for the advancement of Christian civilization.

But Idaho is not the only hell on earth. There are plenty of others in this land of the free and home of the brave. In Wyoming, for instance, in North and South Kemmerer, there are hundred of coal miners who are more abject and complete slaves than ever any negro was in darkest Dixie. Their boss tells them what they must do; where they may go, and where they may not go; what meetings they may attend, and what meetings they must not attend; where they may live, and where they must not live; where they must buy, and where they must not buy; when they may work, and when they must not work; how much they can receive for producing coal, and how much they must pay for the same coal to keep their families warm. They are held in cringing slavery and they submit, because in this glorious land of liberty they have no redress and no privilege but to suffer, for where is the court or the official who will dare give justice in favor of the poor man and against the Trust? None of these men in Kemmerer are allowed to belong to any labor organization or other secret society, or to attend lectures on any of the topics of the day, or to march in or take any part in Labor Day parades or exercises, or to have any associations with men who are members of any organizations. And they would rather submit to these conditions than starve. Still there are some people who deny that "The Man With the Hoe" is an American type. This is a Sign that these people will have a sudden and very terrible awakening one day.—*Exchange*

The Laborer's Saturday Night.

The laborer who toils amid bustle and dust
To earn from the hard world his coat, and his crust;
Imprisoned in mines, in fields, or in shops;
He loveth the hour when the turmoil stops;
When the hammer and file; the pick and the spade,
Are in the dusty corner laid;
He breathes the free air, and his heart is as light
As the wing of a swallow; on Saturday night.

Then, the sun goes down with a lovelier g'ow,
And the stars smile in peace on the broad earth below,
And the moon cometh up with a smile on her cheek
On the night of all nights in the wearisome week;
Then the great world of labor stands resting as still
As the wheel, when the stream is shut off from the mill;
And the water, that toiled, flows calmly, and bright
As the river of sleep, on Saturday night.

They may tell of the joy that a conqueror feels
The moment his foeman, surrendering, kneels;
Or the pleasure that thrills through a young maiden's breast,
When she heareth the voice, that she loveth the best;
Or, the joy of the sailor, when climbing the shroud,
To see his own land loom up like a cloud—
But the laborer feels, sure, as deep a delight
When his home smiles him welcome on Saturday night.

L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y. J. D. PENNELL.

Look Out For Him.

Charles E. Coleman, a contractor, who left Pensacola, Fla., about two months ago, leaving unfinished contracts, unpaid employees, and other debts too numerous to mention.

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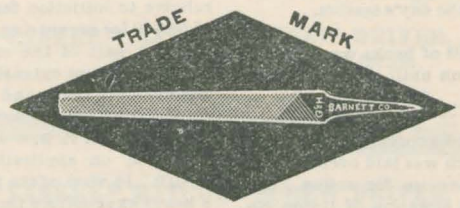

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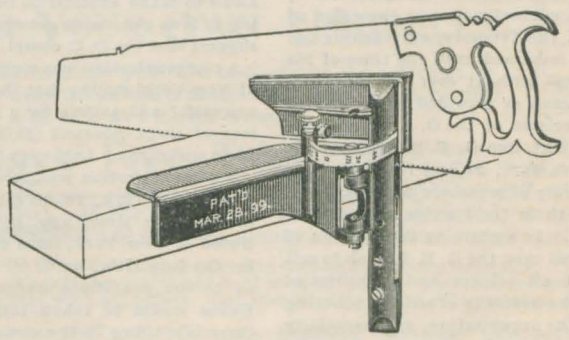

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Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

OCTOBER 9TH.—The G. E. B. met in regular session at the General Office at 8 o'clock A. M. Members present were: Lane, Cattermull, Williams, Walz and Miller.

The quarterly audit of the books was commenced, and occupied the day's session.

OCTOBER 10TH.—Audit of books was resumed and occupied the session until adjournment at 5 o'clock.

OCTOBER 11TH.—Communication from Union No. 375, New York, which was laid over from the previous day, was taken up for action. The G. E. B. would call the attention of Union No. 375 to the provisions of the Constitution governing the issuance of clearance cards (see Secs. 113 to 117 inclusive).

The communication from the D. C. of Philadelphia was taken up for action. The Secretary was notified to instruct the Secretary of the D. C. that the G. E. B. would be pleased to meet their committee at any time during the session.

The quarterly report of the General President was submitted to the G. E. B. and ordered placed on file.

Bro. Lane of the G. E. B. submitted a report pertaining to instructions given him at the last meeting of the board, relative to visiting Union No. 306 of Newark, N. J.

Further correspondence relating to the appeal of Austin *vs.* Union No. 416, was read and referred to the Gen. Pres.

Appeal of John G. Hahn, against the decision of the Gen. Pres. in the case of John G. Hahn *vs.* Union No. 16, of Springfield, Ill. After considering all the evidence presented, the G. E. B. decided to sustain the G. P.

Two communications were read by E. L. McKenzie, President of the Artisans Union, of Kingston, Jamaica, wherein he makes inquiries relative to organizing a local of the U. B in that city. After a prolonged discussion the G. E. B. decided that it would not be advisable to grant a charter.

A communication was received from the D. C. of Boston, Mass., stating that 90 per cent. of the builders had signed in favor of the eight-hour day, with $15.00 per week; also that the D. C. had decided to enforce their demand on October 16th. The G. E. B. decided that they are not in position to act on said request, as the application has not been presented in proper form—no schedule having been made out.

OCTOBER 12TH.—The reading of the papers in the case of Union No. 476, New York, *vs.* Amalgamated Wood Workers was taken up and finished. The board having information that Mr. Kidd, Gen. Sec. of the A. W. W. Association was likely to be in the city and would pay a visit to the General Office, it was decided to postpone action on the above, pending said visit.

An appeal against the decision of the G. S.-T. in disapproving the death claim of James D. Compton was placed before the Board. In this case Bro Compton was a member of L. U. No. 281, of Indianapolis, Ind., and on April 27, 1893, was appointed a cabinet maker in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, D. C., where he remained until the time of his death, May 17, 1899, without ever having taken out a clearance card, as provided for in Sec. 113 (*a*); hence the decision of the G. S.-T. in disapproving the claim. The G. E. B. sustains the decision of the G. S.-T, as Sec. 113 (*a*) is very plain as to the duty of members who leave the jurisdiction of their local union to work in another locality. In sustaining the decision of the G. S.-T. in this case, the G. E. B. wish to call the attention of all officers and members of local unions to the necessity of strictly adhering to the laws of the organization, and especially to Sec. 82, which specifies that only by strict adherence to the laws shall benefits be paid.

A communication was received from the D. C. of the Borough of Bronx, making complaint against the Business Agent of L. U. No. 375, of New York, for doing business in the above district without their permission. The G. E. B hereby calls the attention of the complainants to Sec. 47 (*b*) of the Constitution.

OCTOBER 13TH.—The morning session and part of the afternoon session was taken up in discussing plans of organization and other matters of general interest to the U. B.

A communication was read from Union No. 22 of San Francisco, asking if said union would be liable to suspension if it failed to enforce Sec. 71 of the Constitution. Also if the were compelled to expel members who also held membership in the Ship Joiners Union. In connection with this communication, there was also an appeal from five members belonging to Unions Nos. 22 and 483, relative to the same matter. The G. E. B. in reply, would call the attention of those making inquiries to their decision of April 12th, on appeal of Patrick Kerr to the G. E. B., to set aside decision rendered by the Cleveland Convention. We would also call their attention to Secs. of the Coustitution bearing on the question, viz.: Secs. 53, 64, 71 and 82.

OCTOBER 14TH.—The disapproved death claim of Oscar Jensen, Union No. 457, New York, was placed before the Board. After thorough review of the papers in the case, the G. E. B. decided to reverse the decision of the G. S.-T. and allow payment of the claim.

A committee of three from the D. C. of Philadelphia waited on the G. E. B. on behalf of the application of the D. C. for a special dispensation relative to initiation fee, and an appropriation of $500 00 for organizing purposes. In answer to the first part of the application, the G. E. B. decided to grant extension of dispensation until November 1, 1899, and no later. Any further dispensation must be subject to further consideration of the G. E. B.

Second, on application for a donation of $500.00. In view of the fact that there has been a heavy expenditure for strikes, and organizing purposes in various sections of the country during the past season, the Board cannot at this time grant the request.

The G. S.-T. presented a very lengthy report on the Schneider case, detailing the means that had been used to locate him, and the afternoon was taken up in discussing the case in conjunction with the G. S.-T. and the attorney for the U. B., who has the case in charge. The report was endorsed by the G. E. B., and the sentiment of the Board was that the effort to locate him should be continued.

Mr. Kidd, the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, paid a visit to the office, and informally submitted to the Board, his views in regard to why the association he represents and the U. B. should work in harmony.

Adjourned at six o'clock, P. M.

The Board met again at nine o'clock P. M. to act on appeal from members of Union No. 125, Utica, N. Y., asking that Bro. Williams should resign his position as General President of the U. B., on the grounds that he is chief factory inspector of the State of New York, and quoting Section 142 of the Constitution as a basis for objection. The G. E. B. holds that Sec. 142 does not have any bearing on the question of the eligibility of a member to be elected or hold office as a General Officer; therefore they do not feel compelled to ask for the resignation on the grounds stated.

OCTOBER 16TH.—A notice of appeal to the General Convention by L. U. No. 375 of New York, against decision of the G. E. B. whereby Union No. 375 was instructed to pay back to the General Office, the amount paid them in the benefit claim of F. Hanf. The papers were read and ordered placed on file.

Appeal of Union No. 10, of Chicago, Ill., against the G. S.-T. for refusing to allow payment of the death benefit to Jas. Burns. The G. E. B. sustains the decision of the G. S.-T.

A communication was read from the D. C. of St Louis to the effect that a demand had been made on the contractors of St. Louis for a wage scale of forty-five cents an hour, to take effect April 1, 1900, and asking that an appropriation be made to them in case it should be necessary to strike to enforce a demand. The communication was carefully considered, but as the date set for the movement gives ample time for St. Louis to make application in due form, according to laws governing general strikes, we would suggest that the D. C. comply with said laws.

A communication was received from the D. C. of New York, stating that their strike had been successful and asking for a further appropriation of three thousand ($3,000) dollars to complete strike pay. Laid over for future action.

A communication was received from the D. C. of New York, relative to the application made some time ago by the Stairbuilders Union of New York, for a charter from the U. B. On July 17th, the G. E. B. made a decision as to the conditions under which the above Union would be taken into the U. B., and as there is nothing in the communication to show that the Stairbuilders are willing to accept the conditions specified, therefore the G. E. B. can only re-affirm their decision of above date.

A communication was read from J. N. Northrup, of Union No. 33, Boston, Mass., in which he presented a claim against the General Office for $21.25 for services performed during the strike of Union No. 56 in the spring of 1897. The above claim was passed on by the G. E. B. on July 15, 1897, and was disallowed. It was presented at the New York Convention, and according to the official record, was laid on the table; therefore, we believe that it is not within the province of the G. E. B. to again re-open the matter. And again, the time in which to take an appeal has long since expired.

The correspondence from Union No. 476, in the form of a complaint against the Amalgamated Woodworkers Association, was taken up. In view of the resolution adopted at the New York Convention (see page 63 of Proceedings) we cannot endorse the request of Union No. 476, but believe that the trouble existing may in time be overcome, and favor the proposition made by Mr. Kidd, that a representative of the U. B. should attend the convention of the A. W. W. Association to be held at an early date, to the end that a permanent understanding may be arrived at and all existing troubles settled at the next convention of the U. B.

OCTOBER 17TH.—The correspondence showing the votes of the G. E. B. on the appropriation of money to New York, Chicago and Indianapolis, which was submitted to them, was placed before the Board. All the propositions were carried and the communications were ordered placed on file.

A communication rom L. U. No. 483, San Francisco, Cal., relative to the question as to whether members of the U. B. could also belong to the Ship Joiners' Union was read. As the matter had already been acted on in the meeting of October 13th, no further action was taken.

The Organizers' reports, which were very voluminous, were placed before the Board, and the balance of session was taken up in reviewing the same.

OCTOBER 18th.—The reading of Organizers' reports was taken up and concluded.

The audit of the books was resumed and occupied the balance of the morning session.

A communication from Union No. 8 of Philadelphia, asking if the District Council has sole power to exempt the Mill Men's Union from payment of proportionate share of expense to maintain the Business Agent. The G. E. B. hereby decides that District Councils have not the power to exempt any union or member in the District, from payment of per capita or assessment legally levied, as per Sec. 180, Constitution of the U. B., unless approved by a two-third vote of the membership in said district.

The application of Manhattan Borough Council was again taken up, and on account of the many trade movements, we find the finances in a condition that will not warrant the appropriation.

The quarterly audit was completed and following is a summary of same:

Balance on hand July 1st		$20,787 37
Receipts for July		8,933 12
" " August		8,494 44
" " September		9,712 82
		$47,927 75
Expenses for July	$17 852 39	
" " August	8 527 72	
" " September	7,916 46	34,296 57
Balance on hand October 1st		$13,631 18

The Board adjourned to meet January 8, 1900.

J. R. MILLER.
Sec. G. E. B.

Attest:
P. J. McGUIRE,
General Sec.-Treas.

Industrial Items.

WOMEN employed on Japanese tea farms work twelve hours and are paid 15 cents a day.

RETAIL Clerks Union, of Portland, Ore., has succeeded in closing the stores at six o'clock five nights in the week.

AT the present time there are 328 co-operative associations in Switzerland for the buying of food for 104,920 members.

SIXTEEN thousand operatives in the jute and other mills in Dundee, Scotland, are striking for shorter hours and more wages.

NINETY per cent. of the cigarmakers in Spokane, Wash., have gone out of the business, owing to the bad conditions existing in that center.

THE machinists and boilermakers in the Union Pacific shops, at Cheyenne, Wyo., have quit work, pending action on their demand for increased wages.

FINE or imprisonment is provided by an act of the State of Louisiana for those who knowingly buy or sell goods bearing a counterfeit trade union label or stamp.

IT is proposed by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, an English organization of 84,000 members, to build headquarters in London at an estimated cost of $43,000.

THE striking girls in the East Liverpool (Ohio) Potteries have won their fight and all have returned to work. They will receive an advance of 21½ cents per day.

NEARLY $1,500 has been given to date by the local unions of the United Brewery Workers to help the Idaho miners who have been imprisoned under the orders of General Merriam.

AFTER a conference between General Manager Schaff and General Superintendent Van Winckel, of the Big Four, and the firemen of the road, an agreement on wages has been reached at Indianapolis.

J. HASLAM, one of the British fraternal delegates to the Detroit Convention of the American Federation of Labor in December, is a member of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and a Justice of the Peace.

"ON and after the year 1900 the hours of labor shall not exceed eight per day for members of our union, and all agreements and bills of prices shall be framed accordingly."—Section 189, Constitution Granite-Cutters National Union.

A COMMITTEE representing the spinners', carders', weavers' and loom-fixers' unions has decided to request the cotton manufacturers of New Bedford, Massachusetts, to grant an increase in wages to the 9,000 employees in the mills there.

IT is said the London *Times* will send a mechanical expert to this country to investigate methods of manufacture, with a view to ascertain why American manufacturers have become so successful in competition with England.

TYPOGRAPHICAL Union No. 6, New York city, paid out during the past fiscal year to unemployed and retired members, $32,925,- and in funeral benefits, $10,950. Towards the maintenance of the printers' farm at Bound Brook, N. J., $3,453 was expended. The New York Union's contribution to the Childs-Drexel Home, at Colorado Springs, was $6,350.

A VERY favorable showing is made for the United Mine Workers of America by the third quarterly report of the Auditing Committee. From July 1st to September 30th the total receipts were $48,616.03. After deducting the total expenses, there remained on hand October 1st, $31,424 32. During the time the report covers thirteen new local unions were organized. The United Mine Workers is now one of the largest labor organization in the United States, with its 308 local unions and a membership of 85,000 At no time during the last half year has this organization had less than 12,000 men on strike. At times the number exceeded 40,000.

Duluth Carpenters Make Merry.

The members who attended the regular meeting of Local Union 361, Duluth, Minn., last week, were tendered a surprise that many of them have not yet recovered from.

After the regular order of business, the question of the number of hours to constitute a day's work and the scale of wages for the coming season, was taken up for discussion, but the proceedings were abruptly interrupted by the unexpected entrance of wives, daughters and friends of the carpenters, about seventy-five strong, filing into the hall with well-filled lunch baskets and half a dozen musicians. The wage question was quickly forgotten, all hands assisted, and in the twinkling of an eye had the hall cleared, and when the musicians struck up a familiar waltz everybody that could keep up with the music turned in for an evening of enjoyment, and the cares of the labor problem were for the time laid away. At about 12 o'clock a bounteous lunch was served by the ladies, all trying to outdo each other by dishing out good things to eat in great abundance. After lunch the sweet strains of music began to flow once more, and all who wished remained for a jolly good time.

SECTION 1, chapter 114, of the California act of 1899, reads as follows:

"The time of service of all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed upon any public works of, or work done for, the State of California, or for any political subdivision thereof, whether said work is done by contract or otherwise, is hereby limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day."

Labor in London.

Memoranda furnished by the labor department to the London board of trade state that during June the general state of employment continued good, and the percentage of unemployed was lower than at any similar period since 1890. Changes in the rates of wages of about 51,500 work people were reported during the month, all of whom received advances, the average amount of the advance being 1s. 11d. per head. In the 123 trade unions making returns, with an aggregate membership of 502,712, 11,604, or 2.3 per cent., were reported as unemployed, compared with 2 6 per cent. in the 116 unions, with a membership of 465,143, from which returns were received for June, 1898.

PROVISION has been made for old age by government action in the following European countries: Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Austria and Roumania. Of these countries only Germany and Denmark have adopted a general system of old age pensions. In Russia and Roumania old age insurance only extends to certain miners. And in Belgium the government maintains a system of grants to friendly societies to encourage saving against old age.

Steel Workers to Get Extraordinary Wages.

Beginning January 1st, next, steel rail workers in the South Chicago mills, of the Illinois Steel Company, will receive record breaking wages. Owing to increased price of the finished product, the men, some 300 in number, will be able to earn from $150 to $300 a month. This unusual condition is due to the fact that the company failed to readjust the sliding scale of wages last June, and under the contracts a new scale cannot be arranged before June 1, 1900, and cannot go into effect for six months after that date.

W. C. Davis, Vice-President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers, says the nearest approach to the wages which will be paid was in 1892, when the price of steel rails reached $29.

Tinker, Tinker Everywhere.

When a boy I learned to tinker
In a little tinker shop,
'Cause my father was a tinker, and
I really couldn't stop—
At least I thought I couldn't do it,
'Till I knew as much as "pop."

There I tinkered tin and copper,
Tinkered iron, tin and lead;
Tinkered morn and noon and evening,
'Till my time to go to bed;
In my dreams I still kept tinkering,
I had tinkers in my head.

Then I married a tinker's daughter,
And being a tinker's son,
Never linger d, still I tinkered,
For my work was never done;
All my neighbors came for tinkering—
I tinkered on the run.

Now, I look through tinkered glasses,
And observe with tinker's care,
All the world is being tinkered,
Here and there and everywhere;
And our tinkered daily papers
Show it up with greatest care.

We have tinkered politicians,
Who give us tinkered talk,
Tinkered preachers, lawyers, doctors,
'Till the world is but a mock;
All our business but a whirlpool
Of tinkered, watered stock.

We've tinkered men in every station,
And tinkered women, too;
Tinkered racers, tinkered horses,
On th' turf are tinkered through,
'Till 'twould seem that almost everything
Is tinkered black and blue.

We have tinkered up our nation
With so much uncommon care,
That dear old Uncle Sam is sitting
With his fingers through his hair,
And wondering if the future world
Has tinkering over there.

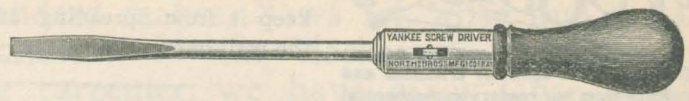
—Tom Tinker, in Seattle Herald.

Printing in Ancient Rome.

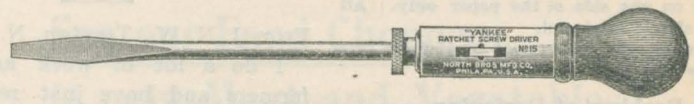
It seems quite surprising that the ancient Romans did not acquire the art of printing with movable types, inasmuch as they came so very near it. They had wooden blocks carved with words in reverse, by means of which they stamped those words on pottery while the latter was yet unbaked and soft. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that they knew the modern method of mending broken pots by means of rivets, and many pieces of pottery thus restored have been dug up. In ancient Rome there was one daily newspaper, which was written entirely by hand. Furthermore, the Roman Senate had a publication which corresponds to the Congressional Record, being a report of the daily proceedings of that important legislative body. It, likewise, was written by hand. Speaking of baked clay, one might mention the fact that the little boys of Rome 2,000 years and more ago were accustomed to play knuckles down with marbles of that material, just as children do now.

Other Tools are very good Tools, but—

"YANKEE" TOOLS are better.



"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW DRIVER, No. 10.
Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.

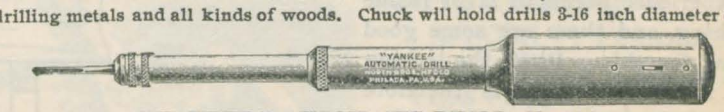


"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW DRIVER, No. 15.
Slim blade, with finger turn, for light work. Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 inches.

"YANKEE" SPIRAL-RATCHET SCREW DRIVER, No. 20.
Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes.

"YANKEE" SPIRAL-RATCHET SCREW DRIVER, No. 30.
Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw driver at any part of its length.

"YANKEE" RECIPROCATING DRILL, No. 50.
For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.



"YANKEE" AUTOMATIC DRILL, No. 40.
For boring wood for setting screws, brads, nails, etc., can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill Each drill has 8 drill points in magazine inside handle as shown in cut below.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS IN TOOLS AND HARDWARE.

Insist on "YANKEE" TOOLS

IF YOU WANT THE BEST AND AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
Descriptive Circulars will be sent free by Manufacturers.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Jones Umbrella "Roof"

COVER YOUR OWN UMBRELLA

Don't throw away your old one—make it new for $1.00. Recovering only takes one minute. No sewing. A clumsy man can do it as well as a clever woman.

Ten Days' Free Trial

Send us $1 and we will mail you, PREPAID, a Union Twilled Silk, 26-inch "Adjustable Roof" (28-inch, $1.25; 30-inch, $1.50). If the "Roof" is not all you expected, or hoped for, return AT OUR EXPENSE and get your money back by return mail—no questions asked.

WHAT TO DO.—Take the measure (in inches) of your old umbrella. Count the number of outside ribs. State if the centre rod is of steel or wood. Full instructions for putting on the cover will be sent with all orders. Our special price list of different sizes and qualities mailed on request.

Send for our *free* book "Umbrella Economy" anyway. Your umbrella will wear out some day and you will be glad that you know about

THE JONES-MULLEN CO., 396-398 Broadway, New York

"Stempel"

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Unequaled for Simplicity, Certainty,

Quickness and Power in Action

Tested to 400 Pounds and Fully Warranted
Approved by Philadelphia Fire Underwriters Association

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WEST PHILADELPHIA STOCKYARDS.
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H. R. BENNETT

1217 Filbert Street PHILADELPHIA

CRAFT PROBLEMS

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

Problem of Deafening.

If Builder, Bath, Me., will use two sets of joists instead of one, the problem of deafening will be solved. Let one set carry the floor, the other the ceiling, but in no case must these joists be connected or touch each other. This is cheap and effective.

H. T. F.

On the Subject of Sheathing.

Replying to G. A. N., McKeesport, Pa.

It makes but little difference as to which side a frame house is sheathed, but experience seems to favor inside sheathing, and there are some good reasons for this: First, the lathing rests more solid, and is therefore tighter when nailed to sheathing than if only nailed to studding, and this allows of a better job of plastering. Something depends on how the frame is finished outside. R. K.

Squaring The Circle.

From W. R. K., Jersey City, N J.

How can a circle or semi-circle be described with a steel square?

A Simple Inquiry.

From G. McM., Erie, Pa.

It is somewhat puzzling to know what is a right-hand and a left hand hung door; as there seem to be different opinions on the question, will some brother chip who knows, enlighten a poor fellow on the subject and give him a correct idea as to which is right and which is left?

A Bowling Alley Floor.

From W. B. G., New Haven, Conn.

I am engaged to construct a bowling alley, the floor of which is to be made up of 1 inch dressed stuff, 4 inches wide, placed on edge, thus making a floor 4 inches thick. What is the usual way of holding the stuff together? Should it be screwed, glued or nailed? Information regarding this will very much oblige a reader.

Bracing a Roof.

From T. R, Iowa.

I have a roof over a small church to put on. The building is 38 x 78 feet, walls of brick, 12 feet high. The roof is to have an open ceiling of a trefoil character at the principal rafters, with matched ceiling between principles covering the common rafters. It will be a kind of a hammer beam roof, but the foot of the lower part of principal must not drop more than 3 feet below the top of the brick wall. There will be brick buttresses behind the principals built in the brick wall. From floor to the top of the gothic work in the roof, will be about 25 feet. What I want to know is: How can I brace this roof so as to keep it from spreading and forcing the wall outwards?

Building a Barn.

From J. N. W., Trenton, N. J.

I do a lot of work among the farmers and have just received an order to build a big barn, with stable attachment, and would like opinions of readers who are accustomed to this kind of work, as to the best style of barn to build, and the manner of laying out the lower story to accommodate twelve cows, and six or seven horses. The barn is to be built of timber, lined inside and boarded "up and down" and battened on the outside, and is to be 32 feet wide and 74 feet long. What is the best scheme for laying it out inside, and for framing it?

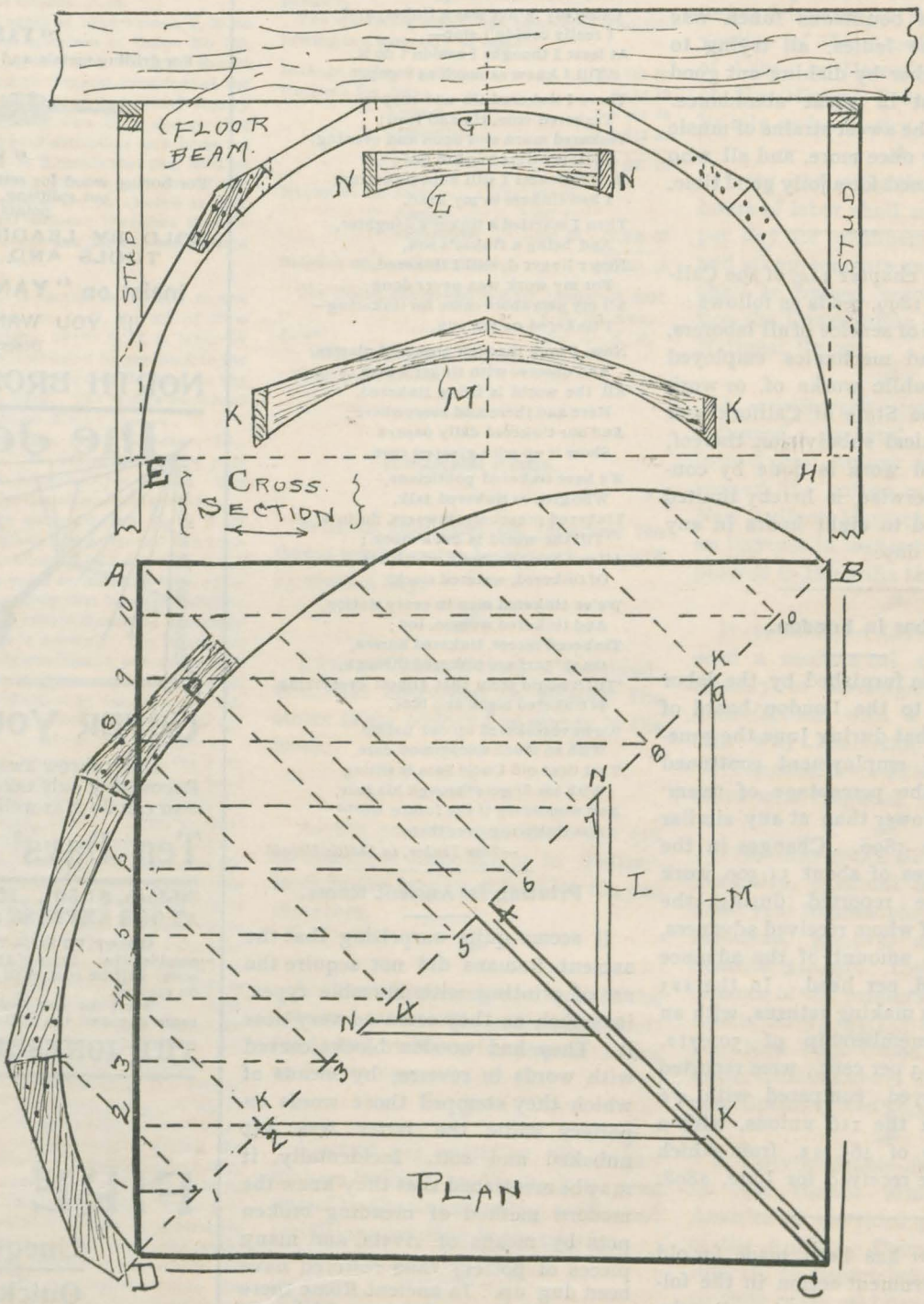


FIG 1.

Lath and Plaster Groin.

From O. B. Maginnis, New York.

In reply to a personal letter received from an inquirer relative to the laying out of a lath and plaster groin, I now lay the work before readers of THE CARPENTER so that all can have the benefit of the information.

The problem in question was an entrance hall to a public amusement building. The ceiling being flat and 14 feet high it was desired to groin it for decorative effect. To do this curved ribs and groins were to be found on which to spring the lath, and nail on same. This can be done as follows:

Let A, B, C, D, Fig. 1, on the bottom of the diagram be the plan of the groined vault, or as it will appear when looked at from the floor below. Let D, B and A, C, be its diagonal over which the groined ribs will stand and let the section of the vault be a semi-circle, as E, G, H, the span or width of the vault in the framing being E, H. The curves standing over A, B, and D, C, also over A, D, and B, C, will be made up off the sweeps represented above at E, G, H. C, X, on the plan is the seat of the groined rib which will be a semi-ellipse of the curve D, P, B, and may be obtained in the following way: Divide the semi-circle U, X, V, Fig. 2, which is the section or end of the vault into any number of equal parts, as eleven, and from each of these points let fall perpendiculars, cutting the base U, V, as shown on Fig. 2; then set a pair of dividers, if the groined vault is laid out to a scale, or a trammel rod if laid out full size, to the different perpendiculars at Fig. 2, and set off these heights on the perpendiculars drawn up from the diagonal on Fig. 1. Next draw the semi-elliptic curve D, P, B. Through these points the true shape of the groined rib will be obtained. The rib may be built up in the way I illustrate in Fig 1 and the two jack sweeps will be as L and M, and their side bevels L and K. All the ribs may be of 1⅛ inch or 1½ inch stuff hung from beams above and well nailed.

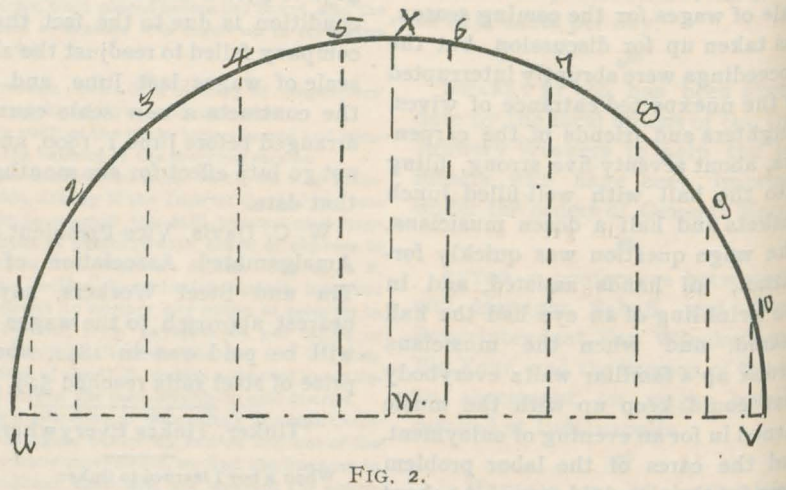


FIG. 2.

Our London Letter.

BY THOMAS REESE.

THE conjoint meeting of delegates from the three national carpenters and joiners societies and the three national cabinet makers' societies foregathered at Manchester on October 11th, but arrived at no unanimity. All the cabinet-makers unions had by ballot of members agreed to the two resolutions upon the demarcation of work question and so had the General and the Associated unions of carpenters and joiners. But the greatest trade-union of all, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, had set its face resolutely against the proposals.

—

In all of these ballots, I believe, the number of union members taking part and casting votes was but a very small proportion of each union's possible strength. The matter thus stands in abeyance for a time. Out of the six societies interested in the question five have agreed to stop the old quarrels which seems like an overwhelming majority, but of course it is membership that tells really, and the dissident society has sixty thousand members in full benefit against only thirty thousand in the other five unions. Another joint conference will be held later on.

—

Secretary F. Chandler was unable to attend the above joint meeting, being in London on the business of the Trades Union's Parliamentary Committee and Secretary MacIntyre of the Associated was confined to a bed of illness, but had written to say that his society was willing to go with the majority.

—

The General Union of Carpenters and Joiners is giving itself a new official outfit. The newly elected executive council embraces J. Worthington, W. A. Selford and G. Parr. William Matkin and James Duthie retain the secretaryship and treasurership.

—

I have before mentioned that the members of the General Union are dissatisfied with their present method of opening up unorganized districts and bringing in new members. Upon a proposition from the Birmingham district a ballot has been taken in which a majority is in favor of a discontinuance of the present system, whereby C. Matkin is general organizer for the whole country. Propositions are now invited by the executive towards a new and more effective scheme of trade-unionist missionary work. No one finds fault with C. Matkin. He has done more than one man's work. It is the system the members have declared unsuitable. The substitute will probably be a system of district organizers—men tied down to a specified territory.

—

Organizer Matkin has been doing very well lately but he found High Wycombe a tough place to preach the gospel of unionism in. It is one of the centers of the cheap furniture trade and the despair of the Cabinet-makers Union. Work is by the piece and the workmen are about as low down as they can be. Unionism is not for the spiritless, it is for the self-reliant and independent. All the trades in the High Wycombe district are contaminated by the sweating affliction and combination is only a very distant possibility.

—

Trade movements during last month were fewer than in previous months, but toward this time of the year we look for a lull in the vigor of aggressive unionism. The poet has told us that in the springtime a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love. But a survey of industrial movements tends to show us that in the springtime the man's thoughts, should he be a trade unionist (and he is a poor man who is not) turn to an advance in his wages and a reduction in the hours of his labor. Towards autumn he slackens his demand and in winter he lays low.

—

At Chester-le-Street, an important provincial town, the carpenters and joiners came out for alterations and were out for over six weeks. Then they carried their colors right through and achieved a victory. Their hourly rate was raised from seventeen cents per hour to eighteen cents. The hours per week were reduced by what equals one and one quarter hours per week all the year round and the rest of their demands were submitted to arbitration. A committee of three from each side and an independent chairman constitutes the arbitration court.

—

At Stewarton, the carpenters and joiners secure a raise of one cent, making their hourly rate seventeen cents, and their usual week's money $9.50. At Dunfermline another progressive little Scottish center, a one cent raise has been obtained in a novel way. A local employer usually bitterly antagonistic to unionism and its works, was placed in a position where he required an increased number of joiners. To attract men from other local firms he sprang the extra cent, making his rate seventeen cents per hour. This was followed by the other employers who were desirous of keeping their men, also granting voluntarily the extra cent. Thus the disagreeable master builder was left just where he was before, and the Dunfermline workmen registered an increase of half a dollar a week.

—

Bro. Chandler has been re-elected secretary of the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners by a vote of 14 741, this total being completed by the votes of the Australian branches which have just been sent in.

—

During last month the unemployed workers in the whole of the building trade in London numbered about one in every two hundred, a decrease even upon last year. The carpenters and joiners are the best employed of all. Taking the whole country the percentage that the unemployed carpenters bear to the total number organized is about 1¼ per cent., a little worse than last year.

Besides tools for the workshop, Files of all standard makes, Saws for wood and metal, Hammers for the blacksmith, Hatchets for the carpenter, we have many labor saving appliances for family use.

See our Food Chopper

It cuts Meat and Vegetables

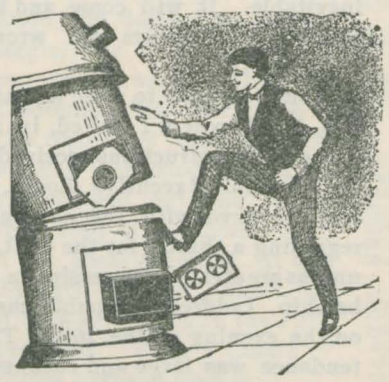
ALL TOOLS OF THE BEST QUALITY AT FAIR PRICES

W. H. & G. W. ALLEN

113 Market Street Philadelphia

Kick it out!

If your furnace is unsatisfactory "why worry?" Have one put in that is guaranteed to give satisfaction. The



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Give GREAT HEAT and require LESS FUEL

than any other makes. They burn Pea Coal, also other kinds of coal, and all its gases, and are the most economical for the housekeeper. There are thousands in use in Philadelphia homes. They are sold by dealers generally and may be seen in operation at the

Builders' Exchange, 18 S. 7th St.

Send your name to the makers

Thomas, Roberts, Stevenson Co., Philadelphia New York Buffalo, N. Y.

For Illustrated Booklet.

Price List of the Bailey's Pure Rye

Brown Label	-	-	-	$ .75
Black "	-	-	-	1.00
Green "	-	-	-	1.25
Yellow "	-	-	-	1.50
White "	-	-	-	1.75
Perfection (12 years old)	-			2.00

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Brother A. C. Cattermull's Report.

The following is a summarized report of Brother A. C. Cattermull, General Organizer, from June 8 to August 31, 1899:

On the first mentioned date I proceeded to Marion, Ind., where there was a general strike for increased wages. Union No. 365 conducted the fight in a careful but vigorous manner, and after the public meeting of business men held on June 12th, public sentiment was strongly in favor of the striking carpenters.

On June 13th I succeeded in putting over half of our members to work for employers who were favorable to the movement.

On June 14th I met the balance of contractors in conference and refused to entertain their proposition to arbitrate.

On June 15th, held another conference, and at its close every contractor in the city signed our agreement whereby the union men gained an increase of 22½ cents per day in wages. We received generous support from the Building Trades Council.

On the 16th I left Marion at noon for Indianapolis, Ind., where I attended a large meeting of Union 281. Counselled with the members concerning trade rules and departed the same night.

June 17th, arrived at Belleville, Ill., and met the officers of Union 433 for a conference on local affairs. This union was successful in establishing the eight-hour day at 30 cents per hour. The relations between our men and the employers are of the most friendly character, and the outlook for the future is bright and encouraging.

From June 20th to 27th, I remained at Milwaukee, Wis., assisting the officers of the District Council and the business agent to enforce trade rules. The movement is progressive. A large number of employers signed the agreement, while a few placed themselves in opposition and instituted legal proceedings against the business agent. This prosecution is regarded as a tribute to the activity and zeal of our organized forces. All indications point to a large increase in the membership of the United Brotherhood in this city in the near future.

On June 29th, at Chicago, Ill., conducting investigations of local strikes and trade movements.

In response to an order from headquarters, on July 5th proceeded to Scranton, Pa, where there was a general strike for the eight-hour day. All the building trades were out in support of the movement. I was actively engaged night and day, speaking at the various meetings and assisting to strengthen our position all along the line.

On July 10th I made a hurried trip to Philadelphia to attend the opening session of the General Executive Board and on the following day I returned to Scranton in hopes of meeting with the members of the Builders' Exchange, but they declined all overtures looking to a satisfactory settlement of the trouble. After a conference between the unions and the Building Trades Council, all work was opened for fair employers, a large number of men of all trades returned to work under the eight-hour rule, and the strike was continued against the Exchange contractors.

From July 14th to 19th I was in Philadelphia at the sessions of the General Executive Board On the 21st I returned to Scranton and found the unions and B. T. C. still solid for the eight-hour day, and nearly two thirds of our members working under the new rules. I addressed the carpenters' meeting and met the various committees. These were busily engaged in perfecting plans for a continuance of the strike in detail. As a result of the vigorous fight conducted by our unions and the Building Trades Council the movement in Scranton has received an impetus that makes the eight-hour day a certainty in spite of the stubborn opposition of the Exchange crowd, whose president declared in the hearing of several public men: "The eight-hour day is inevitable. It will come and it will stay. Our members are wrong in opposing it."

From July 23d to 26th was at Buffalo, N. Y., where I visited, in accordance with instructions received from the General Executive Board. Met and conferred with the car builders regarding a charter for the craft. The unions are steadily increasing in membership. I addressed a public meeting on the evening of the 26th. The attendance was large and enthusiastic. There is a general revival of interest in the United Brotherhood.

July 27th, at Detroit, Mich., investigating local conditions, and held a conference with the officers of Union 19. They have an agreement with the contractors. The unions here are growing rapidly.

July 28th, at Chicago, Ill., making inquiry into the Oak Park strike, etc., and until August 2nd my time was fully occupied in visiting adjacent towns endeavoring to organize new local unions.

On August 3rd I journeyed to Indianapolis, Ind., and remained there until the 9th. I found the contractors favorably disposed toward the Brotherhood, and conditions fair. Attended meetings of Unions 281 and 60, and then held a joint meeting at which changes in trade and working rules were adopted. These provide for the enforcement of the eight-hour day and a minimum scale of wages. The movement in Indianapolis is progressive and is being conducted on eminently practical lines.

At Cincinnati, O., where I was from August 10th to 15th, I found that conditions were disappointing. Interviewed several of the leading employers and they expressed a desire to co-operate with the District Council in preventing a further continuance of the present ruinous competition. A special meeting of the District Council and a joint mass meeting were held, a system of working rules was recommended and adopted. Conferred with the officers of Unions 712 and 785, Covington, Ky., and Union 698 of Newport, Ky., and they readily consented to co-operate actively with the Cincinnati District Council.

I reached Louisville, Ky., on August 16th and called on all the leading contractors. I secured their agreement to a shorter work day, and made provisions for a conference in December to fix wages for the coming year. Attended regular meetings of the Unions and addressed two public meetings. On August 23rd, a joint meeting adopted new working rules and elected a business agent.

At Evansville, Ind, I found conditions favorable for greater progress. Most of the contractors are willing to co-operate with Union 90. A public meeting was held on the 27th, and the general interest manifested was encouraging. I expect to hear satisfactory reports from this city in a very short time.

Vincennes, Ind., was visited on 28th. Our members called a public meeting for the following evening and there was an immense crowd. Conditions are fair, although most of the contractors are opposed to Union 658, the only labor organization in the city. Its roll of members is steadily increasing.

At Terre Haute, Ind., addressed a public meeting. The carpenters are all interested in the new Union. The prospects are very favorable for a large increase in membership and better conditions of employment.

I feel much encouraged with the outlook, as it indicates a bright future and a considerably increased membership for the United Brotherhood. It is pleasing to note that the prejudices and jealousies that have kept the workers widely apart in the past, have almost entirely disappeared, and our brothers everywhere are zealously endeavoring to strengthen their Unions, believing that in thorough, harmonious and intelligent effort lies their best means of securing improved conditions.

A. C. CATTERMULL.

The White Man's Heaviest Burden.

The cheapest soldier is the Russian, his cost only being £30 18s. per annum, towards which every Russian pays 4s. 9d. in taxes. The German army costs £46 10s. per head, or 10s. 4d. per head of the population. Italians pay 7s. per head per annum for the army, which costs £61 8s. 8d. per soldier. The French soldier is maintained at the cost of £45 6s. 7d. year, toward which every Frenchman pays 13s. 8d. per annum. The British soldier is the most costly of European fighters, his annual cost being £81, 16s., or 9s. 6d. per person in Great Britain.

In all there are five and a quarter million men on this globe whose daily business is war, and were war actually to break out there would or could be forty-four and a half million men under arms. There is one soldier to every one and a sixth square miles of the land area of the earth, and to every thirty-two people. In other words, if the rulers of the world determined to exterminate the human race, the soldiers would have to kill only thirty-two persons each, and then fight it out amongst themselves like Kilkenny cats. The cost of these huge armies is commensurate with their size. Russia leads the way with £30,900 000 spent annually upon her army. Germany coming second with £27,000,000, and France third with a million less. Austria spends £17,300,000, Italy £10,690,000, and Great Britain £18,000,000, making a total for the land forces of the six great European powers of £130,000,000 sterling per annum.

OBITUARY

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

UNION No. 349, ORANGE, N. J.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to take from our midst, the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, WILLIAM HARDING; therefore be it

Resolved That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to Brother HARDING in his affliction, and pray God to ease the aching void, caused by her death, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes; a copy sent to the afflicted one, and a copy forwarded to our official journal, "THE CARPENTER," for publication.

PERCIVAL W. SMITH, JR.
ROBERT F. WILLIAMS,
JOSIAH WRIGHT. } *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION No. 168 TOLEDO, O.

WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and love to take to himself our beloved brother JOHN EBERHARDT.

WHEREAS, we feel the loss of a faithful member of our union, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our deceased brother; also be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy of the same be presented to the family, and a copy be sent to THE CARPENTER, our official journal, for publication.

CHARLES LOTZ,
PETER GOETZ,
EDWARD HOFREUTER. } *Committee.*

SIBERIA has 2,501 schools, with 80,002 scholars.

IN THE South within the last five months $17,000,000 of new capital has been invested in cotton mills.

IN 1898 there were 1,287 trades unions in Great Britain and Ireland, with a total membership of 1,609 909. The metal, engineering and shipbuilding unions came first, with a total of 272 unions and 317,518 members.

Don't Let Him Swindle You.

An individual named D. A. Hinds, slight build, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, dark hair and moustache and dark brown eyes, has been going from place to place defrauding labor organizations and reputable business concerns. His method is to present a business directory folding card containing a preamble on organization, twenty good reasons why labor should organize a union directory, and space for about thirty advertisements. He agrees to get out 5,000 of these cards, twenty-five to be given to each advertiser and the balance to be distributed among the different unions. Only a few are printed and these Hinds takes around to the advertisers, collects his money and skips out. He has operated in Middletown, N. Y., and his latest swindle was successfully carried out at Elizabeth, N. J. Wherever he locates he at once proceeds to prey on the large and small storekeepers of the community, in the name of organized labor. Look out for him.

Large Increase in Immigration.

In his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, Commissioner General Powderly, of the Immigration Bureau, gives the total arrivals for the year ended June 30, 1899, as 311,715, an increase over the next preceding year of 82,416, or 36 per cent. The opinion is expressed that at least 25,000 persons were not listed in this number, through a defect in the law, as well as an indeterminate number from Canada and Mexico, who are not, under existing regulations, accounted for. The increase over the figures for last year is represented largely by immigration from Europe, specifically from Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia and Finland, which show gains respectively of 18,806, 22,694 and 31,154. Of the total arrivals Europe supplied 297,349; Asia, 8 972; Africa, 51, and all other countries, 5,343 The distribution as to sex was 195,277 males and 116,438 females; as to age, 43,983 were under fourteen; 248,187 from fourteen to forty-five, and 19,545 of forty-five years or older. As to illiteracy, 60,446 could neither read nor write, and 1,022 could read, but were unable to write. As to amount of money brought, 39,071 had each $30 or over, and 174 613 had each less than $30. The total amount of money exhibited to officers was $5,414,462. There were returned to their own countries within one year after arrival, 263. In addition to 796 paupers and 303 alien contract laborers debarred on the Canadian and Mexican borders, there were refused admission 1 idiot, 19 insane persons, 2,599 paupers or persons likely to become public charges, 348 diseased persons, 8 convicts, 82 assisted immigrants and 741 contract laborers, making a total of 3,798. The number of contract laborers debarred last year exceeded the number for the next preceding year by 77 per cent. Legislation is recommended to enable the Commissioner General to have investigations made at the centers of labor in this country to which contract laborers are destined. The recommendation of last year is repeated as to the necessity for transferring the immigration stations at Canadian ports to certain designated points on our northern boundary, which shall be the only ports of entry for aliens coming through the Dominion. This recommendation is sustained, it is said, by figures showing that the immigration through Canada has largely increased, and that the care exercised by the immigration officials at the American ports is merely diverting the tide of immigration through a channel offering little obstruction. It is also recommended that information be collected showing the number of aliens annually leaving for foreign countries; also that the authority of the bureau be extended so as to include the subject of naturalization to such extent as may be necessary to prevent fraud. A severance of the connection between the customs and immigration branches of the government is urged.

With regard to the islands now held under military authority as a result of the war with Spain, the opinion is expressed that the prompt extension of the immigration laws to them, by order of the Secretary of War, will avoid any embarrassments. It is also recommended that the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury be extended to the arrest and deportation of aliens in this country in violation of any law, as well as to such as have landed in disregard of the provisions of the alien contract labor laws; to extend from one to five years the time within which aliens who have become public charges or inmates of penal or reformatory institutions may be deported upon condition that those seeking relief from the burden during the four additional years defray the expense of the deported alien to the port of departure, the bureau defraying the cost of steamship transportation. It is also recommended that authority be granted allowing the manifests of cabin passengers to be made up during the voyage and their certification on arrival at an American port before an immigrant inspector. It is also recommended that, to prevent a defeat of the purposes of the laws, through the claim of passengers to be visitors merely, and not immigrants, that the laws be extended to all aliens, including seamen on foreign vessels after discharge at a port of the United States. The cost of enforcing the alien contract labor laws during the year was $87,725, and of the immigration laws $288,002.

Facts From Florida.

Local Union 74, Pensacola, Fla. desires to intimate to the members of the Brotherhood that the stories being published, to the effect that mechanics are receiving from $4 to $5, and laborers $2.50 per day in that city, are absolutely without foundation in fact. A low rate of wages prevails in nearly all sections of the South.

Our Railroads.

Poor's "Railway Manual," says the Chicago *News*, has some interesting figures. The general exhibit for the fiscal year shows that the length of our railroads December 31, 1898, was 184,891 miles, showing an increase of 1,915 miles in the year. There are in addition to this mileage 60 344 miles of second tracks, sidings, etc., making a grand total of 245,238 miles of track. Of this mileage 220,803 miles of track are equipped with steel rails, and only 24,435 miles have iron rails.

There are 36,746 engines, 25,844 passenger cars and 1,284,807 freight cars. The total liabilities of the companies are $11,968,751,204. The excess of assets over liabilities is $316,616,498. The total assets are $12,285,367,702. The actual number of miles of railroad operated was 184,532. The total train mileage was 905,010,232.

In 1898, 514 982,288 passengers were carried, and the passenger mileage was 13,672,497 664 miles; 912,973,853 tons of freight were moved. The passenger traffic earnings amounted to $272,589,591. The earnings from freight were $868,924 526. The total earnings from all sources were $1 249,558,724. The net earnings amounted to $389,666,474. The total available revenue was $494,203,378.

Saved by Poetry.

There are scoffers who say that poetry has lost its usefulness, if it ever had any; that the age of poetry, like the age of chivalry, is dead, and that people who write poetry are less foolish than only one other class of mortals, namely, those who read it. But every little while something happens to prove that the bartenders, the cheap touts, the plug base-ball players and the others who despise poetry have underestimated its value. A case in point has just been brought to public notice.

One night about four weeks ago two miners—L. G Henry, of Cripple Creek, and J. C. Wilkinson, of Pueblo, Col.—sat discouraged and disconsolate on a Battle Mountain claim that they had leased. They had worked hard for weeks without striking pay ore and their money was about exhausted. Their supplies, too, were nearly all used up, and not an encouraging hope was left.

Finally, after they had discussed the situation and decided to give up the struggle, one of them noticed some verses in a newspaper that was wrapped around their last piece of bacon. He read a few lines mechanically and got interested. Then he carefully smoothed out the paper, which was a copy of the *Denver Post*, and read the poem through. It was written by James Barton Adams, the author of a daily column in the *Post*, and was entitled "Keep a Comin'." Here are some extracts from it:

Never like to see a feller
Weaken in the face o' care;
Jest sit down an' groan an' beller
In the clutches o' despair,
Rather see him buck the trouble
With a notion he can win—
Grit an' set his teeth an' double
Up his fists an' come again!

When the clouds above are scowlin'
And the day looks mighty dark,
When the winds o' care are howlin'
An' the wolves o' trouble bark,
If you glean among the stubble,
Where the crop was gathered in
You will find some grain; jest double
Up your fists an' come again!

'Tisn't allus to the strongest
That the battle goes, my friend,
'Tis the man who holds out longest,
That'll git there in the end.
If you're hankerin' to gobble
Up the vict'ry, jest grin
When you meet reverse, an' double
Up your fists an' come again!

The men reflected. Why not try again? The poem had given new courage, and on the following morning, instead of quitting the claim, as they had intended to do, they returned to work, and within twenty-four hours had struck a rich "pocket." During the ensuing ten days they took out more than $25,000 worth of gold ore which but for that poem they would never have found.—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

IN 1890 the population of the United States was 62,622,250. The census returns enumerate 22,735,661 as "persons engaged in gainful occupations." They are classified as follows:

Agriculture, fisheries and mining, 9,013,336; professional services, 944,333; domestic and personal service, 4,360,577; trade and transportation, 3,316,122; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 5,091,293.

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547. CRIPPLE CREEK—W. W. Lovett, Box 364.
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244. EL DORA—Milton Ramsey.
178. INDEPENDENCE—T. W. Reid, P. O. Box 5.
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495. Streator—Edw. Keaske, 1112 S. Blooming ton st.
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652. Elwood—W. A. Reynolds, P. O. Box 824.
90. Evansville—F. W Klein, 513 Edgar st.
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599. Hammond—Urvin Spafford, 422 Statin ave.
213. Hartford City—Geo. Sliger
60. Indianapolis—(Ger) E. Chas. Newman, 543 Weghorst st.
281. " J. T. Goode, 308 W. Maryland st.
215. Lafayette—H. G. Cole, 2113 South st.
365. Marion—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.
380. Morocco—J. E. Manley.
592. Muncie—H. P. Baiker.
629 South Bend—Geo. W. Guin, 318 W. Sample.
205. Terre Haute—C. L. Hudson, 1926 N. 10th st.
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364. Council Bluffs—H. M. Liles, 815 23d ave.
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678. Dubuque—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
284. Fort Dodge.—A S Jenkins.
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123 Iola—T. Burnbarner.
138. Kansas City—Geo. McMullen, 836 Munce Building.
499. Leavenworth—J. W. Kelly, 222 Chestnut.
158. Topeka—A. M. H. Claudy, 408 Tyler st.
201. Wichita—J. L. Taylor, 520 S. Osage st.

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785. " (Ger.) B. Kampsen, 262 W. 13th st.
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103. Louisville—H. S. Hoffman, 1737 Gallagher.
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.
698. Newport—W. E. Wing, 622 Central ave.

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704. F. Duhrkop, 615 Cadiz st.
739. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche ave.
85. Shreveport—C. B. Huff, Box 261.

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407. Lewiston—Geo. E. Lombard, 58 Goff st., Auburn.
348. Waterville—S. C. Burrill.

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395. Adams—Manly Sheiman.
Boston—Secretary of Dist. Council, C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian St.
33. " C. J. Gallagher, 158 Howard ave., Roxbury.
386. Dorchester—H. F. Campbell, 729 4th S. Boston.
218. E. Boston—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian st.
223. Fall River—Isiah Dion, 162 Suffolk st.
82. Haverhill—R. A. Clark, 36 Dudley st.
424. Hingham—H. E. Wherity, Box 113.
390. Holyoke (Fr.) Jos. Lebron, 7 Franklin st.
400. Hudson—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. Lawrence—Wm. C. Gemmel, 17 Crosby st.
370. Lenox—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
49. Lowell—Frank A. Kappler, 1413 Gorham
221. Marblehead—R. H. Roach, 9 Elm ct.
275. Newton—C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st., Watertown, Mass.
193. North Adams—Peter Fogg, 64 Marshall st.
351. Northampton—James J. Sullivan
444. Pittsfield—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
67. Roxbury—H. M. Taylor, 116 Whitfield st., Dorchester.
307. So. Framingham—Hugh Corney, 55 Hareford st.
96. Springfield—(French) P. Provost, Jr., 517 Liberty st.
177. " P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
222. Westfield—H. G. Pomeroy, 30 Chestnut st.
23. Worcester—W.A Rossley, 5 City View ave.

MICHIGAN.

105. Alpena—B. D. Kelly, 416 Tawas st.
116. Bay City—Chas. Kuehn, 217 N. Sherman st.
271. " Chas. A. Richter, 1811 2d st.
19. Detroit—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
303. " A. Haak, 228 Erskine st.
130. Hancock—A W. Stephens
297 Kalamazoo—H Greendyke, 1003 N. Park st.
311. Marine City—W. L. Rivorel, Box 379.
173. Munising—A. L. Johnson.
100. Muskegon—Harley W. Starke, 11 Marshall.
59. Saginaw—P. Frisch, 503 Ward st., E. S.
334. " Jacob Spindler, 132 MacKinaw st.
46. Sault St. Marie—A. Stowell, 512 Cedar st.
226. Traverse City—John J. Tisdale, 318 7th st.

MINNESOTA.

361. Duluth—John Knox, Box 283, W. Duluth.
7. Minneapolis—Henning Stubee, 2303 E. 22d
266. Red Lake Falls—N. Holberg.
87. St. Paul—Nels Johnson, 707 Martin st.

MISSOURI.

311. Joplin—J. R. Weeks.
4. Kansas City—J. E. Chaffin, 2600 Park av.
48. Kirksville—Thos. S. Rice, E. Mo. st
110. St. Joseph—Wm. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th.
338. " (South) W. W. Pendleton.
St. Louis—Secretary of District Council, R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
5. (Ger.) George Laux, 1041 Victor st.
45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 1416 Montgomery st.
47. (Ger.) Chas. J. Hermann, 2712 Chippewa st.
73. Geo. C. Newman, 708 N. 15th st.
257. A. W. Ware, 2243 Howard st.
578. (Stairs) Edw. Bruggemann, 2624 Madison st.

MONTANA.

88. Anaconda—C. W Starr, Box 238.
345. Billings—John Powers.
112. Butte City—O. B. Church, Box 623.
286. Great Falls—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
153. Helena—H F. Smith, 1119 5th ave.
28. Missoula—Dave Graham.

NEBRASKA.

113. Lincoln—C. A. Gratton, 1419 N st.
427. Omaha—M. N. McConnell, 2113 Grant st.
279. S. Omaha—S. Spence, S. Omaha.

NEW JERSEY.

750. Asbury Park—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.
388. Bayonne—
486. " —P. A Miller, 13 E. 53d st.
121. Bridgeton—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. Camden—T. E. Peterson, 430 Walnut st.
217. E. Orange—L. P. Sherrer, 34 Bedford st.
167. Elizabeth—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
265. Hackensack—E. M. Patton, First and James streets.
391. Hoboken—A. Crothers, 131 Jackson st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
Hudson Co., D. C.—D. W. Banks 290 Sherman avenue, Jersey City.
57. Irvington—Chas. Van Wert
139. Jersey City—Jos. G. Hunt, 440 Communipaw avenue.
282. " (Framers) Aug. Zimmerman, 57 Lexington ave.
482. " L. F. Ryan, 181 Ninth st.
564. (J. C. Heights) Robert Hamilton, 202 Webster avenue.
118. (Mill) John Hunt, 551 Grand st.
157. (Stairs) George Feinan, 225 Dodd street, Weehawken.
151. Long Branch—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
232. Milburn—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. Millville—Jas McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. Montclair—Jas. McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. Morristown—C. V. Deats Lock Box 163.
Newark—Secretary of District Council, John P Fleming, 175 Parker st.
119. H. G. Long, 10 Davis st., E. Newark.
120. (Ger.) Heinrich Kachelries, 24 Jabez st.
148 Herm. Henry, 105 14th ave.
306 A. L. Beegle, 122 N. 2d st.
723 (Ger.) G. Arendt, 584 Springfield ave.
330. New Orange—Geo. E. Hawkins.
349. Orange—M. Morlock, 17 Parkinson Ter.
325. Paterson—P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th st.
490. Passaic—Howard Bodine, 341 Bloomfield ave.
65 Perth Amboy—W. H. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
399. Phillipsburg—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette st.
155. Plainfield—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield.
358. Roselle—Edward P. Mannon.
31. Trenton—Albert N. Cornish, 129 Brunswick avenue.
612. Union Hill—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
320 Westfield—John Goltra.
299. West Hoboken—Charles Diedrich, 23d st. West, New York.

NEW MEXICO.

298. Alamogordo—G. S. Griffiths, Box 47.

NEW YORK.

274. Albany—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " (Ger.) H. Balfoort, 248 Second st.
6. Amsterdam—Chas. Knapp, 239 W. Main st.
453. Auburn—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
24. Batavia—Gebherd Wassink, 19 Sever place.
233. Binghampton—F. W Sicklor, 23 High st.
310. (Mill)—E P. Safford, 21 Rutherford st.
Bronx—Secretary of District Council, F. E. Quipp, 257 Marion st., Wakefield
Brooklyn—Secretary of District Council, J. A. Brown, 1743 Atlantic ave.
12. Gustavus Zeibig, 390 Cleveland ave.
32. (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Aug. Gleiforst, 18 Ellery st.
109. Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave., Sub Sta. 43.
126. M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
147. Martin Pearson, 368 Miller ave.
175. W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st.
247. Chas. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 342 Madison st., Brooklyn.
291. (Ger) Wm. Braun, 1399 Greene ave.
381. S. E Elliott, 1295 St. Mark's ave.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. F. Brandt, 361 5th st.
639. Jos. Mitchell, 311 53d st
Buffalo—Secretary of District Council, Miles Little, 17 Pooley st.
9. W. H. Wreggitt, 81 Edward st.
132. (Mill.)—Charles Buechner, 120 Titus ave.
355. (Ger.) John. Groelz, 536 Doat st.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. J. H. Myers, 83 Landon st.
368. Clayton—Thomas Collins.
99. Cohoes—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
640. College Point—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave and 11th st.
81. Far Rockaway—M. Murphy, Box 236.
323. Fishkill-on-Hudson—John F. O'Brien.
714. Flushing—Malachi Kennedy, 138 New Locust st.
187. Geneva—G.W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. Glens Falls—Chas. Taylor, 8 Charlotte st
149. Irvington—Robert Brown, Hastings-on-Hudson.
357 Islip, L. I.—E A. Yarrington, Bay Shore, L. I.
603 Ithaca—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
66. Jamestown—O. D. Smith, 794 E. Second st.
40. Kingsbridge—John E. Forshay, 864 Union ave., New York City.
251. Kingston—E. C. Peterson, 15 Sub Station.
591. Little Falls—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe.
289. Lockport, N.Y.—W. A Plant, 225 Lincoln av
34. Long Island City—W. Furman, 531 Jamaica ave.
212. Mt. Vernon—Archie Hutchison, 16 South st
493. " Jas. Beardsley, 31 S. High st.
301. Newburg—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
42. New Rochelle—John Thompson, 48 Walnut st.
507. Newtown, L. I.—Peter A. Anderson, Box 13, Corona, N. Y.
New York—Secretary of District Council, T. C. Walsh, 528 E. 88th st.
51. J. J. Hewitt 303 E. 122d, care of Lawlor.
56. (Floor Layers) J. Hefner, 411 Steinway ave. L. I. City.
64. J. C. Muller, 58 Perry st., New York City.
200 (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 330 E. 91st st.
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st av.
340 D. Vanderbeek, 138 W. 133d st.
375. (Ger.) R. Mews. 160 Eagle st., Brooklyn, E D
382 H. Seymour, 166 E. 67th
387. (Bronx) J. T. Breslin, 3360 Park ave.
457. (Scan.) O. Wallin, 24 W 118th st.
464. (Ger.) Vincent Sauter, 677 Courtland ave.
468 Jas. Maguire, 223 Delancey st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 358 W. 48th st
476. Wm. E. P. Schwartz, 107 Elm street, Astoria, L. I.
478. Christian Winter, 3178 Park ave.
497. (Ger.) John Huber 263 E. 10th st.
509. Emil Bloomquest, 155 E. 96th st.
513. (Ger.) Jno. H. Borrs, 535 E. 87th st.
707. (Fr Canadian) Geo. Menard, 218 E. 74th st.
715. Chas. Camp, 223 W. 148th st.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
322. Niagara Falls—F. M. Perry 530 23d st.
369. North Tonawanda—Wm. M Miller, 97 Bryant st.
474. Nyack—R F. Wool, Box 493.
101 Oneonta—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
163. Peekskill—T. J. Gallagher, 25 Williams st.
77. Portchester—Stephen Stephanson, Box 150
203. Poughkeepsie—J. P. Jacobson, Box 32.
72. Rochester—H. M. Fletcher, 5 Snyder st.
179. " (Ger.) Tobias Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
231. " John Buehrle, 30 Buchan Park.
146. Schenectady—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
Staten Island—Secretary Dist. Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, West New Brighton
606. Port Richmond—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.
567. Stapleton—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
Syracuse—Secretary of District Council, D. C. Parke, 537 Renwick ave.
15. (Ger.) J. R. Ryan, 209 Van Buren.
26. E. E. Battey, 517 E Genesee st.
192. Chas. Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
78 Troy—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
389. Tuxedo—Thos. Hopkinson, Box 22, Suffern, N. Y.
125 Utica—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
278. Watertown—Robt. Parham, 55 Stone st.
172. Westchester—Frank Vanderpool, Blondell avenue.
337. Whitesboro—David S. Williams.
128. Whitestone—Geo. Belton, Box 8.
593. Williams Bridge—A. D. Drake, Park ave. and 2d st.
324. Woodside, L. I.—Louis Vilhauer.
273. Yonkers—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " F. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. Asheville—G. C. Lumley, 51 Blanton st.

OHIO.

84. Akron—I C. Secor, 242 Yale.
17. Bellaire—G. W. Curtis, 3618 Harrison st.
170. Bridgeport—John D. Glenn, Box 41.
245. Cambridge—V. C. Ferguson, 937 E. Stubenville ave.
143. Canton—Chas. A. Rimmel, 525 N. McKinley avenue.
Cincinnati—Secretary of District Council, B. Bolmer 3446 Burnet ave.
2. J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 969 Gest st.
327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
628 A Berger, 4229 Fergus st.
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. Jos. Lang, Box 301, Carthage.
692. J. P Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
Cleveland—Secretary of District Council. Jos. Schraedel, 83 Prospect st.
11. H. L. Lepole, 18 Poe ave.
14. John H. Koehler, 188 Marcy ave.
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
393. (Ger) Theo. Welhrich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) Wm. Schulz 35 Conrad st.
61. Columbus—A. C. Welch, 1127 Highland st.
104. Dayton—John Weyrick, 1641 E 5th st.
346. " (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 234 Hawker st.
328. E. Liverpool—A. P. Cope.
294. E. Palestine—E. H. Warner.
637. Hamilton—Arthur Sims, 729 Shillate st.
182. Lima—D. E. Speer, 114 E. Second st.
703. Lockland—C. E. Hertel.
356. Marietta—Joel Gregory, 923 3d st.
404. Painesville—Wm. H. Schultz, 35 Conrad st., Cleveland.
650 Pomeroy—E. D. Will.
437. Portsmouth—C. Thoman, 110 Campbell avenue.
186. Steubenville—Geo. E. Simeral, 101 S. 5th.
243. Tiffin—R. S Dysinger, Hedges st.
25. Toledo—August Smith, 633 Missouri st.
168. " (Ger.) P. Goetz, 236 Palmer st.
171. Youngstown—W. S. Stoyer, 914 Vernon st.
716. Zanesville—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OKLAHOMA TER.

276. Oklahoma—C. E. Ballard, Box 131.

OREGON.

50. Portland—David Henderson, Portland, Ore., Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegheny City—
211. J. W. Pitts, 1327 Washington ave.
237. (Ger.) A. Weizman 66 Troy Hill road.
135. Allentown—A. M. Moyer, 136 N. 5th st.
246. Beaver Falls—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. Bethlehem—I. M. Swinker, 412 Broadway, S. Bethlehem.
124. Bradford—E. E. Spencer, 181 Jackson av.
207. Chester—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
321. Connellsville—R. L. Hannan, 223 N Pittsburgh st.
239. Easton—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
122. Germantown—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
462. Greensburg—J H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
287. Harrisburg—W. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129. Hazleton—Wm. Kimmel 118 S. Laurel st.
288. Homestead—Edwin Rowe, Jr., L. Box 527.
208. Lancaster—Edw. O. Willer, 314 Chester st.
206. New Castle—W. E. Kramer, 9 Lee ave.
333. New Kensington—C. S. Aulenbach, Box 466.
262. Peckville—W. J. McKelvy.
Philadelphia—Sec District Council, John Watson, 2618 Jasper st., Station K.
8. Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
227. (Kensington) John Watson, 2618 Jasper st. Station K.
238. (Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth st.
277. Elmer G. Erwin, 2016 Columbia avenue.
359. (Mill) A. C. Stewart, 821 Beechwood st.
Pittsburgh—Secretary of District Council, David Duff, 3929 Mifflin st.
142. H. G. Schomaker, 1302 Sherman ave., Alleg.
164. (Ger.) P. Geck, 9 Lookout Alley.
165. (E. End) H. Robertson, 6112 Station st. E. E.
202. G. W. McCausland, 130 Lambert st., E. E.
230. W. J. Richey, 1601 Carson st.
254. J. M. Richard, 159 Mayflower st.
385. A. Patton, 254 Caster street.
402. (Ger.) Louis Pauker, 104 Climax st., 31st Ward
401. Pittston—O. R. Moore, 67 Prospect st., Wilkes-Barre.
150. Plymouth—Thos. H. Smith, Box 1148.
145. Sayre—F. J. Holenback.
563. Scranton—H. C. Scott, 737 Lee Court.
484. S. Scranton—(Ger.) E. Schmidt 620 Birch.
37. Shamokin—Joseph Erdman, 244 S. 7th st.
268. Sharon—S. S. Cairey, 50 Elm st.
757. Taylor—George Wicks, Box 45.
335. Vandergrift—J. Guiher.
248 Weissport, Pa.—A. W. Horn, Lehighton, Pa.
93. Wilkes-Barre—D A. Post, 25 Cinderella st.
102. " A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
191. York—Ed. Mickley, 412 W. North st.

RHODE ISLAND.

176. Newport—J. A Gallagher, 495 Spring st.
342. Pawtucket—J. B. Parquet, Box 183, Valley Falls.
94. Providence—Axel M. Russen. 97 Gallup st.
117. Woonsocket—J. A. Praray, 84 Orchard st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

52 Charleston—(Col) John Pinckney, 17 H st.
159. Henry Oliver, Jr., 55 Bay st.
69. Columbia—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 E. Taylor st.
140. R. L. Bracey, 1343 Main st.
372. Langley—S C Holman

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197. Lead City—W. E. McGimans, Box 794.

TENNESSEE.

354. Chattanooga—J. Millsops, Orange Grove.
259. Jackson—J. O. K. Williamson, 155 Jackson st.
225 Knoxville—W. W. Ramsey, 103 Bell ave.
Memphis D. C.—O. W. Williams, 104 Dupree st.
152. Memphis—(Col.) D. H. Harris, cor. Larose and Austin ave.
219. " Chas. Miller, 148 Daine st.
394. " J E Wright, 82 Manassas st.
350. Nashville—J. W. Bridges, 707 Joseph ave.

TEXAS.

300. Austin—W. G. Bardenwerper, 304 E ave.
592. Beaumont—H. Marble.
185. Cleburne—R. R. Graves.
731. Corsicana—J. N. Thomas.
198. Dallas—Wm. Watkins, Box 299.
371. Denison—W. W Neighbour, 1315 W. Gandy st.
339. Fort Worth—J. M. Kenderline, Ft. Worth Planing Mill.
Galveston—Secretary of District Council, H. L. Weinberg, 1221 Ave. A.
526. J. E Proctor, 2924 Avenue P½.
611. (Ger.) Ferd. Dittmann, 17th st., bet. O and O½ sts.
114. Houston—E Shoop, 710 Capitol ave.
53. Orange—C. B. Payne.
460. San Antonio—(Ger.) L. Fischer, 139 Lumbrana st.
717. " A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre St.
622. Waco—A. E. Widmer, Labor Hall.

UTAH.

184. Salt Lake City—A. Tracy, 976 Liberty ave.

VERMONT

263. St. Albans—D. R Beeman, 244 S. Main st.

VIRGINIA.

403. Lynchburg—J H Coleman, 606 Franklin st.
373. Newport News—H. Jenkins, 542 Hampton ave.
396. Newport News—I. C. Piper, 127 31st st.
331 Norfolk—W. E Dear, 32 High st.
397. Petersburg—E P Nannally, Ettricks, P O.
388. Richmond—D. A. Lacy, 128 N. Fourth st.

WASHINGTON.

131. Seattle—Geo. W. Boyce, Olympic Block, West and Virginia sts.
98. Spokane—J. A Anderberg, 1929 Gardner ave

WEST VIRGINIA.

236. Clarksburg—J. W Stealey.
428. Fairmount—W. R. Hickman, 428 Benona ave
8. Wheeling—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN.

588. Green Bay—M. Meister, 1128 Cherry st.
161. Kenosha—O. F. Windorf, 900 Park st.
290. Lake Geneva—C. B Bucknall
314. Madison—Hugo Dohr, 307 W. Mifflin st.
Milwaukee—Secretary of District Council, L. J Fellenz, 564 Madison st.
30. (Ger.) John Dettman, 1069 Maiden Lane.
71. (Millwkrs.) W Trautmann, 1221 Vliet st.
188. Aug J. Hagen, 781 34th st.
292. S. Milwaukee—Henry Von Hatten.
302. (Ger.) Aug. Behrmann, 1515 Chestnut.
228. (Ger.) John Betiendorf, 766 7th avenue.
522. (Ger.) Chas. Runge, 1219 Garfield ave.
252. Oshkosh—Casper Fluor, 69 Grove st.
91. Racine—M G. King, 1517 Phillips ave.
657. Sheboygan—Fred. Eckhardt, 1902 N. 9th st.
344. Waukesha—Adam Kimball.

WYOMING.

267. Diamondville—H. C. Topping, Kemmerer.

A Few Business Consolidations.

Some idea of the trust business may be gained in a summary of the business that has been consolidated within the past few months.

The match trust has been capitalized at $20,000,000.

The paper business at $20,000,000.

The tannery interests at $125,000,000.

The manufacturing of shirts and collars at $110,000,000.

The milling interests at $150,000,000.

The cracker trust at $55,000,000,

The wall paper trust at $50 000,000

The sugar trust at $80,000 000

The coffin trust at $20,000,000.

The meat trust at more than $100,000,000.

The dry goods trust at $50,000,000.

The boot and shoe trust at $50,000,000

The anthracite coal trust at $80,000,000.

The bituminous coal trust at $105,000,000.

And now there is a proposition to form a trust of trusts, which is to look after the legislative and political interests of all the trusts; the inference being that as each one of the separate concerns has been able in the past to successfully lobby and secure advantageous legislation, now that they are all together, there should be no trouble whatever in securing any legislation that will be of advantage to the trusts.

In England in a few years time contracting for municipal work will be a thing of the past. One after another of the English councils are dispensing with the contractor, and carrying out the work by direct employment. The West Ham Council recently decided to erect a fever hospital. No contractor would undertake the work under £98,000 The council's architect estimates that it will not cost more than £85,000 by direct labor. Municipal baths, to cost £40,000, are to be erected by the council on the day labor principle. They are also supplying housing accommodation for 651 families, providing new recreation grounds, and bands of music for the people.—*Industrial Banner.*

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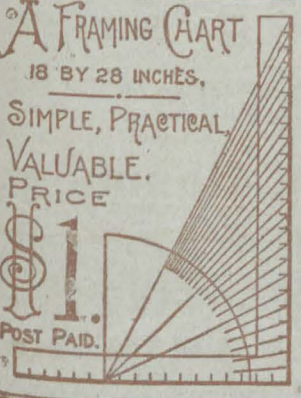

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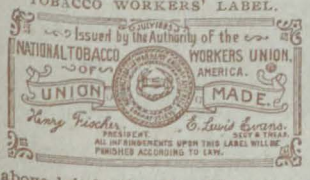

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The three illustrations of the Eclipse Adjustable Folding Square shown herewith, exhibits the square open, partially closed or set for angles, and shut. The improvement in making Folding Squares consists in securing the short blade by two clamping plates and screws whereby they are held rigid while being used as a square. It also forms a locking device when the square is folded, which can readily be seen by the depressed portion of the clamping plates which slide in a groove provided for the same. When closed it can be folded and packed in a small chest provided for the same, and can be adjusted at right angles ready for instant use when required. It does away with cutting holes in the top or sides of small chests and is protected from being bent or rusted when left standing or exposed to the weather. Further information may be obtained from the

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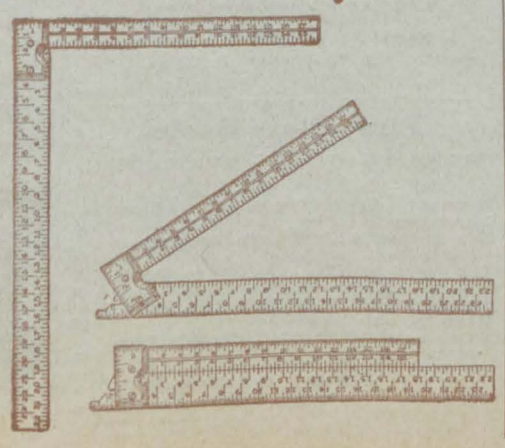

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This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

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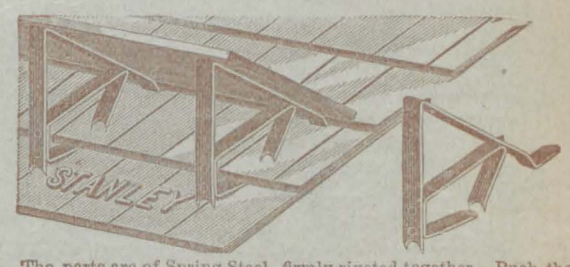

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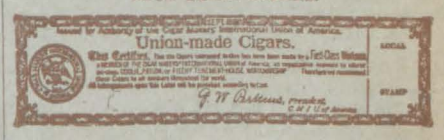

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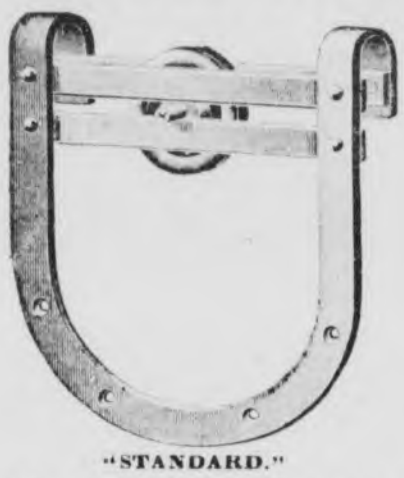

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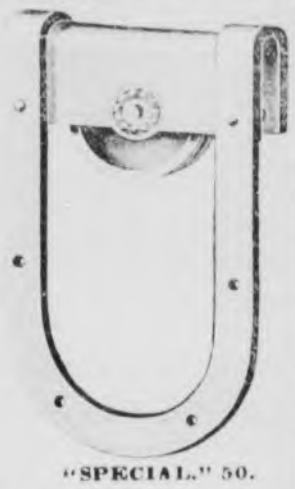

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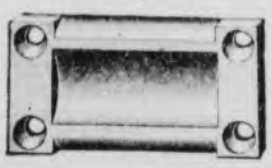

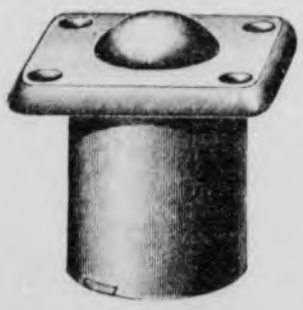

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VOL. XIX.—No. 12
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1899.

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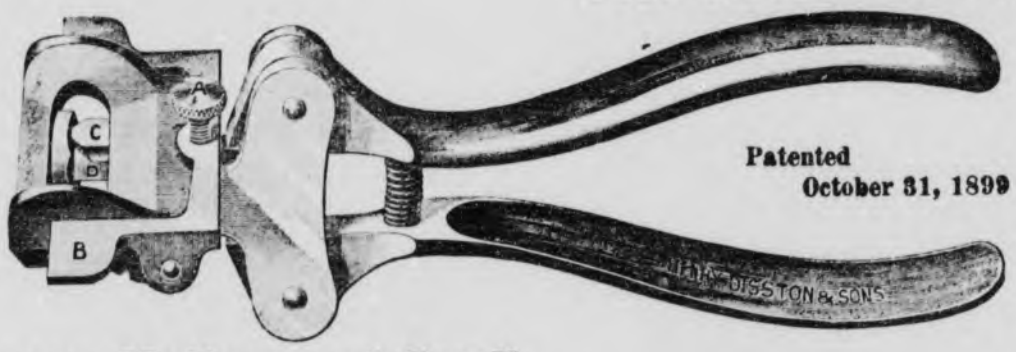

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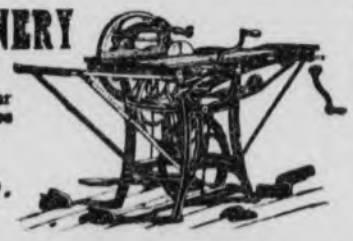

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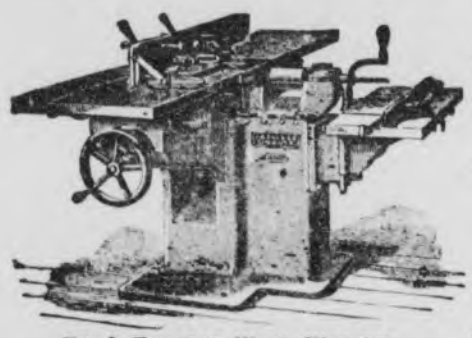

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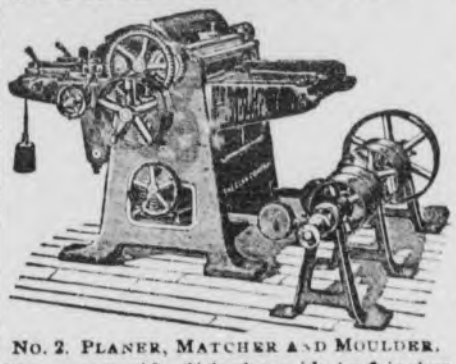

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We hereby certify that the Saws made by E. C. Atkins & Co, of Indianapolis, Ind., are strictly UNION MADE GOODS, and are first-class in quality.

We are instructed to sign this certificate by our respective Unions.

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This Space is paid for by Saw Makers' Union No. 1, of Indianapolis, Ind.

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THE CARPENTER

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A. W. WOODS, EDT.

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XIX.—No. 12. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1899. | Fifty Cents per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

Our New President.

William D. Huber, President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was born in the town of Waterloo, N. Y., on June 13, 1852. Here he lived, diligently pursuing his studies in the public school, until his twentieth year, when he adopted the trade of carpenter and went to Canisteo, where he started to work with the largest firm, at that time, in the Empire State. He entered upon his labors with youthful enthusiasm and a determination to succeed, and at the end of four years was selected for the very responsible position of foreman, which he held for six years, when he resigned and moved to New York City.

In 1892 Brother Huber, tired of the hurry and bustle of city life, moved to the quiet seclusion of the village of Yonkers, where he and his family now reside.

President Huber is one of the charter members of Local No. 726, and has the proud distinction of having been elected to every office in the gift of the union. He held the office of president of the union six terms, was a member of the District Council of West Chester County, and was president of that body for one year.

At the Brotherhood Convention held in New York City in 1898, he was the only officer elected by unanimous vote, except the General Secretary-Treasurer. On that occasion he was elected First Vice President by acclamation. This was a generous and well deserved acknowledgment of his popularity and personal worth.

President Huber is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., and is the present Noble Grand Master of the State Palisade Lodge, Number 571.

He was one of the committee in Yonkers appointed to direct the eight-hour movement, and it was largely through his zealous efforts and untiring energy that the concession was granted without any trouble.

President Huber is a man of large acquaintance, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. We feel sure that our members will soon realize that he is the right man in the right place. Like his predecessor, Brother John Williams, he will, at all times, act fairly and with equity, without fear or favor, and the best interests of the Brotherhood will be his paramount consideration and will be absolutely safe in his keeping.

WILLIAM D. HUBER, PRESIDENT, U. B. C. AND J.

Kling! mein Hammer, kling!

Kling-klang, kling-klang—
Dröhnt der Hämmer mächt'ger Sang,
Und es dröhne durch die Welt,
Dass es in die Ohren gellt:
Kling-klang, kling,
Uns're Kette spring!

Kling klang, kling-klang—
Hört Ihr wohl der Hämmer Sang?
Dass die Arbeit kann besteh'n,
Lasset uns zusammengeh'n,
Kling-klang, kling,
Uns're Kette spring!

Kling klang, kling-klang—
Uns're Knechtschaft währt schon lang'.
Aus der Kett', die uns entehrt,
Schmieden wir ein blitzend Schwert,
Kling-klang, kling,
Dass die Kette spring!

Kling-klang, kling-klang—
Mahnend dröhnt der Hämmer Sang.
Dieses Schwert, das uns befreit,
Ist der Völker Einigkeit!
Kling! mein Hammer, kling,
Dass das Werk geling!

Kansas City's Labor Temple.

By next spring Kansas City will have completed one of the finest labor temples in the country. Organized labor and the public spirited citizens have guaranteed $50,000 for land and $85 000 for the building of a seven-story fire-proof labor temple. The lot, on which $10,000 was paid December 1st, is 86 by 140 feet.

The first [illegible] second floors of the building will yield the income to support its maintenance. A banking firm has already secured the first floor and several offices on the second floor have been taken by business men. The remaining floors will be devoted to the use of the unions in the city. Halls and offices can be secured by labor organizations at a nominal rent Workmen of any sort can join the central association, and thereby secure the library, gymnasium, class and lecture privileges at a nominal cost.

In order to swell the "temple fund" 20,000 tickets have been issued for a mammoth ball, January 1, in Convention Hall.

American Federation of Labor.

The nineteenth session of the American Federation of Labor, held during the past fortnight in Detroit, Mich., has adjourned, and will meet next year in Louisville, Ky.

The convention elected the following national officers:

President, Samuel Gompers.

Vice-Presidents, P. J. McGuire, James Duncan, James O'Connell, John Mitchell, Max Morris, Thomas I. Kidd.

Secretary, Frank Morrison.

Treasurer, John Lennon.

Fraternal delegates to the British Trades' Congress, John Lennon, of the Journeymen Tailors Union, and W. C. Pearce, secretary of the United Mine Workers' Union.

Gardner Eight-Hour Labor Bill.

American labor has met with many rebuffs in its attempt to obtain a shorter work day, but far from being discouraged, is making further and specially vigorous efforts to secure the passage of a law which will make it mandatory upon all contractors and sub-contractors doing government work not to work their employees over eight hours on any one calendar day. Hitherto the difficulty has been to overcome the constitutional provisions which seemed to bar the way for following the work done by a contractor or sub contractor off ground owned by the United States Government. In other words, the question of jurisdiction was raised, and it seemed for a time that it could not be overcome.

Congressman J. J. Gardner, of New Jersey, will, during the present session of the National Legislature, introduce a bill which is expected to entirely overcome the difficulty cited. The Gardner bill is based upon freedom of contract, the contention being that the Government as a contracting party has the right to say under what conditions its work shall be performed, and that it has the same rights to impose terms as any private employer, and therefore the conditions imposed on the contractor under the Gardner bill are made a part of his own contract.

"Strenuous efforts will be made to secure the passage of this eight-hour measure at this session. The American Federation of Labor is strongly advocating its passage as the representative of the various labor unions of the country."

Our Bag Mail

WATERVILLE, Me.—Union 348 has notified all contractors that on and after January 1st, nine hours shall constitute a day's work. We have received many approvals, and are being congratulated on our movement.

MENA, Ark.—We have nearly every qualified carpenter in the city enrolled as members of Union 366, and the boys are actively endeavoring to make this a first-class union. They will succeed. The good work goes on quietly and harmoniously.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—We are preparing to make a firm stand in the spring. Local Union 281 is doing well. The members are preparing a series of entertainments for the winter season. This will aid the union financially and get the public on our side.

CLEBURNE, Tex.—The Y. M. C. A. building being constructed here by J. M. Archer & Son has been placed on the unfair list. This firm is also doing some work at Sommerville, Tex. It has persistently refused to grant the demands made by Union 185, and is the enemy of organized labor.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Down here the members of No. 353 are striving hard to unionize the entire city and this will be accomplished in a short time. There is only one contractor against us, but he is bound to give in soon. The boys are zealous in their efforts to make the movement a success in this section of the South.

WEISSPORT, Pa.—The membership of Local Union 248 is steadily increasing, at each meeting numbers of applications are presented, and soon we hope to give a satisfactory account of our stewardship. It will be but a short time until 248 will be able to exert a powerful influence in improving the conditions of its members.

TUXEDO, N. Y.—We are gaining largely in membership and the prospects are bright for a strong union. Undoubtedly the organization of No. 389 had much to do in influencing the masons and painters to do likewise. Our members are preparing to make a demand for the eight-hour day and a standard wage of $2.75.

ENSLEY, Ala.—Union 296 has been successful in its movement to enforce the nine-hour day. The contractors signed the agreement with but one exception, but he will be brought to time. We have gained a great victory. We called on the Union Trades Council and their committee waited on the firms. The contract dates from November 1 until May 1, 1900.

ATLANTA, Ga.—We are on a big boom here. We have a representation of fifteen in the Atlanta Federation of Trades. The meetings of Unions 329 and 317 resemble old-fashioned revival meetings. Could use some literature to advantage. We will soon carry Atlanta. With new members coming in, and others in sight, we will cross the century mark by the first of 1900.

NEWPORT, R. I.—The carpenters of this city have held several meetings on the subject of the hour and wage question recently. A circular has been sent to all the boss carpenters and builders here requesting the eight-hour day and $2 50 as the daily wage. From the communications already received by Local Union 176, it is evident that the prospects of gaining the demands are very favorable.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—At a meeting of Local Union No. 51, held on November 6th, a vote of thanks was unanimously extended to Brother William C. Butler for his untiring zeal and persistent efforts during the past two years in maintaining the agitation to secure the Saturday half-holiday. Brother Butler is well entitled to this compliment and well deserves the thanks of all who enjoy the benefits of this successful movement.

ISLIP, L. I., N. Y.—Local Union 357 is pushing ahead remarkably well, and its splendid growth is extremely encouraging. The contractors are friendly disposed towards the organization and no trouble is anticipated. There is State work going on about three miles from here, and the contractor, who is from Binghampton, works the carpenters ten hours a day. This is in direct violation of the state law, and we are taking steps to compel a full observance of the Act of Assembly.

LANCASTER, Pa.—The members of Local Union 208 have adopted a novel plan of increasing their membership and arousing interest in the organization. Meetings are held every Tuesday evening, to which are invited by circular letter all the non-union carpenters of the city, and addresses made by the different members explaining the objects of the union and showing the great advantage in labor being thoroughly organized. The plan has proven a great success, and it has enabled the union to nearly double the membership.

GALVESTON, Tex.—Last week the Carpenters' Hall was crowded by the members of Union No. 526, their families and friends. An elaborate programme had been provided, and the affair was a complete success. The evening's entertainment consisted of several vocal solos by Walter Hanscom and A. C. Hart; piano solos by Frank Hurley; music by the Harpers' band and a graphophone performance. A bountiful supper was provided and the evening concluded with a dance. W. R. Mitchell acted as master of ceremonies.

TRENTON, N J.—Local No. 31 has prepared a notice that will be served upon the master builders of this city by January 1st. The propositions contained in it are: That on and after May 1, 1900, the union carpenters will demand a minimum rate of wages of 32 cents per hour; the nine-hour day; eight hours on Saturday; all overtime to be paid for at a minimum rate of 48 cents per hour, except Sundays which must be paid for at a minimum rate of 64 cents per hour. The impression prevails that the demands will be granted by the bosses.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—On the 5th instant the members of 146 gave an old time smoker. There were delegates present from the Amsterdam, Troy and Albany unions. Speeches were made by President Ferguson, of 146, and by Brothers Flynn and Beers, of No. 78, Troy; Breffles and Morris, of No. 6, Amsterdam; Deguise, of the Painters Union, Lewis and Burt, of 146, and Brother McGovern, of the Architectural Iron Workers Union, of Troy. Refreshments were served to over 200 guests and the reunion was pronounced a most successful and enjoyable affair.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—There was a large attendance of members at the last week's meeting of Local Union 87. Several questions of interest were considered, but the most important was the one relating to the hours and wages for the coming season. It was decided to ask for an eight-hour day after January 1st, at the present rate of pay. Beginning on the first of April next, 30 cents per hour will be demanded. All overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and half. The secretary was instructed to have 500 copies of the new scale printed, and ordered to mail a copy to each contractor in the city.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—An agreement has been signed between the building contractors and the members of Local Union No. 276. The principal specifications embodied in it are: The nine-hour day; the same pay as constituted a day's wages under the ten-hour system; all overtime to be paid for at the rate of *one and one-half* days for *one*; and for work performed on legal holidays pay shall be at the rate of *two* days for *one*. It is also agreed that no union carpenter shall be required to work on Labor day; every carpenter to receive his pay in full each week, and the foreman controlling any job shall be a member of the Brotherhood, carry the current working card issued by it, and shall see that the provisions of the agreement are strictly enforced.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Local Union 384 has decided to establish the nine-hour day on and after January 1st. With so much enthusiasm in all branches of labor and a general desire to organize every branch, the movement here is now in better condition than it has been for some time. Our members gave a grand reception on Thanksgiving night and there was a large crowd of friends and families. Refreshments were served, speeches were made by several of the brothers and a right good time was enjoyed by all who were present. On the 15th of last month, at our regular meeting thirty-seven new members were admitted. Since the middle of August we have increased our membership from 20 to 130, and other trades are falling in line. The members of 384 are untiring and zealous in the good work.

New Unions Chartered During the Past Month.

154. Keewanee, Ill.
217. Westerly, R. I.
271. Gadsden, Ala.
405. Steinway, N. Y.
408. Worcester, Mass.
410. Selma, Ala.
411. Rome, Ga.
412. Sayville, N. Y.
413. Revelstoke, B. C.
414. Nanticoke, Pa.
415. Mount Jewett, Pa.
417. Colorado City, Colo.
418. Witt, Ill.
420. Webb City, Mo.
421. Elwood, Pa.
422. North Birmingham, Ala.
423. San Francisco, Cal.
425. Des Moines, Ia.

Making a grand total of 145 new unions chartered during the past nine months.

Places Where Work is Dull.

Owing to local trade movements, suspension of building operations and other causes, carpenters and joiners are requested to stay away from the following places:

Birmingham, Alabama; Colorado Springs, Col.; Cripple Creek, Col.; Denver, Col.; Victor, Col.; Bloomington, Ill.; Canton, Ill.; Lincoln, Ill.; Alpena, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Butte, Mont.; Helena, Mont.; Omaha, Neb.; New Orange, N. J.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Oklahoma City, O. T.; Scranton, Pa.; Taylor, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Cleburne, Tex.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Asheville, N. C.

Do not be deceived by advertisements in Eastern or Western papers.

$100,000 Home for Labor.

Organized labor in Chicago is planning to erect a large office building as its headquarters at some point downtown within the Union Loop district. It is to be owned and controlled by the Building Trades Council of Chicago, and will be ready for occupancy with a year.

The estimated cost of the proposed building is $100,000, and there is already $30,000 in the treasury of the organization for this purpose.

An innovation will be introduced by the elimination of the contractor in the construction of the new building. No middlemen will figure in the project. The Building Trades Council will have the plans drawn, will purchase all material from the manufacturers, and will direct the construction. It will be a temple of labor, dedicated to trades unionism from foundation to roof.

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.
During the month ending November 30, 1899.
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$163 80	125	$43 40	257	$81 60	388	$ 1 50
2	33 00	126	7 40	258	18 40	389	7 50
3	14 80	129	8 60	259	3 80	390	7 00
4	107 20	130	8 20	260	18 00	391	16 00
5	49 10	131	80 20	261	10 35	392	6 00
6	11 60	132	138 20	262	10 75	393	24 20
7	167 00	133	5 80	263	4 60	394	11 00
8	61 20	134	9 20	264	13 00	395	13 00
9	17 80	135	16 40	265	3 60	396	19 79
10	175 10	137	7 20	266	2 40	397	10 00
11	75 30	138	34 30	268	7 90	398	27 00
12	143 80	139	26 00	269	6 15	400	4 80
13	43 60	141	23 30	271	9 20	401	17 00
14	4 40	142	37 27		14 50	402	10 40
15	14 20	143	2 20	272	6 80	403	12 00
16	41 40	144	27 00	273	18 40	404	10 00
17	6 20	145	14 70	274	31 00	406	11 45
18	6 80	146	53 15	275	12 40	407	4 00
19	51 65	147	21 30	276	20 00	408	10 00
20	7 80	148	23 00	277	37 80	410	10 00
21	24 60	149	4 40	278	18 40	411	10 00
22	134 60	150	18 60	279	55 85	412	10 00
23	26 20	151	22 20	280	3 60	413	17 50
24	23 00	153	10 00	281	53 00	414	10 00
25	22 00	154	6 00	282	16 80	416	40 40
26	30 00	155	17 60	283	33 60	419	43 60
27	18 50	158	10 35	284	9 20	424	11 40
28	28 70	161	18 20	286	12 90	427	57 40
29	68 20	163	7 40	287	3 00	428	6 00
30	17 80	164	9 70	288	21 85	429	29 50
31	25 40	165	34 20	290	8 20	433	23 35
32	68 80	166	21 10	291	20 40	434	5 60
33	189 40	167	48 95	292	5 60	437	4 20
34	19 70	168	11 80	293	6 20	439	3 80
36	29 20	169	27 60	294	6 45	440	17 20
37	3 20	170	4 00	295	3 40	442	3 00
38	5 40	171	11 20	296	30 45	444	14 40
39	12 40	172	17 35	297	9 60	448	8 80
41	8 40	173	2 20	299	51 00	449	42 80
42	18 05	174	35 10	300	8 20	451	20 00
43	107 30	175	14 70	301	29 60	453	52 60
44	12 20	176	14 80	302	23 20	460	3 80
45	28 80	177	26 60	303	6 80	464	38 40
46	14 00	178	6 60	304	16 20	467	10 00
47	43 80	179	19 00	306	73 10	468	53 00
48	5 40	180	15 40	307	9 35	471	40 40
49	50 20	181	101 40	308	13 80	473	43 80
50	7 00	182	8 20	309	208 20	474	4 00
51	53 20	183	25 80	310	5 20	476	78 30
52	46 90	184	12 40	311	9 50	478	56 20
54	28 00	185	17 00	312	11 60	482	20 25
55	204 40	186	16 60	313	18 60	483	60 00
56	18 20	187	9 25	314	15 30	484	8 40
57	3 80	188	10 40	315	8 60	486	16 40
58	116 90	189	26 20	316	5 05	490	44 40
59	7 50	190	14 00	317	15 00	493	29 80
60	11 00	191	10 10	318	3 25	495	15 40
61	73 10	192	4 20	320	7 00	497	42 90
62	96 20	193	19 00	322	24 80	499	50
63	28 80	194	7 00	323	2 80	507	9 00
64	38 40	195	4 60	324	7 00	509	46 20
65	31 50	196	1 00	325	60 20	513	6 00
66	8 70	197	6 00	326	7 25	515	40 60
68	4 20	198	6 80	327	2 80	521	21 60
69	51 35	199	35 20	328	22 20	522	15 60
70	11 20	200	30 00	330	5 30	526	43 20
71	3 40	201	12 00	331	1 50	554	20 80
72	39 20	202	28 00	332	8 20	563	26 30
73	110 20	203	14 40	333	10 80	564	16 60
74	25 20	204	3 20	334	5 00	567	54 30
75	48 60	205	8 40	336	11 40	568	5 70
76	3 20	206	54 80	337	5 00	578	5 20
77	21 50	207	17 85	338	20 00	584	47 60
78	40 85	208	9 60	339	19 10	588	3 00
80	26 20	209	18 00	341	5 80	592	28 05
81	15 20	210	10 00	342	3 20	599	9 60
82	8 40	211	62 60	343	23 20	605	2 80
83	18 00	212	14 60	345	3 80	606	6 70
84	10 25	213	5 60	346	4 20	611	9 40
85	8 80	214	10 50	347	25	617	7 80
86	13 65	216	7 80	348	6 40	622	14 65
87	94 80	218	9 30	349	14 25	628	5 00
88	5 60	219	12 00	350	5 95	629	4 40
89	10 75	220	9 80	351	9 20	637	8 90
90	23 00	221	4 20	352	13 20	638	8 64
91	34 45	223	12 70	353	12 00	639	25 20
92	9 80	224	14 20	356	5 40	640	6 50
93	38 80	225	22 20	357	50	650	4 00
96	43 20	226	15 20	358	5 75	652	17 20
97	5 30	227	15 10	359	31 20	657	2 50
98	51 60	228	15 20	360	9 00	658	4 20
99	2 00	229	5 60	361	31 20	659	16 00
100	13 70	230	7 80	362	11 40	667	6 30
101	2 00	231	12 20	363	7 80	676	6 20
102	15 00	233	90 80	364	9 60	678	9 00
103	27 85	235	3 80	365	18 80	687	9 00
104	4 20	236	6 00	366	4 40	692	3 40
105	7 00	237	8 00	267	9 20	696	4 80
106	55 20	238	17 30	368	16 20	698	4 00
107	26 75	239	18 40	369	11 85	703	3 80
109	59 60	240	32 60	370	6 40	704	7 40
110	68 80	241	25 80	371	2 00	712	4 80
111	7 50	242	17 40	372	6 64	714	9 90
112	62 80	243	2 80	375	149 00	715	45 25
113	3 40	245	13 50	377	1 25	716	20 80
114	40 35	246	9 60	378	6 60	723	14 40
115	52 00	247	30 59	379	3 25	726	18 00
116	11 20	248	3 25	381	20 40	731	50
118	21 00	249	12 80	382	68 00	739	2 60
119	38 30	250	8 00	383	2 00	746	6 20
120	9 40	251	8 25	384	31 15	750	24 35
121	11 85	252	9 60	385	5 40	757	3 60
122	24 10	253	6 80	386	16 25	785	3 20
123	3 25	254	11 80	387	5 75	786	3 80
124	9 20	256	173 00				

Total $10,671 28

At the request of the Commissioner of Labor and Industries in New Jersey, President D. A. Hayes, of the Window Glass Workers, has prepared a history of the strike just settled in South Jersey and its effects from a social and industrial standpoint.

The Situation in Chicago.

The Building Trades Unions of Chicago are threatened with a lock-out on January 1, 1900, by a new organization known as the Building Contractors' Council. This association claims to represent all the contractors and architects of Chicago, but we are well aware that it does not. They have a very energetic press agent, and during the past two months the newspapers of the country have been well supplied with accounts of alleged abuses, such as "The Arbitrary acts of Trade Unions;" "The Walking Delegate's unjust Exactions;" "The Building Trades Council must be Crushed," etc.

This combination has a monopoly of misrepresentation. Any story they invent is given prominence in the press, while the plea of organized labor is given limited or no space in its own defence.

Because of this, and so that our fellow-craftsmen may be more correctly informed concerning the situation in Chicago, I request the publication of the following statement in our official organ, the CARPENTER.

After a great deal of sensational publicity of supposed grievances, the Contractors Council has submitted to the Building Trades Council what it terms an ultimatum. After wading through a long list of whereases, in which the Unions are charged with driving away prospective investors, and causing a decrease in the volume of building business for the year, we find a number of *demands* requiring entire changes in the rules of the several trades, particularly the abolition of sympathetic strikes, and curtailing the power of the business agents. Unless these demands are complied with all workmen are to be locked out, and all building operations cease until our brothers are starved into subjection and forced to leave his union or his home.

Now, the first question that presents itself is—can the Contractors' Council do this, can these men stop all building operations? We are certain that they can not.

We are also quite sure that there is no truth in the alleged slump in building business.

What is the real motive behind this move on the part of the Council? Is it for the correction of so-called evils, or is it the creation of a monopolistic ring within the building trade; a combination of contractors, architects, material men and workmen, with the latter at the small end of the horn where he has ever been when his hands were tied with "arbitration," especially the brand that the Chicago contractors favor, the kind that in 1893 reduced the wages of carpenters five cents an hour, while we had an agreement with the Contractors Association in full force providing for a scale of wages? But I can more effectually answer the questions by quoting from the numerous statements of those interested in the scheme.

The responsible builders and general contractors do not desire a lock-out or stoppage of work. It is threatened by sub contractors and

(*Continued on page 13.*)

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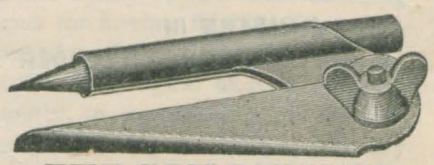
Brutal Action of Troops in Idaho.

Representative Lentz, of Ohio, has introduced in the House a joint resolution reciting the charges growing out of the presence of United States troops under Brigadier General Merriam at the centres of mining troubles in Idaho, and asking for an investigation by a special committee of nine members, to be appointed by the Speaker.

The resolution says that it is a matter of general information that United States troops were sent to Idaho in defiance of and contrary to the Federal Constitution, at the individual request of the Governor, when no riot or insurrection existed, and without consulting the Legislature or the local Sheriff. It is asserted that General Merriam declared martial law and "arbitrarily and without warrant of law" arrested hundreds of citizens and held them under "most brutal and tyrannical conditions." The arrests, it is charged, included many members of the Miners' Union and the local Sheriff.

It is asserted that many men were imprisoned in a "bull pen," a place unfit for human habitation. Allegation is made that one prisoner became insane from the treatment, and escaping, was shot as he jumped into a river. In another case, it is charged, a dying prisoner was denied spiritual consolation. Specific acts of cruelty are given, including compulsory standing erect for seven hours each day in the hot sun, under penalty of death if attempt was made to move or sit down.

It is alleged also that a captain under General Merriam "amused himself by calling prisoners 'cowardly curs'" while these punishments were being inflicted. The resolution also recites that the wives and families of miners were insulted by soldiers, and it is alleged that responsibility for the various actions recited rests with the mining companies of the locality.



THE GEM SCRIBER

useful to all mechanics, carpenters especially, and being very small, can be carried in the vest pocket. Cut is two-thirds actual size. Ask your hardware dealer for it and see that it bears the stamp of **F. Brais & Co.** For further information address

F. BRAIS & CO.
366 Kirtland Street Cleveland, Ohio.
Price - - - 25 Cents

Non-Union Man Lost.

Information was received last week at the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association Iron, Steel and Tin Workers in Pittsburg, Pa., that the suit for damages entered by John Walton in the Indiana courts has been decided in favor of the organization. The result of the suit is of interest to all labor unions. Several months ago John Walton was discharged from the works of the Inland Forge and Iron Company, now one of the plants of the Republic Iron Company, at East Chicago, Ind. He claimed that the Amalgamated Association was responsible for the loss of his position in the mill and he brought suit to recover $20,000 damages.

Judge Gillett decided that a non-union man discharged at the instance of the union has no redress in law.

Notice.

Local Union No. 526, Galveston, Tex, has expelled C. D. Schmalz for misrepresentation regarding his qualifications for membership.

Stole a Box of Tools.

Martin L. Miller has been expelled from Local Union 146, Schenectady, N. Y., for stealing a box of carpenters' tools. He is confined in jail there to await the action of the grand jury next month.

A Signal Victory.

The 28,000 mill operatives of Fall River, Mass., have won a victory from the employers which is of signal importance not only to themselves, but also to the rest of the 240,000 cotton operatives in New England.

Representatives of the Manufacturers' Association held a conference with representatives of the Textile Council, and an agreement was reached by which a level advance of 5 per cent. in wages would go into effect December 11th, instead of January 1st, as was at first proposed by the manufacturers.

When the operatives first made a demand it was for 10 per cent. The manufacturers refused. Then the operatives renewed their demand under threat of strike. Then the manufacturers offered 5 per cent. on January 1st, on a sliding scale. This the operatives refused, and the talk of strike was so strong that the manufacturers finally made their offer of a level advance of 5 per cent. on December 11th.

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1899.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL PHILADELPHIA

The Principles of Geometry and Their Application in Handrail Construction.

VI.

BY MORRIS WILLIAMS, SCRANTON.

IN Fig 30 we have an illustration of a cylindrical stairway, the cylinder placed between two flights of equal pitches and containing five risers; all the tangents inclined but of different inclinations. Revolve the tangents *a*, *b*, and *e*, *d'*, on plan to the ground line *x*, *y*, as shown by the arcs *a*, *a'* and *e*, *e'*; on point *e'*, raise the perpendicular line *e' e''* the height of five risers, as shown; at *e''* place the pitch board; place also the pitch board at *a'*. In this manner we obtain the pitch of both top and bottom straight rails of the two flights.

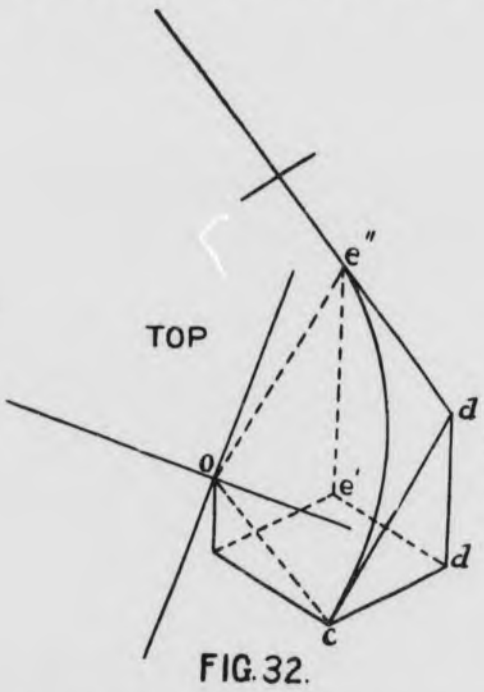


FIG. 32.

On points *d*, *c*, and *b*, on ground line *x*, *y*, raise indefinite perpendicular lines; continue the pitch of the bottom flight to point *b'*, intersecting the extended tangent *a*, *b*, of the plan; continue the pitch line of the upper flight to point *d''*, intersecting the extended tangent *e*, *d*, of the plan.

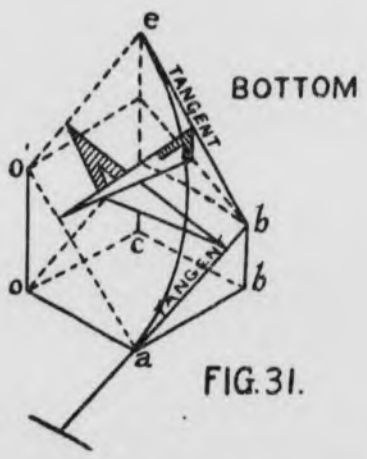


FIG. 31.

We have thus found the points *d''* and *b''*, and by connecting them we obtain the inclination of the crown tangents *d''*, *c'*, and *c'*, *b'*. Let it be remembered that these two crown tangents must in all cases be a straight line from *d''*, to *b'*, the reason why is evident when we consider that the two wreaths are joined at point *c'*, and that the joints are made square to the crown tangents; any variation between the lines *d''*, *c'*, and *c'*, *b'*, would consequently cause a defective oint.

The blocks representing the sections of the two wreaths are shown in Figs. 31 and 32, and for explanation we refer to our last month's article, which contained complete explanation of the process. To avoid confusion of lines, we reproduce Fig. 30 in Fig 33, and with this last figure will proceed to draw the face molds and bevels for the two wreaths.

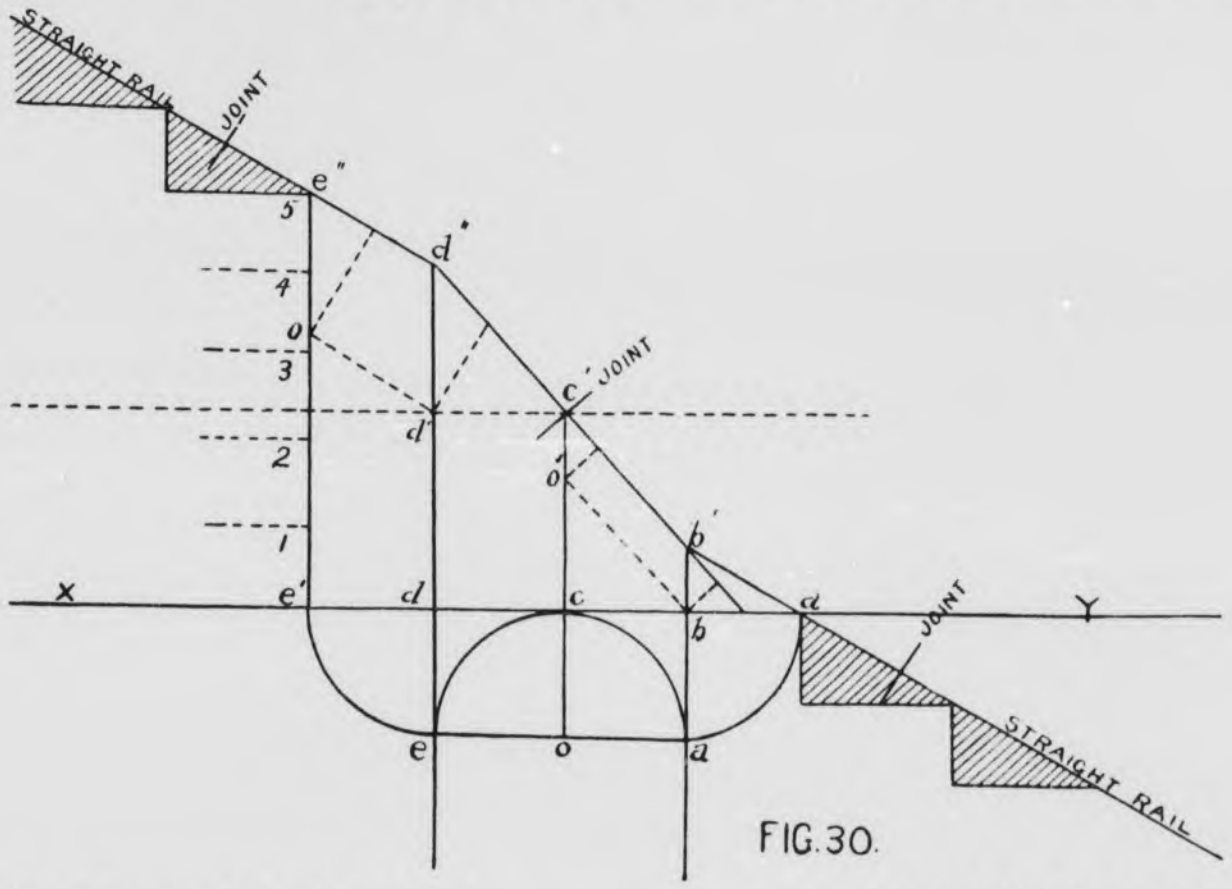


FIG. 30.

Two bevels are necessary for each wreath, because the two tangents of each differ in inclination. If the tangents were equally inclined only one bevel would be needed for both *n* and *g*.

The bevels for the upper wreath are found in the same manner. To draw the face mold proceed as shown in Figs. 34 and 35.

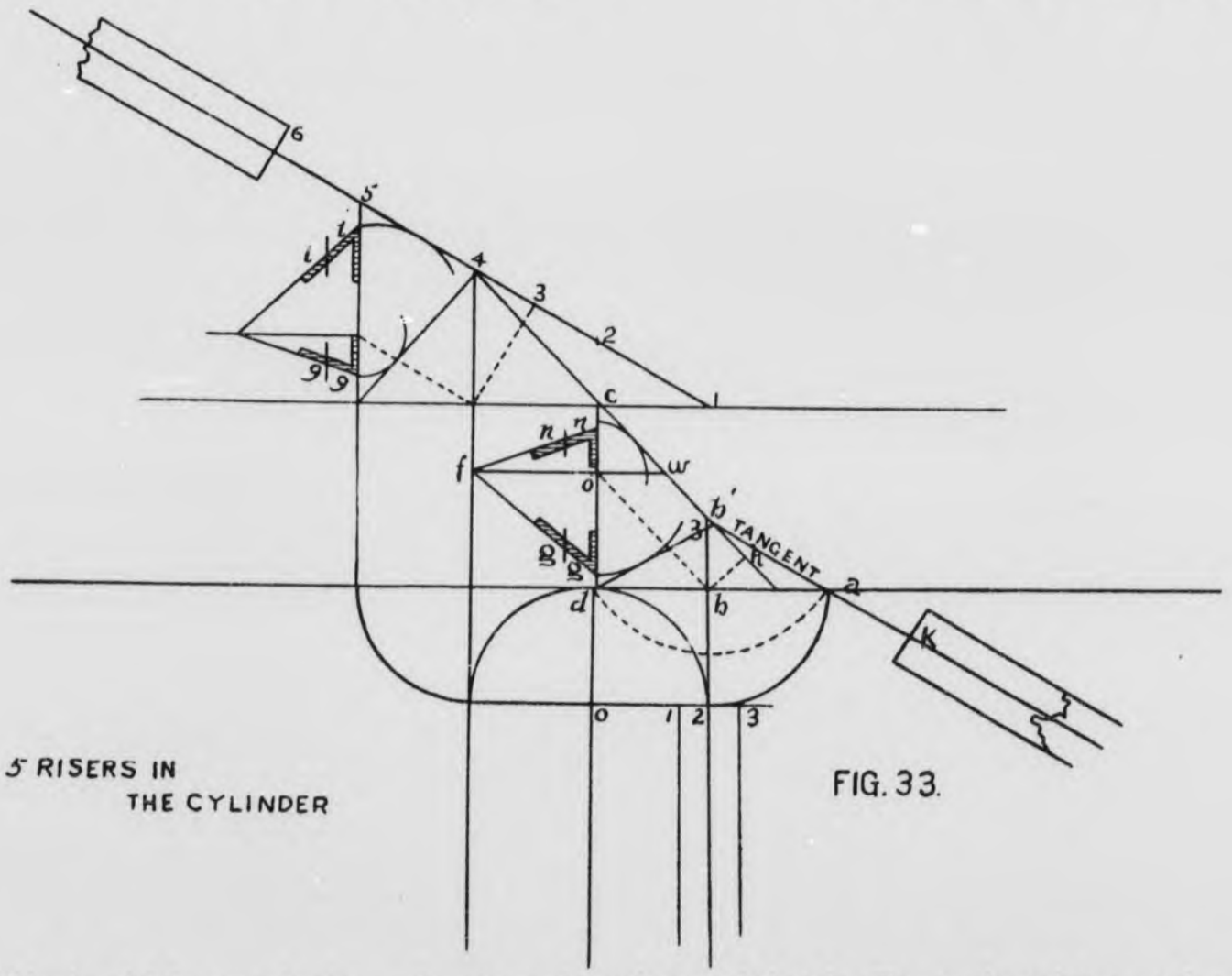


FIG. 33.

Procure a piece of an inch board sufficiently large to contain the face mold, as shown in Fig. 34 for the bottom wreath: gauge a line from one edge as shown, at a distance equal to half the width of the face mold; to this line transfer the points *c*, *w*, *b'*, *h*, from Fig. 33; on point *h*, raise a perpendicular line, and from *b'*, as center with the length of the bottom tangent *b,' a*, Fig 33, cut this line in *a*; connect *a*, *b'*, ; make *a*, *o*, parallel to *b'*, *c*, ; and *c*, *o*, parallel to *b'*, *a*; thus forming the section *c*, *b'*, *a*, *o*; connect *o*, *w*, which will be the minor axis; make the major axis square to the minor. Mark on each side of *a*, the distance *g*, *g*, taken from the bevel *g*; as shown in Fig. 33: mark on each side of *c*, the distance *n*, *n*, taken from the bevel *n*, *n*, of the same figure. We have thus found the width of the face mold at both ends; we now require to find the width at the minor axis. From point *o*, and along the minor axis, transfer the distances *o*, 1, 2, 3, from the plan of Fig. 33, the points 1, and 3, are in the curves of the face mold.

Take a flexible piece of wood, such as a window stop; and bend it so as to touch points 8, 3, *n*, to draw the outside curve of the face mold: do the ends. This is plainly seen in the blocks Figs. 31 and 32. The side *a*, *b*, *b'*, of the block Fig. 31, is shown to be less inclined than the side *a*, *o*, *o'*.

To find the correct bevel for the

same with points 8, 1, *n*, for the inside curve. Make *a*, *k*, equal *a*, *k*, of Fig. 33, which will be the shank of the face mold.

The upper face mold is shown in Fig. 35 and is formed in the same manner, except that the curves of the mold are shown drawn by means of a string and pins. When the curves are drawn by this means the face of the ellipses must be found: Proceed

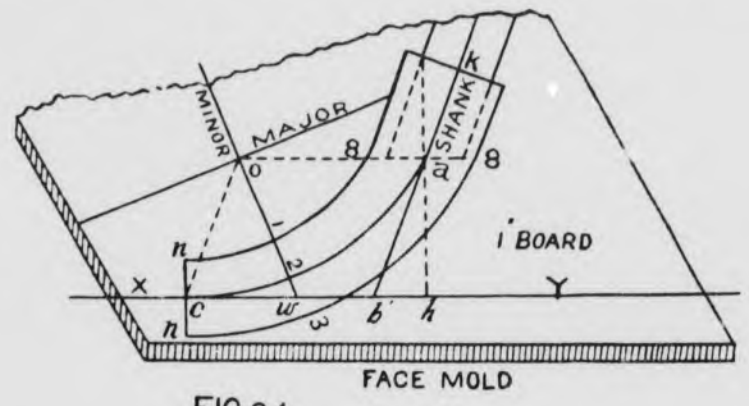


FIG.34.

for the outside curve by taking point *j* as a center with the length of *o*, 3, of the minor axis as radius extend to the major axis at point 9, continue to the minor axis at point 10, the length *i*, 10, will be the length of the semi-

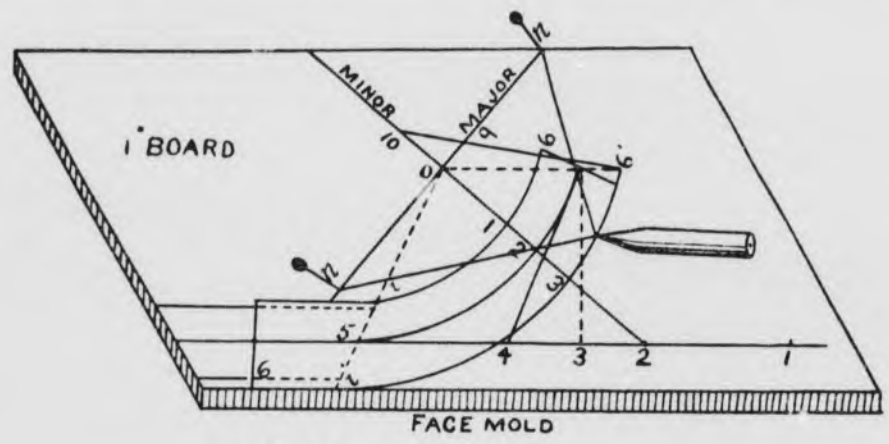


FIG. 35.

major axis for outside curve; now take point 3 as center and the length of the semi-major for radius, describe the arc shown; cutting the major axis in *h* and *n* which will be the *foci* wherein the pins are to be inserted, fasten the pins to the foci as shown and extend it to any point on the outside curve and sweep along from point *j* to point *i*, marking with the pencil as shown.

The foci of the ellipse for the inside curve may be found in similar manner.

This article will complete our treatment of section of prisms composed of square bases; next month we will treat of prisms having oblique angle bases.

MEN for work in the woods are very scarce all along the line of the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central Railroad. Wages as high as $28 and $30 are being offered by lumber operators.

EACH day of the week has served as a day of rest somewhere. Sunday among Christians, Monday with the Greeks, Tuesday with the Persians, Wednesday with the Assyrians, Thursday with the Egyptians, Friday with the Turks and Saturday with the Hebrews.

John P. Altgeld Denounces Government by Injunction.

The following is a copy of a letter sent by one of the country's noblest defenders of liberty to the editor of the Springfield (Ill) *State Register*:

"I notice an able editorial in your paper on a flagrant case of government by injunction in the United States court at Springfield. Three men were sentenced to prison for six months, not on a charge of violating any law, but simply of having disregarded an injunction. It appears that Judge Allen, of the United States court at Springfield, had issued an injunction in case of dispute between a coal mining corporation and its employes. Of course, the injunction was in favor of the corporation and against the employes. It related to matters over 100 miles from the court. If the injunction covered matters that were already covered by law, then it was unnecessary, and its only purpose could have been to deprive the men of a trial by jury. If it covered things not already covered by law, then it was simply legislation—that is, the judge made a law himself and called it an injunction. In either case it was usurpation and a violation of the fundamental principles of our government. Having thus issued his injunction, the judge then had these men arrested, sat in judgment himself in their case, and without an indictment and without a jury trial he sentenced them to prison, he being thus legislator, judge and executioner—all this not for things done in the presence of the court, but for things alleged to have been done over 100 miles away. There is not a country in monarchical Europe in which a judge would for one moment think of exercising such power. As you say:

"'If these men had violated any law, they should have been indicted and tried by a jury of their peers, and, if found guilty, had the penalty of a law inflicted upon them. That would have been government by law and in conformity with the spirit of the Constitution of the United States. But in the case of these men sentenced to six months imprisonment, they were not charged with violation of law, but simply disobedience of an order of court.'

"The fact that they were not given a trial by jury indicates that there was no case against these men and that they could not have been convicted in the orderly administration of justice. The Constitution of all the states guarantees to every man the right of trial by jury in all cases before he can be punished for crime. This fundamental right, guaranteed in the most solemn manner by law, is thus brushed aside with a wave of the hand, and men are sent to prison at the mere whim or caprice of a judge. As an American citizen I protest against the outrage. Our government had existed for more than a century, and during all that time it protected life and property and maintained order. The law of the land was found ample for every emergency. Government by injunction was not heard of during all that time. But with the advent of corporate power and corporate control in our country—that is, during the last few years—this usurpation and innovation has been established and used as a club to pound the back of labor. For twenty-five years no man has been appointed to a federal judgeship who was not satisfactory to the corporations. Prior to the war the slave owner used the lash and the bloodhound as rear guard conveniences to coerce the colored laborer. To day the corporations use the United States courts, the United States marshals and the prisons as side door conveniences to coerce their white laborers. While the instruments have changed, the hand that wields them is that of the boss, and the flesh that quivers under them is that of the laborer. Jefferson declared that in the federal judiciary would be found the grave of American liberty. Here was an aristocratic branch of the government. Here were men holding office for life not elected, but appointed, and responsible to nobody—men who would in the very nature of things be selected by and from the powerful influences of society and who would, by education, by association, by taste, if not by direct interest, be on the side that is inimical to liberty. The great Lincoln attacked the Supreme Court of the United States because it had become a convenience to the slave and its decisions were in violation of the principles of free government. After the Dred Scott decision Charles Sumner denounced the Supreme Court of the United States in the most scathing terms for having falsified facts, suppressed truth and trampled upon the most sacred rights of man. Subsequently, in commenting on the tendency of courts to exercise arbitrary power, he said:

"'Let me here say that I hold judges, and especially the Supreme Court of the country, in much respect, but I am too familiar with the history of judicial proceedings to regard them with any superstitious reverence. Judges are but men and in all ages have shown a fair share of frailty. Alas, alas! The worst crimes of history have been perpetrated under their sanction! The blood of martyrs and of patriots, crying from the ground, summons them to judgment.

"'It was a judicial tribunal which condemned Socrates to drink the fatal hemlock and which pushed the Saviour barefoot over the pavements of Jerusalem, bending beneath His cross. It was a judicial tribunal which, against the testimonies and entreaties of her father, surrendered fair Virginia as a slave; which arrested the teachings of the great apostle to the gentiles and sent him in bonds from Judea to Rome; which, in the name of the old religion, adjudged the saints and fathers of the Christian Church to death in all its most dreadful forms, and which afterward, in the name of the new religion, enforced the tortures of the Inquisition, amid the shrieks and agonies of its victims, while it compelled Galileo to declare in solemn denial to the great truth he had disclosed—that the earth did not move around the sun.

"'It was a judicial tribunal which, in France, during the long reign of her monarchs, lent itself to be the instrument of every tyranny, as during the brief reign of terror it did not hesitate to stand forth the unpitying accessory of the unpitying guillotine. Aye, sir, it was a judicial tribunal in England, surrounded by all forces of law, which sanctioned every despotic caprice of Henry VIII., from the unjust divorce of his queen to the beheading of Sir Thomas More; which lighted up the fires of persecution that glowed at Oxford and Smithfield over the cinders of Latimer, Ridley and John Rogers; which, after elaborate argument, upheld the fatal tyranny of ship money against the patriotic resistance of Hampden; which, in defiance of justice, and humanity, sent Sydney and Russell to the block; which persistently enforced the laws of conformity that our Puritan fathers persistently refused to obey, and which afterwards, with Jeffreys on the bench, crimsoned the pages of English history with massacre and murder, even with the blood of innocent women.

"'Aye, sir, and it was a judicial tribunal in our own country, surrounded by all the forms of law, which hung witches at Salem; which afforded the constitutionality of the stamp act, while it admonished 'jurors and people' to obey, and which now, in our day, has lent its sanction to the unutterable atrocity of the fugitive slave law."

"At the close of the war the late Jeremiah S. Black, in arguing the famous Milligan case, while commenting upon the tendency of the courts to usurp power, stated that when King Alfred the Great attempted to correct the abuses which had grown up in his kingdom he found it necessary to hang upward of sixty judges.

"While the Americans may not be able to hang a lot of their usurping judges the day is dawning when they will impeach and send into everlasting disgrace a number of men who commit these crimes against a free people.

JOHN P. ALTGELD."

Bevels, Splays and Hopper Cuts.—VII.

BY FRED. T. HODGSON.

THE problems illustrated and described last month showing bevels for pyramidal posts and splayed window jambs, simply show that there is no possible kind of work—if it is regular—that lines cannot be produced that will enable the worker to solve the questions. Sometimes a young man will struggle with a problem time and time again, without being able to break through the mystery, and he will become discouraged and often disgusted, or imagine that the problem is not properly presented, or conclude he himself is stupid, or something of the kind—I know, I

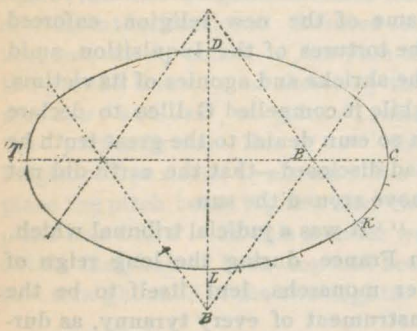


FIG. 48.

have been there myself—when perhaps the next attempt will lift the veil and the whole thing will appear so simple that he will almost feel ashamed of himself at not being able to see the whole thing before.

To the uninitiated, the splayed head of a doorway having an elliptical top, presents a formidable problem, yet, after all, the thing can be done quite easily when once the true principles that underlie the construction of an

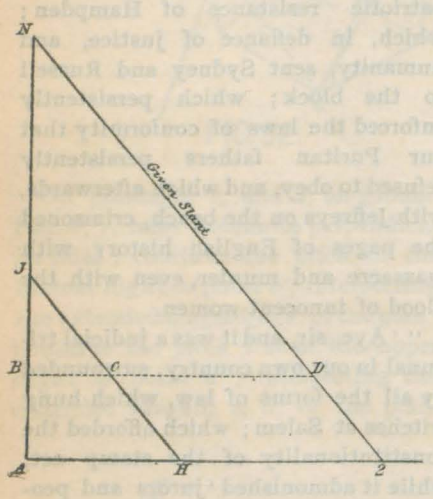


FIG. 49.

ellipse are fairly grasped and thoroughly understood. The tinsmith, in making the splayed sides of an oval milk dish or roasting pan—which seems quite simple to the observer—actually solves the problem, in his own way, that I am about to present, and which is not by any means new or original. Let us suppose Fig. 48 to be the complete ellipse, the half of which, T, L, K, C, would represent the curved part of the opening. Let 2, H, A, N, Fig. 49, form a right angle; take A, 2, for a base. Now determine the perpendicular height of side above the base, say A, B; but of course any other height may be taken—draw from B, parallel with A, 2; make B, C, equal B, C, Fig. 48; again, make B, D, equal B, D, Fig. 48; this done, draw through D, any slant or splay desired for side of work, say line N, 2; now draw through C, parallel with N, 2, cutting at H, and J.

The curves on the edges may now be drawn, as shown at Fig. 50. Draw any perpendicular line as that of 2, D, N, Fig. 50, which is equal to line 2, D, N, Fig. 49. Take N, as a center and describe the curves through D, and C; this done, refer to Fig. 48, and divide L, K, into any number of equal parts, say five; with one of these parts, return to Fig. 50, and set off from D, five parts, ending in C;

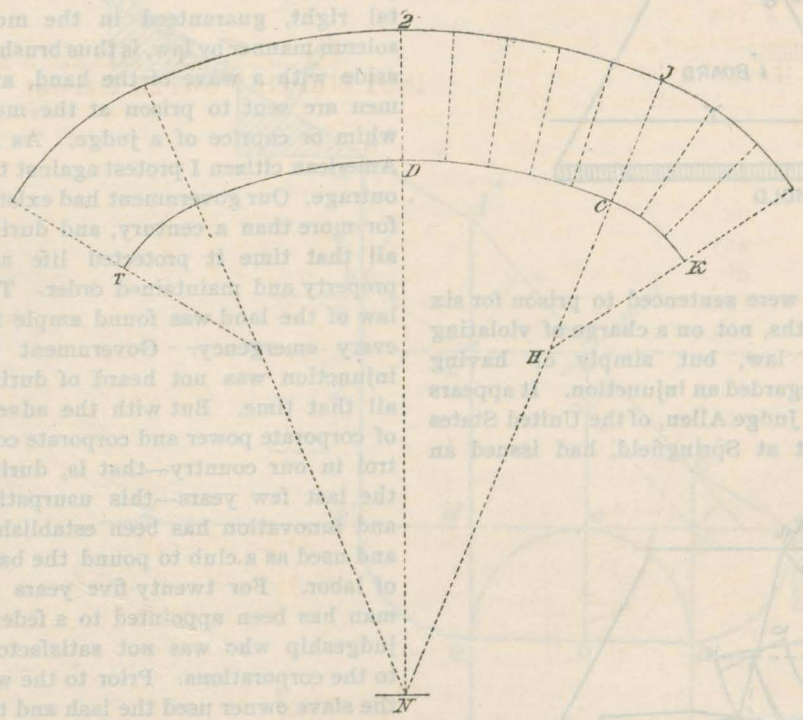


FIG. 50.

draw from N, through C; now make C, H, equal C, J, Fig. 49; take H as a centre and describe the curves from C and J. Divide K, C, Fig. 48, into any number of equal parts, say three in this case; and with one of these parts on your compass, prick off three times from C to K, Fig. 50. Draw

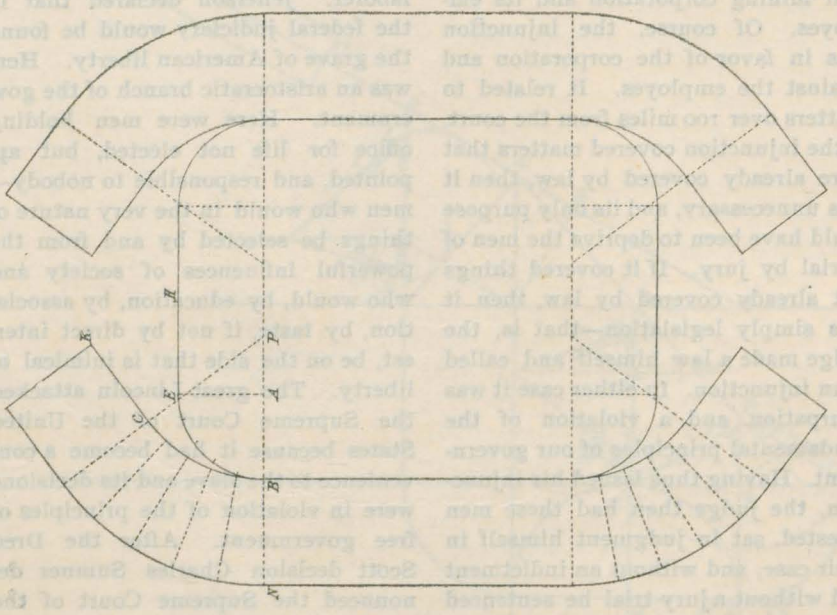


FIG. 51.

from H, through K, as shown; make curves on left of D, 2, equal to those on the right which will complete the figure, and if it was cut through the paper as now described, and its curved edge T, D, K, applied to T, D, C', Fig. 48, and made to stand over that line, it would be found perfectly level on the edge while its face would present the proper slant or splay. This is a very neat solution and one not difficult to grasp, and is applicable to a thousand cases, where the ellipse is the central feature. If the student will construct this problem and solution a few times either in the workshop or in his own home, it will come to him after a time quite naturally, and in such a manner that he will be able to employ it in any place it may be required.

Another similar problem, suited either to form a tray or a door or window head having a straight part and circular part having a slant or splay, and the problem is suited for either wood, metal or cardboard. It may be applied as a base around a structure, the heads of doors, windows, panellings, or other similar work. Suppose a carriage seat for instance. Here the back and ends flare outward, and a portion of the base line is straight, while the corners are rounded, yet flaring. Quoting Riddell, when speaking of this problem, he says; "The edges of a board for a carriage back must be curved, and in a manner that when its ends are bent for quarter circles, that operation at once throws the board on a slant with its edges, which have been curved but are now level. This might seem simple, which it really is, and yet it has a constructive principle that must be known, in order to find the proper curves for the edges of the work, which bend and stand with the desired slant, as is the case when such quarter circles are employed."

On the plan shown herewith, there are four quarter circles, with a straight part between them and all having the same slant or splay.

To construct this, we proceed as follows: Let Fig. 51, show the plan of the hopper, tray or seat we are about to construct; and Fig. 52, the angle of inclination or slant of the sides. Commencing with Fig. 52, we construct a right angle as shown, and use L, N, as a base; now determine the perpendicular height of the sides, say L, A; draw from A, parallel with

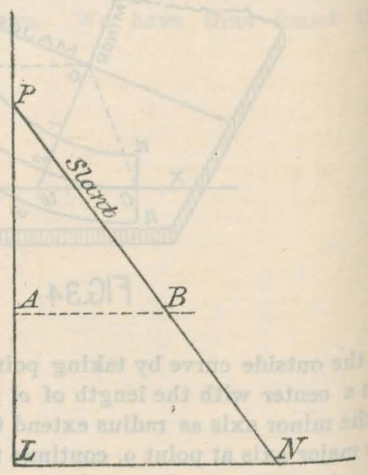


FIG. 52.

L, N; the line A, B, and make this line equal to the line A, B, in Fig. 51; then draw through B, the inclination or slant required, say the line P, N; which gives the width of sides N, B, as well as the slant. Make B, P, Fig. 51, equal B, P, Fig. 52; take P, as a centre and P, B, as radius, and draw the curve to C. Divide quarter circle B, E, into any number of equal parts, say five; set off same from B, on the curve, ending at C; draw from P, through C, then from C, square over through E, to P, and make C, K, equal E, H. This completes the inner curve. Now make B, N, equal the slant width of the sides as shown at B, N, Fig. 52.

Take P, again as a centre with P, N, as radius, and draw the outer curve and continue the straight lines parallel with C, K, on the end and with the straight line from B, on the long side. This *lay out* will answer for each and every corner of the hopper by simply reversing the order for right or left as the case may be.

This simple method is now complete. Its accuracy may be tested by having the drawing made on cardboard, and cutting clear through all the outer and inner lines, making the sides on right and left work on a hinge by a slight cut along each line; this being done, lift the piece, fold the straight and circular parts from you, bringing the square joints together, and you have an exact model of the work, its sides and circular corners standing on the slant intended.

This beautiful solution as given herewith, with a few adjustments in the text, is taken from Robert Riddell, but was first published, in a cruder condition, by Mr. Halfpenny, in London, last century, and who claimed the invention as his own. Peter Nicholson, however, shows that the solution on these lines was known long before Halfpenny was born.

The bending of these curves is often attended with difficulties, particularly if white pine or similar wood is employed, so in practice it is always

better to work out the stuff nearly to lines, and use some of the elms, ash, or similar wood for the purpose, and have it well steamed at the bending points before being forced to shape. If steamed until quite soft the bending may be done easily; and when brought to proper shape it should be well secured and left until perfectly dry, when the set will remain as though it grew so. Allowance, of course, must be made for swelling and shrinking if the stuff is to be put in place at once.

Perhaps there is nothing so puzzling to the young student as that of laying off the lines for window frame or sash, with circular head that has to be built in a circular wall or tower, yet the matter is not so very difficult when the principles governing these things are understood.

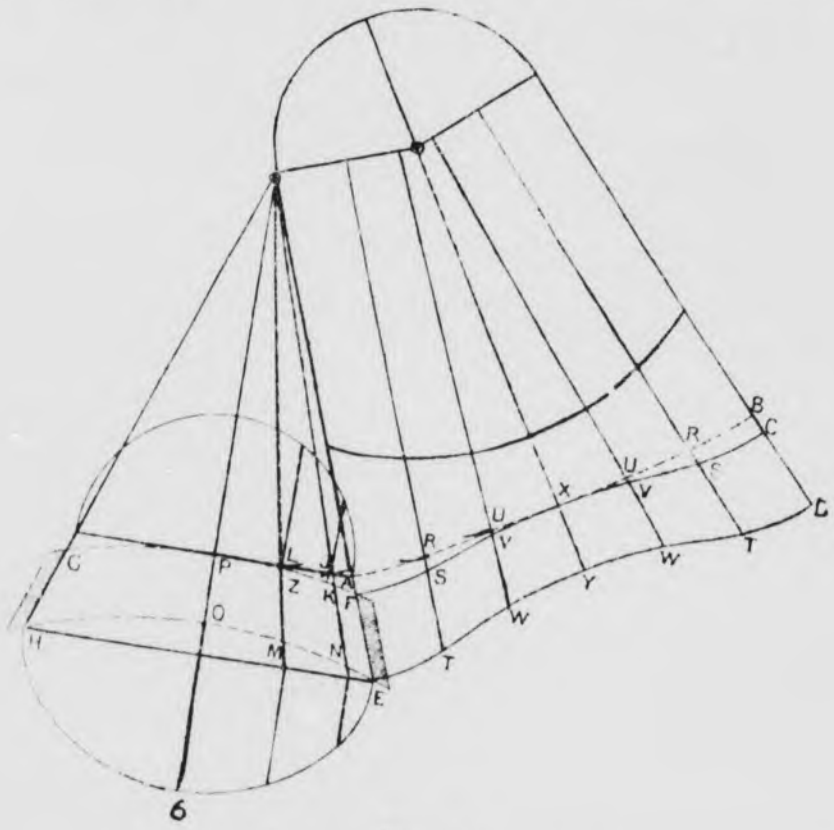


FIG. 11.

Let us suppose a window or door frame is required to sit in a circular wall or tower and having a semicircular head and the jambs splayed. So far as the straight jambs are concerned no difficulties present themselves, but the laying out of the soffit is a matter requiring some skill.

Let Fig. 53 represent the work, H, G, and E, F, showing the position of the jambs, with the larger semicircle H, E, showing the outside line of the head of the frame and the smaller one the inside line. First, find the line A, B, for the straight wall and measure from it as follows: Make B, C, D, equal A, F, E; make R, S, T, both sides equal J, K, N; also make U, V, W, equal L, Z, M, and X, Y equal P, O; a line traced through F, S, V, etc, to C, and through E, T, W, etc, to D, will give the lines for the edges of the soffit.

The other lines shown are intended to aid the student in grasping the principles involved.

In this example the splay of the jambs are carried up with the soffit only from the spring where it gradually lessens until it reaches the center G, when it becomes horizontal, but gradually evolves into a splay until the other jamb is reached.

I will have more to say on the subject of splayed jambs for double curvatures as we proceed.

(*To be continued*)

The Black Walnut.

The great size often reached by this tree, the richness of the dark brown wood, the unique beauty of the grain sometimes found in burls, knots, feathers, and in the curl of the roots, all conspire to make this the most choice and high-priced of all our native woods.

Twenty-five years ago walnut was extensively used in the manufacture of fine furniture and finishings in this country, but manufacturers adroitly drew attention to the beauty of darkly stained quartered oak, and the use of the rarer wood has greatly declined. But all this time the search for fine black walnut logs has gone on systematically, though quietly, the trade attracting little attention, though the volume of lumber handled has been large. Though found to some extent in the Atlantic States from Massachusetts southward, the great source of supply has been the central portions of the Mississippi Valley. The walnut is at home in the rich alluvial bottom lands of the Western streams and in the stony limestone soils of the hills and mountains, and in such localities the buyers have left few trees unsurveyed. Throughout Eastern Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas, as well as the States along the Ohio and its tributaries, may be seen a few logs at this little station, a car or two at that, with carefully hewn sides and painted ends, ready for the market.

If you ask where the market is you will find that the great bulk of this rare lumber goes to Europe.

While we have been led into an enthusiastic admiration for fine oak stained according to the degree of antiquity it is supposed to represent, our European cousins have been paying fancy prices for the rich black walnut that we have allowed to go "out of fashion."

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PHILADELPHIA, DEC., 1899.

Some of Labor's Necessities.

BY SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

AMONG the subjects of assailment in the machinery for the manipulation of trade union requirements is the "walking delegate." He is the bogey, the hobgoblin, the bugbear, specter and demon, all in one, held up to an affrighted public to warn them of the dangers which threaten the very birthright of helpless manhood. He is almost universally apparent in the favored mind of the six-dollar-a-week scribe who gathers local garbage for the capitalist daily press.

What is it that constitutes the taint of degradation to the "walking delegate," that he must be the target of ribaldry and jest, of blackguardism and defamation by every flat-headed, irresponsible, illiterate booby indulged with the privilege of filling space in the columns of the average daily newspapers? In referring to "walking delegate" he always applies it as an epithet, or appellation, to sully or contaminate the man, or more definitely the purpose, of one officially delegated and sent out to look after the interests and welfare of those only who manfully toil for the living which is theirs to earn.

But there are others, in other fields, not more respectable, nor less pretentious, who never attract his pompous attention. Why does he not cast his lines out and haul in the "walking delegate" of evangelical pretensions—the professional revivalist—who comes with periodical regularity to stir up the bowels of a sinful community; who goes through all their ills and shortcomings, exciting them to illusionary perceptions of organic disorder, and who, like a dose of salts, always leaves them to decline into a worse condition than he found them. Why not tackle the book solicitor, or the life insurance pest, or the sewing machine expert? Why not the ever-persistent "ad" man, the man who barters tin-ware for old rags, the "put-in-glass man, or even the potatoe peddler? Or he might devote a few lines to the "capper" for the faro-room, or poker-room, the gentleman generally delegated to open up the mysteries of a "jack-pot." These are all "walking delegates" in callings of their own selections. Honorable or otherwise, they are all disciples in causes which materially benefit them better, probably, than others to them available. They all labor, it is true, in a measure; but they are for the most part not in honorably organized form, and do not breed the contempt of a select few who do not labor, but fear honest and lawful combination.

Labor is the creator of all wealth, without labor, starvation and desolation would sweep the earth of its living human mass. Without labor, even the owners of inherited or acquired wealth would turn pauper. Labor is king. Labor is the saviour of the human race, and the "walking delegate" is the foremost of its disciples. Not more righteous in their sacred work was Peter or Paul, not more free from sinful affections, than is the "walking delegate."

Labor is not only noble, but holy and righteous, in its struggle for bread; in its sweat of brow, in its wielding strain of brawn and muscle. It has its rights as well as duties. Its organization is as lawful and legal as of any other class or calling. Capital—moneyed interest—organizes in innumerable shapes—corporations, companies, firms and co-partnerships—all for mutual protection and accumulation. Where does the right begin and where end, that labor, without whom capitalist organizations would famish and decay, cannot also organize and define its wants and rights? It does do so, and the "walking delegate," the person commissioned under instructions, as an adherent of its purposes and ends for the common weal, is as holy in his office as were the apostles of old as the followers and advocates of the aims and purposes of the lowly Nazarene.

The "walking delegate" of organized labor is not self-appointed. He assumes nothing not delegated. He represents, in his various phases, millions of the brain and brawn in the ranks of bread-earners, and is ever watchful of the welfare and interests of his fellow-toilers. He is tainted neither with the bigotry of political chicanery, nor the intolerance of speculative theology, he affects neither political bias, creed nor dogma; he discriminates neither for nor against color, sex or nationality. He is a minister to the wants of his struggling brothers; he is an advocate of their rights and belongings; he is a physician to make diagnosis and to prescribe for the ills which beset them. His work is as legitimate and as necessary as that of the lawyer, the preacher, or the doctor. All of the latter carry letters of diploma as authority, or license, in their labor. He carries a paid-up union card certificate, and delegated authority, and is not to be jeered at, scoffed at, sneered at, either by self constituted officials, injunction courts, contempt proceedings, professional mountebanks, or hypocritical penny-a-liners of capitalistic monopoly organs. The "walking-delegate" is at the head of the procession. Long live the "walking delegate."

In this brief reference to the "walking delegate," in the hope of attracting attention to his usefulness and worth, there are other thoughts come up which are suggestive of consideration for the welfare and perpetuity of trade union organizations. There are dissensions in the ranks of organized labor bodies only where there are demagogues and charlatans who seek little else than their own preferment and advantage. One artful, political schemer in an organization can cause more dissension, disagreement and breach of friendship in a month than can be healed in a year. Factions spring up, led by smooth-tongued "orators," through personally sinister motives; bitter animosities, hatred, even malignity is engendered; union sentiment is estranged; alienation of brotherly affection follows and the laudable and holy object of mutual advancement and welfare is lost sight of entirely. Most of this destroying evil is traceable to the meagre attendance at meetings of members of the organization. The schemer or political huckster, who has a personal axe to grind, is always on hand; is always awake to his own interests, while others sleep. If he cannot rule within legitimacy, he carries away those who have been influenced by him by intrigue, and immediately there is threatened dispersion, if not absolute dissolution. The day of demagogical rule and influence should end.

Absenteeism is a detriment to progress and enlightenment in all manner of trades union gatherings. It not only shows a reckless carelessness of personal interest, but a weakening of the spirit and faith in the justness of the causes and a proper regard for the safety of the organization. The members who remain away get left on the developments of discussion and are ignorant, in a great measure, of methods suggested for or against the general weal and welfare. A full meeting of a trades union is always sure to result in good. The worst of it generally is that the very ones who remain away are the most talkative and boisterous in their objections to any action taken in their absence, when, perhaps, their presence might have determined otherwise. To be in line is to be present and help do that which is best for the advancement and welfare of the whole.

The shorter work day should not only give more rest and comfort to the worn out toiler, but should be attended with such physical refreshment as will enable him to give more time and attention to his union duties. If he is more prosperous under the beneficence of strict union regulations than formerly, he should not lose sight of the means by which it was brought about. He should not only attend regularly the meetings of his own organization, but should use all his energies to the encouragement of others in organization, that the blessings he enjoys may become more universal, and remember that in making others happy and contented he adds to his own security and self-preservation.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., shows a remarkable growth in trade unions. Eight months ago the town boasted of three organizations. To-day it has twenty-two in active operation and several more "getting up steam." This rapid development is based upon two facts—the town is growing industrially and the workers are growing economically.

Freedom.

Is true freedom but to break
Fetters for our own dear sake,
And, with leathern hearts, forget
That we owe mankind a debt?
No! True freedom is to share
All the chains our brothers wear
And, with hearts and hand, to be
Earnest to make others free!

They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, scoffing, and abuse,
Rather than in silence shrink
From the truth they needs must think;
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

War is Hell.

"*War is hell.*"
Ah well!
We pray, "*Our Father,*
Thy Kingdom come,"
Then build our ships
And forge our guns
To kill thy sons;
Our brothers.
Then pray, that Thou wilt well
Direct our shot and shell,
And give us help
In making hell.

"*War is hell.*"
Ah well!
"*Peace on earth*"
The angels sang.
Ah Christ we worship Thee
Mid clang of arms
And battle's roar,
Where hate and wrath
Shed human gore,
And think we serve Thee well
With cruel shot and deadly shell
In making hell.

"*War is hell.*"
Ah well!
"God is love" we say
To Him we pray
To win the day,
To help us slay—
That we may well
Perform our part
In making hell.

"*War is hell.*"
Ah well!
"*Thy will be done on earth.*"
Not yet.
Unless the prayers we raise.
God will not change our ways.
Man causes all man's woe.
Man is man's friend or foe,
His to say, war or no,
His to stop shot and shell,
His to quit making hell.

DAVID B. PAGE.

It is Comfortin'.

It is very comfortin',
When your hair is getting thin,
And the crow feet in your eyes have come to stay;
Just to feel her little hand
Smoothin' back each silver strand,
While you meet her lovin' look and hear her say—
"My dear, it seems as tho'
Every year you live you grow
Handsomer than in the olden days."
Then you look up at your wife
And you think in all your life
You never heard a sweeter word of praise.

But the tear drops will arise
To your dim old fadin' eyes,
And you kiss the gentle hand, still white and small;
While you try to tell her how
You loved her then—love her now,
But bless me if the words will come at all;
For just then there comes to you
The trials she's gone thro'
And borne without a murmur for your sake;
You can only bow your head
At the lovin' things she's said
While your poor old heart will only ache and ache.

But she knows what ails you then,
And she kisses you again,
While you hear her gently whisper sweet and low,
"Life has brought more hopes than fears,
We have known more smiles than tears,
And the years seem ever brighter as they go."
Yes, 'tis comfortin', you know,
When your step is gettin' slow
And you're slidin' down life's hill a'mighty fast,
Just to feel her little hand
Smoothin' back each silver strand,
While she tells you that she loves you to the last.

—*Los Angeles Herald.*

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OF THE

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An Honest Million

I have never been so impressed by a place where there was so little to see as by Nazareth, once the home of the One whose gentle life and wise teachings have so remarkably influenced the civilized world. The place is not particularly impressive, but one's thoughts are thronged with memories of teachings which began at mother's knee, then continued in the Sunday school, church, etc., and connected with every sacred relation, as christenings, weddings and funerals. And here was His home! We are treading the very streets that He trod. The views that meet our eyes in every direction are scenes once familiar to Him. Yonder plain of Esdraelon, which we crossed in coming here, was well known to Him. Yonder mountain is practically the same now as it was when it was a familiar figure in His daily landscape. I went to bed that night with an impressive realization that I was to sleep in the town which was once His home. And when leaving the next day I often turned my horse about to look again and again at the little town and its surrounding hills and valleys—scenes of His daily life.

In the last few years, during which the industrial question has assumed such great importance in our country, my mind has often gone back to those scenes in Galilee. I have thought of the principal actor, not as a teacher, but as a workingman—the Carpenter of Galilee. Millionaires and multi-millionaires have become numerous in our country, bringing in their wake an army of unemployed, many of whom, by force of conditions, degenerate into tramps and vagabonds. Both these classes, the millionaires and tramps, are a detriment to the best interests of our country. I have made a calculation bearing upon the honesty of these millions in private coffers, and to help us to realize what a sum a million dollars is and what it is to actually earn a million dollars. All will agree that when a workingman can save one dollar every working day in the year he is doing well.

Our era begins with the birth of this Carpenter of Galilee. Let us suppose that he was able to begin work on the day of his birth and that each working day he was able to save $1 above his living expenses. Let us suppose that he never loses a day by sickness or bad weather, and that his life and health and strength are miraculously prolonged until he shall earn $1,000,000 by saving $1 for every working day. Then we will be able to realize what an honest million is.

We will trace our workman who began work on the day of his birth. At the historic time of his death, at the age of thirty-three, what would he be worth? The calculation is easy; 365 days minus 52 Sundays equals 313 working days in each year. Multiply that by 33 years and we have 10,329 days; but we must add eight days for eight leap years. This would make it 10,337—and $1 per day saved would equal as many dollars—$10,337. Far from a million, yet labor began at birth and never a holiday nor a day lost by sickness! Let us suppose that he had lived the allotted 70 years; then how would the account stand? Only $21,927! Our workman has a long and weary task before him to earn so large an amount as a million dollars. Our hero must trudge along through summer's heat and winter's storms. Years and decades come and go until they grow into centuries, and still he works on, for his task is only begun. He sees kingdoms and empires rise and fall, but still he labors on, for the greater part of his task is still before him.

Christians are persecuted in various countries, the Roman Empire disappears, the dark ages come and still he labors on, his task not yet completed. The crusades are fought, America is discovered, modern science awakens the world from its shroud of darkness, and still he labors on. The stirring events of modern history transpire and bring us down to the present moment, and—would you believe it?—our Carpenter is still laboring on, not yet having saved a million dollars, yet not having missed a single working day from sickness or any other cause in all these centuries. Let us see how his task would stand at this time. We are not counting interest, but purely the earnings of labor. We have seen that his savings would be $313 per year; this would be $31,300 per century, but adding twenty-five days for twenty-five leap years per century, it would be $31,325 per century. To determine how his account would stand at the beginning of the present century, multiply $31,325 by 18, and the result is $561,850, and add $30,048 for the ninety-nine years of the present century and the amount is $591,898. So the task at the present time would be only a little more than half done. Let us in imagination bring him before us. Here he comes, time-scarred, storm-scarred, labor-scarred. We ask him questions. He tells us interesting stories of how he has builded homes

(*Continued on page 14*)

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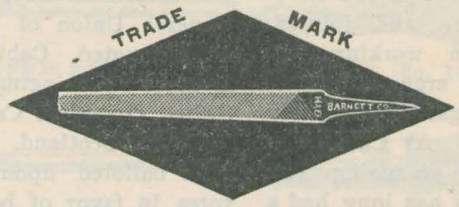

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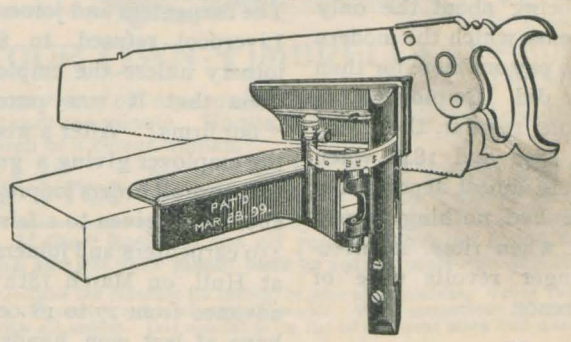

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FOR CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS

CHESTER, PA.

London Letter.

BY THOMAS REECE.

ORGANIZER C. MATKIN, of the General Union of Carpenters and Joiners, has been working the counties around London on behalf of his organization lately with some success. At Cambridge especially affairs look promising. The Amalgamated Union has long had a branch there, and now a remaining section of non-unionist has been drawn in by the formation of a branch of the General Union. The present rate is 15 cents per hour for a week of 56½ hours. A movement of the combined locals has caused the local employers to promise through the town newspapers a rate of 16 cents from next July. The craftsmen are also after a revised set of working rules.

—

The perpetual increase of rates of wages, particularly for skilled male workers in this country is one of the most wonderful tendencies of the century—and one of the most just and equitable. When Queen Victoria ascended that throne which by interfering as little as possible in public and governmental affairs she has managed to retain for sixty-two years, the carpenters and joiners of Glasgow, well-organized and energetic as they were, were fighting hard to get a standard rate of $5 25 (in British currency, twenty-one shillings) per week. They now earn $10 20 by means of a fifty-one hour week at 20 cents per hour.

—

These were skilled workmen. The unskilled laborer of to-day exists much as his grandfather did—hardly an appreciable distance above bare subsistence level. But bread and many of the necessaries of life are cheaper, rent being about the only prominent expense which the modern carpenter has to pay out more for than his grandfather did. Employment is if anything more regular, the awful days of 1841, 1842 and 1848 when whole towns were almost depopulated because people had nothing to pay rent with and when riots, insurrection and hunger revolts were of monthly occurrence.

—

The hours of work have also changed immensely for the better, and there is no doubt that the contraction of the working week has had a lot to do with the rendering of employment more regular for the mass of workmen. When the century opened the twelve-hour day was the rule; by 1837 the ten-hour day was becoming generally established for artisans. The average now is between eight and nine—taking the carpenters' time.

—

Leaving these historical reminiscences and coming to current affairs I have before me the complete figures of the voting upon the question of adopting a working agreement between joiners and cabinet-makers upon the question of the demarcation of the disputed work. There are three national societies of each craft, but one, the Associated Carpenters and Joiners, of Scotland, agreed to go by the majority of the other societies without taking a vote themselves. The majorities were favorable in the General Union of Carpenters, the Amalgamated Cabinetmakers, the Alliance Cabinetmakers and the United Operative Cabinet and Chair-Makers of Scotland. Two resolutions were balloted upon. The total of votes in favor of both were 19,636; the total against being 15,705. Thus a majority of members to the total number of 3,931 was shown in favor of the agreement even with an adverse majority in the Amalgamated Carpenters.

—

The membership of the General Union is now up to 7,291 and that of the Amalgamated is up to 61,162, the latter being an increase of over five hundred during October. In connection with the war it is interesting to note that the Amalgamated has a couple of branches in Johannesburg and one at Pretoria. No returns are to hand as to trade there recently, but the last to come in said it was very bad. It is by degrees leaking out that an artificial trade depression was organized in the Transvaal by the arbitrary stoppage of building operations, such as those on Barnato's Theatre, by the mine-owning and Cecil Rhodes coteries. When the secret history of the events that paved the way to the present war is revealed it will be a pretty bad dose. The Outlander carpenters and other workmen working for the gold magnates of the Rand were all used as pawns in a great and truly imperial game.

—

At present through the United Kingdom wage-movements and disputes are not frequent, although the year all through and altogether has been remarkably fruitful in benefits. The carpenters and joiners on a job in Liverpool refused to fix prepared joinery unless the employer assured them that it was purchased from "fair firms." After a week they won, the employer giving a guarantee that in future all orders for prepared joinery should be given to a fair house. The 450 carpenters and joiners who struck at Hull, on March 18th last, for an advance from 17 to 18 cents per hour have at last won, hands down. The advance is conceded all round quite seven hundred carpenters and joiners receiving it.

—

At Cardiff there was trouble on a big job because non-unionists were employed in the place of some unionists who had absented themselves from work without leave. After nearly eight weeks' strike the employer consented to an amicable settlement and work was resumed. At Leigh 150 craftsmen receive an advance from 18 to 19 cents per hour, an increase of 48 cents per week. At Selby an advance has been given to the house carpenters and joiners from 15 to 16 cents per hour, with new and increased rates for overtime. At Slamannan, a rural center, the trade rate is advanced also from 15 to 16 cents per hour. Lastly in the engineering firms of the Tyne district all joiners in receipt of less than $9.50 per week have received twenty-five cents increase.

—

The British carpenters have responded loyally to the need of their fellow craftsmen in the great Danish lock-out. The Amalgamated Society alone has sent out $6,250. . . . Employment remains good at time of writing.

Will Force Win?

I have already argued here that organized labor ought to take every opportunity of manifesting its power.

It would certainly be a fine thing if everybody was governed by a sense of right, if all men stood for fair play, if the community lived up to the moral law, if employers of labor acted on the Golden Rule, if politicians sought only the people's welfare and if the principles of equity were applied to the business of life—I say that if these things were so it would be very fine, and we would all be as happy as the day is long.

But things are not so.

Everything is jumbled up and wrong is on the top.

All of us must therefore try to get along as well as we can under the circumstances.

Take, for example, this perturbing and perpetual labor question.

We have to deal with an industrial system in which there is a clashing of what are called "interests" all the time.

You might suppose that the human reason would be sufficient to prevent this baleful clashing. But it is not. One side wants all it can get and the other side wants the same. If labor attempts to argue it is told to shut up. If it says that its claims are right and proper it is told to get out. If it speaks of its poor and hard and mean lot in life the other side replies that it deserves no better and calls for the police.

Humility won't help it; self abasement is of no use; begging is met with insult or contempt.

There is but one thing, I am sorry to say, that can be of any service to labor in the industrial battle of our time, and that is its strength. As a matter of fact, it possesses all the strength needed. It has enough to control the situation. Only the sense to use it and the knowledge of the method of using it are lacking. Happily, the teacher has been let loose in our time.

I say, therefore, let labor take every opportunity of manifesting its power. Let that power be manifested in all directions and whenever possible.

Stand up straight and look the adversary in the eye.

This is the meaning of trade and labor unions. They are the symbols of power—concentrated power.

Where one man is helpless, ten thousand men may carry the day.—*John Swinton, in New York World.*

NORWEGIAN legislators propose that girls who do not know how to knit, sew, wash and cook, should be refused permission to marry. Daughters of wealthy men are not to be excepted.

Labor and War.

Labor and war are antagonistic. One creates wealth, the other destroys it. A hundred laborers working on a building earn their wages, not at the cost of the community, as soldiers do, but for its enrichment. No doubt, all but a narrow margin of their earnings is spent in supporting themselves and their families, yet when their work is done it stands represented in an edifice more or less imposing or serviceable, which the owner can use as a store or residence, which can be let to tenants, and on which the assessor can impose taxes for the support of the civil government. But when a hundred soldiers have performed their martial exercise the case is very different. Here, no addition to the wealth of the community results. It is all, putting it at the best, empty parade and sheer waste of time, and when the soldiers are engaged in war—the devil's work for which they are supported and trained—the state of affairs becomes far worse, from an industrial point of view, for then they pass from idlers to destroyers of property.

We are yet a long way from a correct view of the matter, as the present experience of the American people bears witness. For here we are, one of the foremost of civilized nations, as we proudly rate ourselves, in this penultimate year of the nineteenth century, spending between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000 a month in a war on the other side of the globe, from which we cannot possibly gain anything, either in glory or territory or trade, that will compensate us for the loss of life and treasure which this country is deliberately incurring. Let labor hold up its head to-day; it is better than militarism from every point of view.—*Boston Herald.*

The Pessimist.

Nothing to do but work,
Nothing to eat but food;
Nothing to wear but clothes
To keep one from going nude.

Nothing to breath but air,
Quick as a flash 'tis gone;
Nowhere to fall but off,
Nowhere to stand but on.

Nothing to comb but hair,
Nowhere to sleep but in bed,
Nothing to weep but tears,
Nothing to bury but dead.

Nothing to sing but songs,
Ah, well, alas! alack!
Nowhere to go but out,
Nowhere to come but back.

Nothing to see but sights,
Nothing to quench but thirst,
Nothing to have but what we've got;
Thus thro life we are cursed.

Nothing to strike but a gait;
Everything moves that goes,
Nothing at all but common sense
Can ever withstand these woes.

—*From "Ben King's Verse."*

GLASGOW became the owner of its street car lines in 1894. As a result, the hours of labor of street car employes are reduced from twelve and fourteen to ten a day, all overtime is paid for extra, wages are raised two shillings a week and two uniforms are supplied each man every year. Add to this an average reduction of 33 per cent. in fares—39 per cent. of the fares are one cent each. Still, again, the service and equipment is improved. And in spite of this the community of 800,000 people make a clear yearly profit of over $200,000.

Industrial Items.

BERLIN women shirtmakers receive only 30 cents a dozen for making fine shirts.

AN eight-hour work day has just been established in the postage stamp factory of the French Government.

EVERY boy in Germany, from the Crown Prince to the meanest subject, is obliged to learn some useful trade.

ANOTHER law has been declared constitutional! This time it is the California law, which requires corporations to pay wages at least monthly.

THE Labor Party of New South Wales holds the balance of power in that country, concessions being willingly given by both of the old parties.

ALL bridge and structural iron workers in the United States who belong to labor organizations will ask for an increase in wages of five cents an hour on March 1st.

SOME 30,000 cotton and woolen spinners and their helpers in Dundee, Scotland, have received an advance of five per cent. in wages, due to the revival of trade since the strike of two months ago.

THE Compania General, of Manila, P. I., the largest cigar-making concern in the world, employs 10,000 hands, and turns out every year 80,000,000 cigars, 40,000,000 cigarettes, and nearly 3,000 tons of cut tobacco.

DUKE Carracciolo di Castagneta, attache of the Italian Embassy, at Washington, is making a study of the labor movement in the United States. At present he is directing special attention to trade union statistics in New York State.

THE Parliamentary Labor party of Australia scored a victory at the recent bye-election by returning Mr. Neil Neilson, who stood as the Labor candidate. The party now numbers twenty in the Assembly, where it holds the balance of power.

NEXT month there will be a great parliamentary struggle in Germany. The Socialists will endeavor to have the "lese-majeste" provision stricken from the penal code. Under the operation of this law workingmen have served hundreds of years for daring to criticise Emperor William.

IT is difficult to get a suitable hall in London for labor reform meetings. So Tom Mann, Vice-President of the Dock Workers' Union, has worked out a scheme for a $100,000 hall, capable of seating 1,500 people. It is purposed to raise the amount under a joint stock plan and by voluntary subscriptions.

INDIANA has a state law which provides that employees of certain industrial establishments shall be paid their wages weekly. Under authority of this act, State Factory Inspector McAbee will bring suit against the Republic Iron and Steel Company, which pays wages semi-monthly. This trust employs 10,000 men in Indiana and many people anxiously await the result of the test case.

BY a vote of twenty-four to fifteen the Georgia Senate passed a bill last week to prohibit the employment of children under ten years of age in factories. Some of the mill managers opposed the bill on the ground that it "would deprive poor widows of needed support" if it became a law. The bill is supported by the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the King's Daughters, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Equal Suffrage League, together with others, as well as the organized workers of the state.

Be Careful of Your Actions.

HOW TO MAKE A UNION FAIL.

As soon as you have elected your officers, begin to mistrust and find fault with them.

Make much of every little difference that occurs, and blazon it abroad to the world.

If you cannot have your own way, make sure the union is going to the dogs.

Make much of little mechanical rules, by which the union is worked, and keep in the background the real motives for its existence.

Always predict failure of any plan that is adopted.

When any scheme does fail, always remind the members that you said it would.

Always be as mysterious as you can about your intentions. It is such a help to the officers if they don't know whether you mean to stick to the union or not. Besides, it keeps them humble.

Pass a lot of resolutions condemning all and sundry. It is a help to the other side.

Always take the word of an enemy in preference to the word of a friend.

Be quite sure that any twenty or thirty of the members know more than all the rest.

Always be ready to get your back up.

As soon as any practical scheme is started, propose another on a more gigantic scale. Then nothing will probably be done, and you will have the satisfaction of being able to grumble again.

Remember, the inalienable right of a unionist is to find fault and never to praise.

Carry these few rules out, and if your union does not fail it will not be your fault.

HOW TO MAKE IT SUCCEED.

Stick to your union like a leech.

Remember your faults, and don't be too hard upon others.

Trust your officers and be careful in selecting them.

Where there is one maggot there will soon be more. Don't be the first.

Don't magnify your own sacrifices. Others have made sacrifices quite as great.—*New South Wales Worker.*

Other Tools are very good Tools, but—

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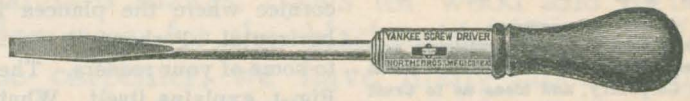
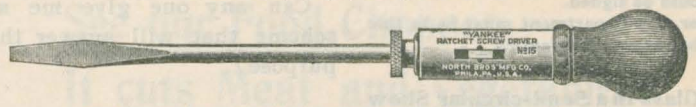
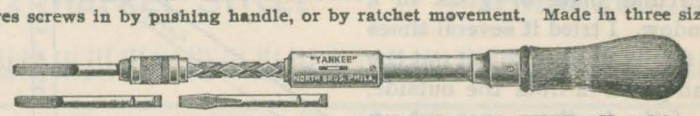


"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW DRIVER, No. 10.
Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.

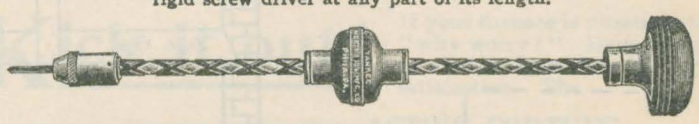


"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW DRIVER, No. 15.
Slim blade, with finger turn, for light work. Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 inches.

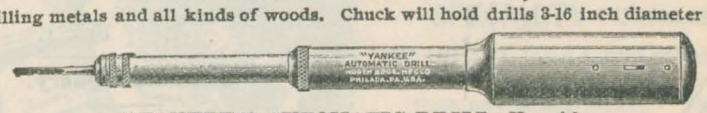
"YANKEE" SPIRAL-RATCHET SCREW DRIVER, No. 20.
Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes.



"YANKEE" SPIRAL-RATCHET SCREW DRIVER No. 30.
Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw driver at any part of its length.



"YANKEE" RECIPROCATING DRILL, No. 50.
For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.



"YANKEE" AUTOMATIC DRILL, No. 40.
For boring wood for setting screws, brads, nails, etc., can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill. Each drill has 8 drill points in magazine inside handle as shown in cut below.

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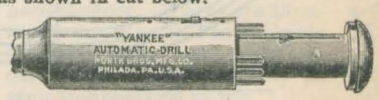
Insist on "YANKEE" TOOLS



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Send us $1 and we will mail you, PREPAID, a Union Twilled Silk, 26-inch "Adjustable Roof" (28-inch, $1.25; 30-inch, $1.50). If the "Roof" is not all you expected, or hoped for, return AT OUR EXPENSE and get your money back by return mail—no questions asked.

WHAT TO DO.—Take the measure (in inches) of your old umbrella. Count the number of outside ribs. State if the centre rod is of steel or wood. Full instructions for putting on the cover will be sent with all orders. Our special price list of different sizes and qualities mailed on request.

Send for our *free* book "Umbrella Economy" anyway. Your umbrella will wear out some day and you will be glad that you know about

THE JONES-MULLEN CO., 396-398 Broadway, New York

"Stempel"

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Unequaled for Simplicity, Certainty,

Quickness and Power in Action

Tested to 400 Pounds and Fully Warranted
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CRAFT PROBLEMS

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.

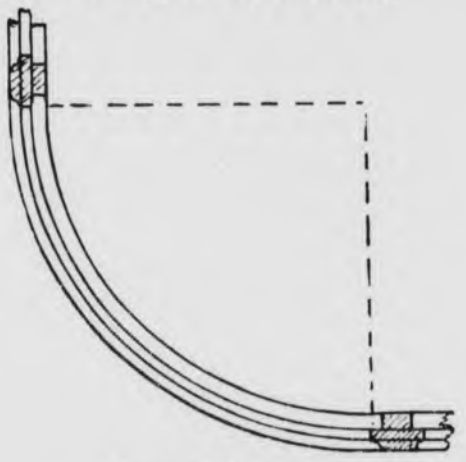
Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

Putting Glass in a Semi-circular Show Window.

From S. F., Oswego, N. Y.

I would like to know to decide a discussion if it is possible to put in a semi-circular plate of glass in a show window. I tried it several times and was finally obliged to cut out the rebate and put it in from the outside. Did any of the brothers ever get up against this job? It's a tickler.



Fence Posts.

From J. Van D., Bloomington, Ill.

I put down some fence posts about five years ago and now find they are beginning to rot out. Before setting them I charred the ends well over a wood fire. As the posts were good chestnut, I can't find any reason why they should rot so soon, only five years. The house is my own, and I should like to know some means of treating the posts so they'd stay sound ten years at least.

Vertical Sheathing.

From H. S. H., Fort Worth, Texas.

I would like to ask some of the brothers if they ever sheathed a house straight up and down in the old fashioned way using cripple studding and headers. When the siding is put on this makes just as strong a wall as the angular sheathing.

Making Whitewood Doors in Two Thicknesses of Stuff.

From C P. W., East Saginaw, Mich.

Will some of the practical sash and door makers explain the utility of making poplar doors in two thicknesses, that is by gluing together two thicknesses of inch stuff to make inch and three-quarters doors. The doors are to be stained. It looks to me like a wast of time and is unusual to say the least.

Proportions for Stairs.

From L. De F. C., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

Please publish the best heights of risers and widths of treads for stairs, also height of handrail. Winding stairs are not liked.

Method of Arranging Cornice.

From J. S. N., Pittsburg.

I send you herewith what I consider a tip-top method of arranging for a cornice where the plancea is to be horizontal. Perhaps it may be new to some of your readers. The sketch, Fig. 1, explains itself. What do the readers of CARPENTER think of it?

Can any one give me a better scheme that will answer the same purpose?

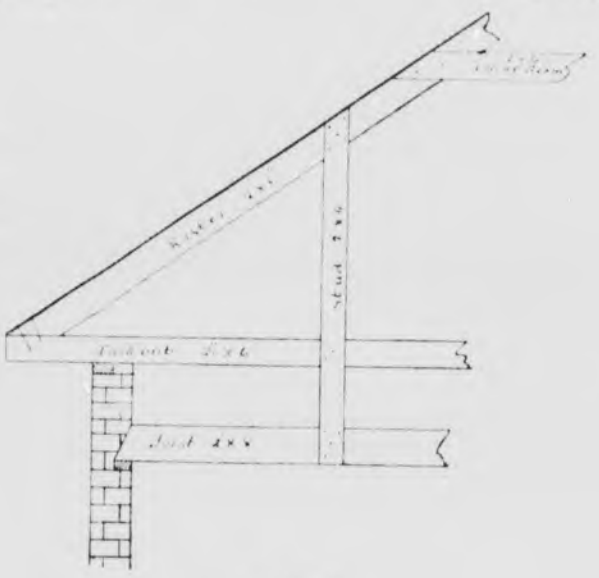


FIG. 1.

A Framer's Query.

From T. R., La Crosse, Wis.

I have a building to put up—of timber—and have some slanting timbers to frame in that will have considerable pressure to resist and would like to know from experienced framers if the following methods (see Fig. 2) of framing the feet would be sufficient? The timbers will be 6 x 12 inches.

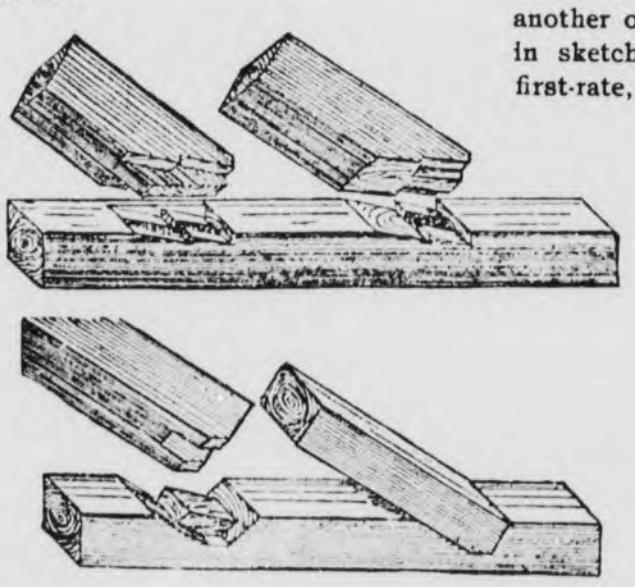


FIG. 2.

Bridging a Floor.

From R. A. B., Springfield, Ill.

I was bridging a floor the other day and was nailing in my work as shown in sketch No. 3, when the architect stopped me, made me take out the bridging I had put in, and gave me instructions to cut in the bridging as shown at No. 4. That is, instead of having the bridging on its flat, as seen in No. 3, I had to place it on its edge as seen in No. 4. I would like to know the reason why I was compelled to make the change. Can any subscriber tell me?

FIG. 3.

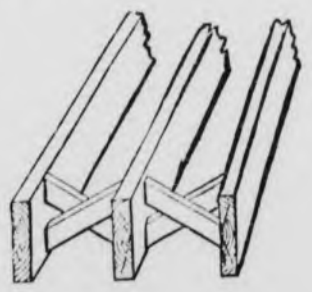


FIG. 4.

A Handy Gauge.

From P. W. S., Burlington.

Sometimes a fellow has to do odd jobs that require special appliances, if he intends to get along with the work rapidly. The other day I had a job to do in which was required a large number of ⅝-inch holes bored to an exact depth. As the work was going to last two or three weeks, I found it necessary to make a gauge, and so made a wooden tube like the one shown in the drawing sent (Fig. 5), but after using it awhile I found it did not work as satisfactorily as I liked, so I discarded it and made another one similar to the one shown in sketch B (Fig. 6), which works first-rate, and has the advantage of being movable, so that it will suit any depth within the range of the bit, and, besides, it is handy and does not take up much room in a chest.

FIG. 5.

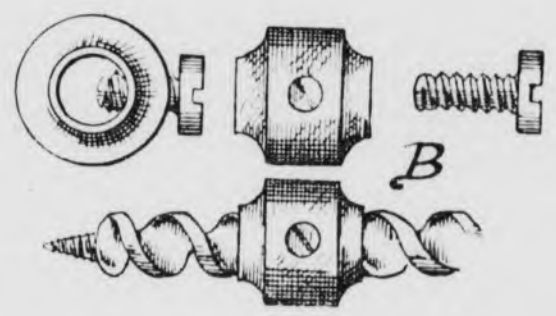


FIG. 6.

Curve of Hip Rafter.

From M. J. M., Los Angeles, Cal.

I send you the enclosed sketch (Fig. 7), thinking it might be useful to some fellow-workman, as it has been to me, as I have just finished a large bay window after it. A, B, C, D, shows ground plan; A, B, 2, elevation of common rafter, 1, C, to be the seat line of hip. Square from the seat line C, 1, out to D', space the curve 2, B, into parts, the more parts the more correct the work. Let fall from the numbers on the curved line perpendiculars to the numbers on the seat line C, 1. Square from the numbers on the seat line 1, C, and transfer from the seat line, the lines to their respective places to corresponding places in the line of hip, C, 1. Points are thus formed to trace the curve of hip rafter. The rest is self evident. This rule applies to the curved ribs of bay windows, verandas, summer arbors, and circular roofs of all kinds.

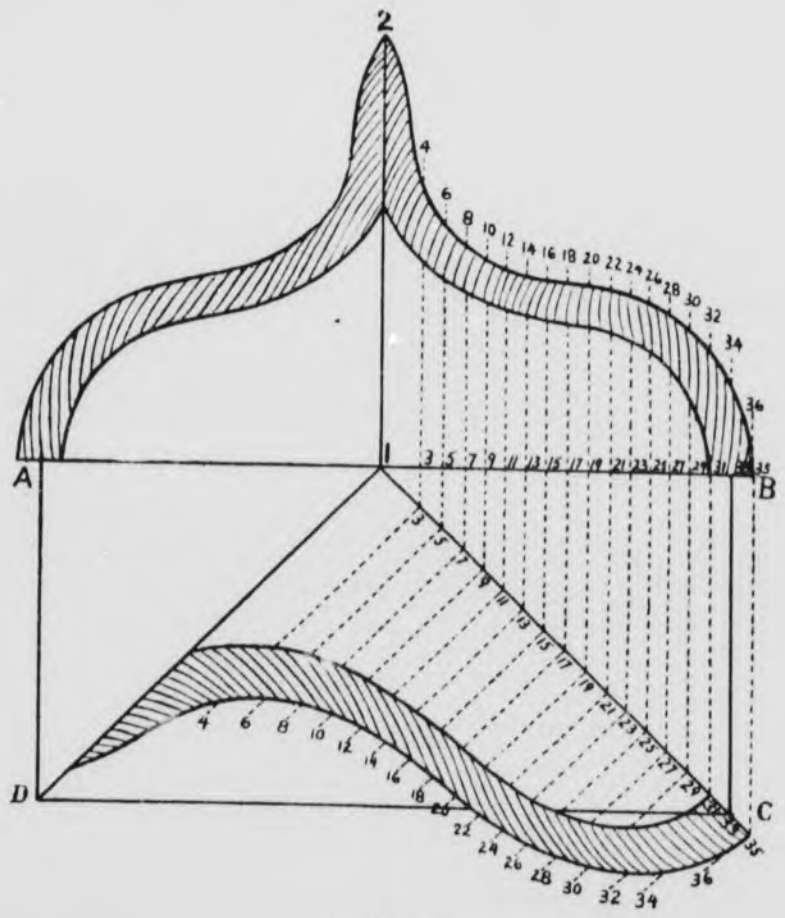


FIG. 7.

(*Continued from page 3.*)

those with little or no work under way.

The George A. Fuller Company voices the wishes of many reputable firms of builders, in a statement they have just issued in which they deny that "labor troubles" have caused a decrease in business As regards the "Arbitrary exactions of the unions," note the following, from their statement:

"This company has always been and is now very friendly to organized labor, and will be extremely reluctant, and probably absolutely unwilling to enter into any agreement for the purpose of impairing its strength."

This firm employs a large number of men, exclusively union.

I will quote from an article published in the "*Construction News*," from the pen of architect D. Adler:

"I am sure that no form of active organized warfare on the part of contractors or architects against trade unionism will be of any avail. Neither can effectively maintain a lock-out against any form of organized labor. If anyone wishes to erect a building and, knowing the condition of labor and the material markets, deems it consistent with his interests that he do so, he will find ways and means of bringing about its erection without the assistance of locking out contractors and architects."

Mr. Adler evidently has a clearer conception of the question than his associates, or he has a greater regard for the truth.

Concerning the charge that "labor troubles have caused a decrease in business," I will refer to a table of figures published by these contractors showing the loss and gain in twenty-two cities for October, 1899, as compared with October of the previous year, and which they submit in support of their contention. Chicago is shown to have had a loss of 34 per cent. through "labor troubles." Now, if such were true, surely the rule would apply in other cities. Why is it that their figures show a greater loss in New Orleans, Toledo and Detroit where there has been no labor trouble during the year? If "labor troubles" have caused a loss in Chicago, why have they not done so in Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Pittsburg? All these cities show a handsome gain, and each has the same union system. New York shows a slight gain, notwithstanding the successful fight made for an increase in wages and a reduction of hours.

Building operations are purely a question of local conditions, a question of supply and demand. The Contractors Council knows that since the World's Fair Chicago has been oversupplied. Hear Architect Adler:

"Whoever has observed the occupation of buildings in Chicago will see that many structures of every kind and character are unoccupied, that rents are comparatively low, and that cost of building is high—this in itself shows absence of conditions that encourage men to undertake the erection of buildings."

The contractors know that in spite of the above-mentioned adverse conditions, the total decrease at the close of the year will be less than five per cent.

What is the real motive? Is it an effort to rescue the "dear public" from the "octopus of trade unionism," or is it a desire to effect an organization that will enable its projectors to say, "the public be ——?"

At one of the meetings of contractors and architects held recently, several suggestions in this line were made. In discussing the question editorially the organ of the Contractors Council says:

"A more effective method, though one not suggested by Mr. Patton, would be to combine all the different contractors of all kinds into one corporation, and thereby create a monopoly of contracting facilities."

This is suggested as a means of holding contractors in line, and shows the intent. It is not new in Chicago. In fact, such a condition now exists on a small scale. Certain sub-contractors' associations of various trades have arrangements with combinations of material men, providing that members must purchase material from certain firms under penalty of a fine, and if the material men sell to other than members they must charge an additional amount, the same to be paid into the contractors' treasury.

Through this agitation against the unions we have learned much of a like nature, and that is why the cost of building is so high.

To effect a more thorough and extensive combination to prevent competition is, in my judgment, the real purpose of the threatened lock-out. Will they succeed in intimidating the Building Trades' Council to join such a combination which would be contrary to every principle of organized labor? I do not think so. The unions were built up in the face of the bitterest opposition of such employers. They must not surrender and permit their power and strength to be used as a means to club fair employers into a trust, or out of business, and then be subjected to the black list themselves.

The sympathetic strike has no terrors for fair employers. The strike is the result of injustice. Be fair. That is the best preventative. And the much-abused walking delegate—that creation of unjust treatment of employes by employers. Again, be fair, then his visits need only be of the most friendly character. But he is here to stay. Remember this above all else.

A. C. CATTERMULL.

DURING the year ending March 1st last, the losses of farm animals in this country from disease and exposure amounted to 7,500,000 head, worth $75 000 000.

OBITUARY

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

LOCAL UNION 58, CHICAGO, ILL.

WHEREAS It has pleased God in His wisdom, to remove from our midst our brother, FRED WITT, who departed this life the 26th of October, 1899, and

WHEREAS Union 58 feels the loss of a faithful brother and an earnest promoter of unionism, therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family and friends and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy of the same presented to the family of the deceased brother and also published in THE CARPENTER.

Signed,

OTTO ANDERSON,
FRED J. CHESHIRE,
FRANK KARY. } *Committee.*

Besides tools for the workshop, Files of all standard makes, Saws for wood and metal, Hammers for the blacksmith, Hatchets for the carpenter, we have many labor saving appliances for family use.

See our Food Chopper

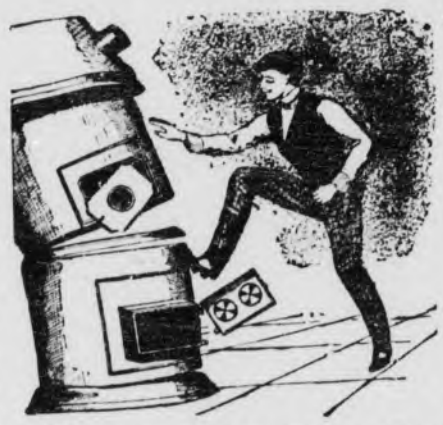
It cuts Meat and Vegetables

ALL TOOLS OF THE BEST QUALITY AT FAIR PRICES

W. H. & G. W. ALLEN

113 Market Street Philadelphia

Kick it out! If your furnace is unsatisfactory "why worry?" Have one put in that is guaranteed to give satisfaction. The



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Send your name to the makers

Thomas, Roberts, Stevenson Co., *Philadelphia New York Buffalo, N. Y.*

For Illustrated Book'let.

Price List of the Bailey's Pure Rye

Brown Label	- - -	$ .75
Black "	- - -	1.00
Green "	- - -	1.25
Yellow "	- - -	1.50
White "	- - -	1.75
Perfection (12 years old)	-	2.00

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HUEY & CHRIST

1209 Market Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Tools for Woodworkers

We carry a full line of first-class tools, of the standard makes, at fair prices.

McFadden Company

722 Arch Street Philadelphia

To Cut Hip and Valley Rafters.

BY A. W. WOODS.

WE DARE say every carpenter is aware that the run and rise of the hip or valley taken on the square will give the seat and plumb cuts, but to cut the seat so that the top edge, backed or unbacked, will coincide with the plane of the common rafter is a problem that many are not so sure of, but go ahead and make the cut, trusting to luck, and if it doesn't come right, block up, or cut down as the case may be, and the matter is dismissed for the time, only to reoccur on the next job.

The distance from A, to B, and B, or C, and C, is always equal the diagonal of a square with sides equal to one half the thickness of the rafter. If the rafter be 2 inches, then the distance will be 1 5-12 inches. B, C, (along the side of the rafter) is equal to the thickness of the rafter, and this measurement taken square out from the plate as at B, C', and by transferring the centre as at *a*, will give the different positions of the seat cuts with that of the common rafter.

Now passing up to the common rafter, D E is the depth desired from the plate to the top edge of the rafter.

Passing on to the hip. If the same is not to be backed, D, E, will be the same as of the common rafter, but the seat cut will extend to *d*, on the *a*, line, but if to be backed *d*, *e*, will be the depth and will equal D, E, when backed where the sides of the rafter pass over the edge of the plate at B, B The face view of the seat would show as per the shaded part of section at F.

Passing up to the valley, the depth above the plate at A, will be *d*, *e*, backed or unbacked. The seat cut will extend to D, at the sides and will intersect the plates at C, C.

If to be backed D, E, will be the depth above plate at C, C. The shaded part of section at G, showing the face of the seat cut in case the under side of the tail is backed, however this is generally omitted. The reader will understand that like letters represent like measurements. D, E, being over the plate at B, or C, and *d*, *e*, over A The solid lines represent the rafters when not backed, and the broken or dotted lines when backed. From this it will be seen that the backing of a hip or valley is obtained by setting off one half of its thickness on the seat bevel as at *e*, E, or *d*, D

In Fig. 2, is shown the plan of a hip and common rafter in place, also an elevation of same with the hip swung parallel to the common rafter. A, C, and A, B, being their respective lengths.

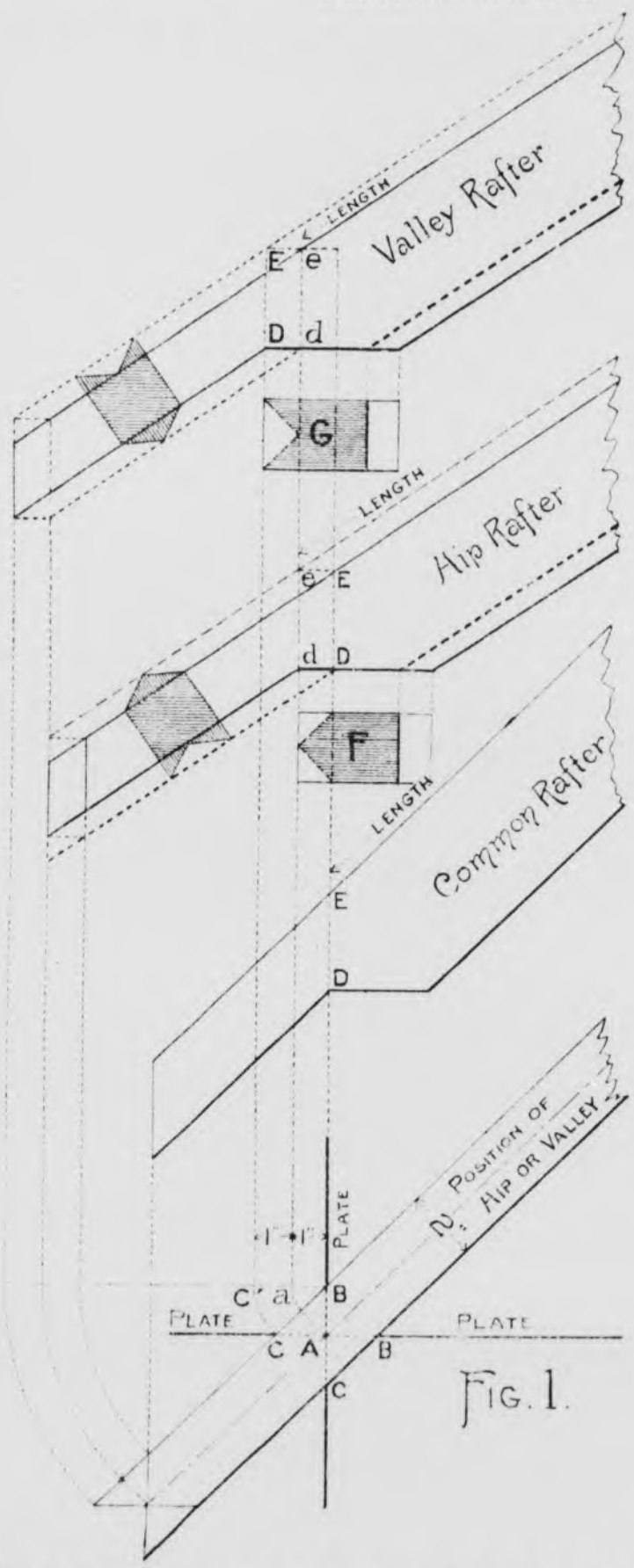
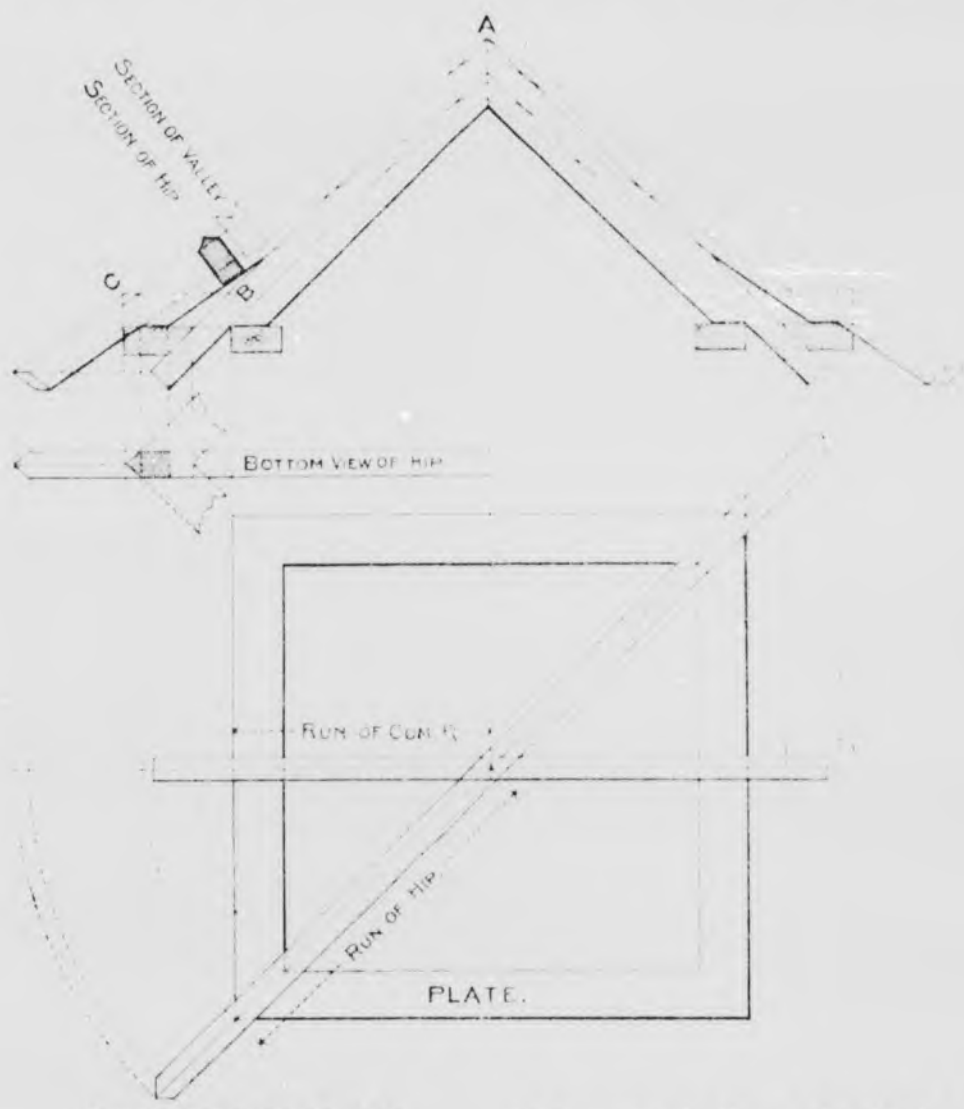


FIG. 1.



This question has been raised and answered in previous numbers of THE CARPENTER but with new illustrations we hope to make the subject interesting and profitable to some of the many readers

In Fig. 1, is shown the position of the hip or valley when the roof is of uniform pitch, A. being at the corner of plate for either a hip or valley. If the former, its sides will intersect the edge of the plate at B, and B, or at C, and C, for the latter.

(*Continued from page 9*)

for princes and peasants in many countries, of how he worked on the Colosseum, the Alhambra and St. Peter's. He mentions familiarly such masters as Michael Angelo. He praises his good fortune in having steady employment during all these centuries, and that his wages were always promptly paid and that he was allowed to make up the time lost by going from one job to another by night work—but suddenly he says: "I must not tarry. I am the drudge of the ages, with the task of earning a million dollars. I must get it honestly, therefore I must earn it. My task will require many, many years, even centuries yet, so adieu." With this he leaves us. But does he not leave many reflections concerning our millionaires and their millions? What shall we say to those who obtain not only one million, but many millions in the few years of the adult period of a single life?

It is plain that no man can earn a million dollars in a brief human life, however hard he may work. But many have become millionaires, and while it is impossible to do so honestly in a strictly ethical sense, we will admit that some have done so legally. This shows that these men have been enabled to do this only by the many advantages of the institutions of this country and aided by the protection of the law. Then, do these men owe nothing to the country and to the law? Indeed, they owe much But as a rule they systematically "dodge" taxes during life, and at death are permitted to make any disposition of their vast possessions that they may desire to order in their will, without any contribution to the government that made possible the accumulation of their vast fortunes Is it not just and fair that a percentage should go to the government? The people of other countries think so but we, as usual, are behind—*Dr. C F Taylor in the Medical World.*

"Were We Quite Sure."

The question is raised whether, if the so called scientists and spiritualists succeed in establishing beyond doubt the existence of a spirit world, and the happy immortality there of those who have "gone before," our knowledge would conduce to the contentment and happiness of the living.

Edmund Clarence Stedman met this question some years ago in his poem entitled—

"THE UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY."

Could we but know
The land that ends our dark, uncertain travel,
Where lie those happier hillsand meadows low,
Ah, if beyond the spirit's inmost cavil
Aught of that country could we surely know
Who would not go?

Might we but hear
The hovering angels' high imagined chorus,
Or catch, betimes with wakeful eyes and clear,
One radiant vista of the realm before us,—
With one rapt moment given to see and hear,
Ah, who would fear?

Were we quite sure
To find the peerless friend who left us lonely,
Or there, by some celestial stream as pure,
To gaze in eyes that here were lovelit only,—
This weary mortal coil, were we quite sure,
Who would endure.

Disston's Patent Triumph Saw Set.

Is specially adapted for crosscut saws, circular saws and all small saws.

The idea embodied in this saw set is one that will commend itself to

every user of a saw-setting tool. The principal feature is the use of two plungers operated by the two levers or handles; pressure on the lower leaver forcing plunger "D" against the body of the saws thus holding it rigidly in position and preventing slipping, whilst a continuation of the pressure on the upper lever operates plunger "C" in setting the tooth.

In action it is easy and powerful, and while it will perfectly set wide and heavy saws, it is also particularly adapted for narrow blades, such as web saws, narrow band saws, etc. If the gauge "B" is properly adjusted, the result will be a uniformity of set that cannot be obtained by any other hand set.

Another important point is the head of the set is made open, enabling the operator to quickly adjust the saw set to the tooth, the work being in plain view at all times. The gauge "B," for regulating depth of set, has a wider bearing than in most saw sets, thus doing away with the tendency to incline the tool to one side or the other, which would give an uneven set to the teeth. The anvil is fitted with four bevelled surfaces, suitable for different sizes of teeth.

In operating first adjust the anvil so that the bevel most suitable for the tooth to be set is brought into position; hang the saw set on the saw so that the gauge "B" rests on the teeth; adjust this gauge for the depth of set to be given, by the use of set-screw "A." Use care not to go too deeply into the tooth, as all of the set should be in the tooth itself. Taking too deep a hold is liable to distort the body of the blade or break out the teeth. The top of plunger "C" should be in line with the top of tooth to be set.

We claim this to be the best hand set ever put on the market, and a trial will convince anyone of its superior merits. If the instructions as to adjustment are carried out the results will be entirely satisfactory to the operator.

The Triumph Saw Set is manufactured in three sizes, the smaller size being suitable for hand saws, back saws, web saws, narrow band saws, etc., the medium size for small circular saws, etc., and the large size for cross cut saws, circular saws, etc. Large, No. 8, $23; medium, No. 18, $18; small, No. 28, $12, polished, per dozen.

OUT of 2,186,800,000 letters which passed through the British Postoffice last year 8,500,000 were so illegibly addressed that they could not be delivered. When opened at the Dead Letter Office property of various kinds (including money) to the value of $3,600,000 was found in them.

And It is Still being Paid.

WHEN the elder Vanderbilt died, several years ago, among his assets were $40 000 000 of government 4 per cent. bonds. This produced an *income* of ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR! That is what one man received and transferred to his descendants because men went out and fought to free the black man! War was very profitable to him and others. That is a greater sum *each year* than has been paid to all the Presidents of the United States since the foundation of the government! And it is still being paid and will forever be paid so long as the people will support the present system. Do you think that the manipulating of a part of the industries of the nation should be paid thirty two times as much as the man whom you elect to control all of it? Do you believe that one man should take from all the people any such fabulous amount a year? Do you think he did it or could do it fairly? Is it possible that one man can produce so much more than another? The Vanderbilt estate is to-day worth more than it was then. It is accumulating faster than it can be spent with all the extravagance of the family. But great as is this income, it is nothing to what we as a people are paying to Mr. Rockefeller for telling us what we shall pay for oil! All the wealth is going into the hands of a few thousand families and the sooner it is done the sooner will come the upheaval. Are we not a very wise nation?—*Appeal to Reason.*

Workingmen in Russia.

A large proportion of the political prisoners sent to Siberia are workingmen, who are frequently transported for very trivial offenses. A case of this kind occurred not long ago at Vilna, where a business man who possessed the monopoly of the chimney sweeping trade there was injured by having a flask of vitriol thrown over him. The culprit was believed to be one of his own men, but as the police could not find the criminal the authorities adopted the simple expedient of sending all the chimney sweepers in his employment to Siberia. It may be mentioned that workingmen are, as a rule, very strictly watched by the authorities.

The ministry of the interior recently sent secret instructions to the governors of districts and the burgomasters of towns in the industrial provinces to expel relentlessly all suspicious workingmen from their neighborhoods. When the governors and burgomasters replied that such a measure was practically impossible to carry out, the ministry of the interior issued new instructions ordering a large increase in the police for those districts and directed that for every fifty workingmen there should be one policeman to watch over them. The ministry of the interior laid emphasis on the order that these policemen were to do no other duty so that they might devote their whole time efficiently to watch over the workingmen.

To Restrict Immigration.

Senators Lodge and Kyle have both introduced bills to amend the immigration laws with a view to keeping out the illiterate persons who form such a large percentage of the immigrants who now come to the United States. Mr. Lodge's bill proposes to keep out persons physically capable and over sixteen years of age who cannot read or write the English or some other language. There are exceptions made in the case of a parent or grandparent, or such parent or grandparent who may be sent for and come to join the family of a child or grandchild of twenty one years of age, and also in the case of a wife or minor child who may accompany or be sent for to join husband or parent, qualified or capable. Persons arriving in the United States from Cuba, "during the continuance of the present disorders there who have heretofore been inhabitants of that island," are also excluded.

The Commissioner General of the Immigration Bureau also wants legislation whereby the scope of the bureau's operations will be enlarged so as to keep a record of the departure of aliens from this country which would render it possible to form an estimate of the net annual increase of the population of the country from immigration. The enormous number of illiterates pouring into this country may be judged from the fact that 78,665 Italians alone came into the United States during the past year. It is said that a large percentage of these, as well as other immigrants, do not bring their families to the United States, but come here in the spring and return in the fall, their only intention being to secure employment in the United States sufficient to keep them comfortable during the winters in their native country.

Education by Correspondence.

The rapid growth and remarkable popularity of schools of correspondence proves that this new system of education meets a distinct want and has come to stay. Their raison d'etre is to be found in the desire of the industrial classes to meet the demand of the technical trades for skilled workmen and foremen, whose education shall include something more than the three "R's" of the district school.

The International Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Pa., are the original institution of the kind, and the largest and most representative of the many that are now in more or less successful operation. The Scranton establishment has 130,000 students on its books and is rapidly adding to this enrollment. Starting in 1891 merely as a school of instruction in mining, the scheme of education has widened to include practically, the whole field of technical instruction, the intending students having the choice of some sixty separate courses, conducted by a corps of 226 professors and assistants. These figures are surprising and certainly go to prove that instruction by correspondence forms one of the most valuable educational agencies of the day.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Agents for THE CARPENTER.

ALABAMA.

75. BIRMINGHAM—W. A. Smith, P. O. Box 197.
422. ——— Birmingham, North.
271. GADSDEN—T. F. Marlow.
296. ENSLEY—W B. Smith.
312. MONTGOMERY—T. J. Neal, 113 Robinson st.
353. " (Col.) B. C. Savery, P. O. Box 254.
89. MOBILE—D. French, 601 Charleston st.
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.
410 SELMA—(Col.) J. H. Bean.

ARKANSAS.

366. MENA—O. D. Henley,
86. FT. SMITH—H. G. Reed, 623 N. 14th st.

CALIFORNIA.

194. ALAMEDA—C. H. Thrane, 2975 Johnson ave.
332. LOS ANGELES—F. C. Wheeler Box 283
36. OAKLAND—Chas. J. Jacobs, 1767 Grove st.
235. RIVERSIDE—Chas. Hamilton, 277 5th st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council, Wm. J. Kidd, 220 3d st.
22. N. L. Wandell, 1133½ Mission st., Sta. B.
95. (Latin) L. Masarie, 41½ Erie st.
304. (Ger.) Chas. Goldbeck, 335 12th st.
423. (Mill)
483. Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
616 (Stair) W. F. Porter, 3906 17th st.
316. SAN JOSE—W. J. Wilcox, 525 W. Julian st.
162. SAN MATEO—Nat. Smith.
35. SAN RAFAEL—J. J. Sheils, Box 194.
180. VALLEJO—F. DuFoane.

CANADA.

83. HALIFAX, N. S.—Geo. Browne, 12 Willow st.
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 18 Nelson st.
249. KINGSTON, ONT —L. C. Robinson, 375 Bagot
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) E. Frechette, 1736 St. Catherine.
255. RAT PORTAGE, ONT.—F. Mercier.
413. REVELSTOKE, B C.—
38 ST. CATHERINES—James Hindson, Henry st.
220. ST. THOMAS, ONT —Albert Morriss, Box 810.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 188 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—J. F. Christie, 631 Richard st.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—R. Bell, 76 Schultz st.

COLORADO.

264. BOULDER—G. E. Dickey, 421 Hill st.
417. COLORADO CITY —A. G Robb.
515. COLO. SPRINGS—D. R. Blood, 17 W. Fountain st.
CRIPPLE CREEK—Sec of D C., Box 5, Macon P. O, Independence, Col.
547. CRIPPLE CREEK—W. W Lovett, Box 364.
55. DENVER—D M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
244. EL DORA—Milton Ramsey.
178. INDEPENDENCE—T. W. Reid, P. O Box 5.
234. OURAY—P. H Shue, Box 549.
362 PUEBLO—M. L. Todd 2720 Fifth ave.
584. VICTOR—C. E Palmer Box 384.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—Aug. Mullins, 72 Williams st.
127. DERBY—John A. Thomas, Shelton, Conn.
196. GREENWICH—F. W Herber.
43. HARTFORD—Alex. McKay, 33 Julius st.
97 NEW BRITAIN—A. L. Johnson, 114 Franklin.
79. NEW HAVEN—Wm. Wilson, 508 Chapel st.
133. NEW LONDON—A. G. Keeney, 7 Wall st.
137. NORWICH—F. S Edmonds, 293 Central ave.
746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
210. STAMFORD—E. J. Crawford, 25 Franklin st.
216. TORRINGTON—D. H. Tredwell, 2 Allen Block, E. Main st.
260. WATERBURY—Jos. E. Sandiford, 27 N. Vine.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—T. K. Kenyon, 1415 Rhode Island ave., N. W.

FLORIDA.

379. BAGDAD—R. S. Robertson, Milton, Fla.
224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) S. T. Minus, 608 West Beaver st.
605. " A. C. MacNeil, 815 E. Church st
74. PENSACOLA—J. A. Lyle, 316½ W. Zawagossa
107. (COL.)—W. A. Woods, 16 W. Wright st.
696. TAMPA—C. B. Hester, 2407 Tampa st.

GEORGIA.

317. ATLANTA—(Cars.) C. M. Hudson.
329. " L. D. Hightower, 83½ Peachtree st.
439. " J. W. Cross, 6 Lloyd st.
AUGUSTA—Secretary of District Council, T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis 1309 Philip st.
240. " W. M. Hare, 1927 Watkins st.
283. " A. T. Lang, 12th st and Savannah Rd.
313. COLUMBUS—M. C. Gorham.
68. " (Col.) W. M Hamilton.
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
326. " (Col.) John N. Pitts, E. Macon.
411. ROME—F. S. Mathis.
256. SAVANNAH—W. E. Cooper, 17 Anderson st., west
318 " (Col.) F. J Carter, 308 Drayton st.
261. VALDOSTA—J M. Youngblood.

IDAHO.

398. LEWISTON—James L. Smith, Box 419.

ILLINOIS.

377. ALTON—Thos. Oddy, 950 Union st.
433. BELLEVILLE—Henry Steiner, 605 S. Illinois.
63. BLOOMINGTON—S. G. Cunningham 601 E. M ll street.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—O. Gratton, 3809 S. Albany avenue.
CANTON—C. L. Nye, 351 E. Chestnut st.
367. CENTRALIA—William Good.
41. CHAMPAIGN—O. F. Miller, 407 W. Thomas.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, Thos. Neale, 187 E Wash. st., Room 7.
1. W. G. Schardt, 189 E. Wash'g'n st., Room 2.
10. J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
13. T. J. Lelivelt, 1710 Fillmore st.
21. (French.) P. Hudon, 207 S Center ave.
54. (Bohem.) John Dlouhy, 1147 S. Troy st.
58. William W. Bennette, 1041 Roscoe st.
181. J. C Johnson, 895 N. Washtenaw ave.
242. (Ger.) Herman Voell, 5114 Paulina st.
416. Jas. Bell, 1310 W. 18th Pl.
419 (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3253 S. Oakley ave.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 732 N. Rockwell st.
272. CHICAGO HEIGHTS—Ernest Green.
294. COFFEEN—Jas. Morgan
295. COLLINSVILLE—Jos Vujtech, Lock Box 471.
269. DANVILLE—E. A Rogers, 9 Columbus st.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
378. EDWARDSVILLE—Henry Childs.
363. ELGIN—F. E. Lethin 549 Mann Pl.
62. ENGLEWOOD—A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen st.
360. GALESBURG—C. J. Johnson 879 Wash'n ave
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 1299 E 71st st
174. JOLIET—G. D. Kanagy, 214 Willow st.
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) Ed. Lapolice, 211 W. 116th st.

154. KEWANEE.—
250. LAKE FORREST—Chas. Dean, Box 65.
336. LA SALLE—E. E. Culver, 626 9th st
568. LINCOLN—J. E. Walker.
270 MADISON—J. P. Farley Box 114.
347. MATTOON—J H Driskell, 600 Dewitt ave.
241. MOLINE—John Carlson 1604 6th ave.
80. MORELAND—Jas. M. Parnie, 2011 Monroe st. Chicago.
280. MT. OLIVE—John Shreier.
183 PEORIA—J. H. Rice, 402 Behrends ave.
195. PERU—Joseph Scholle, Box 155.
189 QUINCY—F. W. Euscher, 1025 Madison st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Wm. Krueger, Jr., 1101 4th.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta S, Chicago.
16 SPRINGFIELD—T. M. Blankenship, 413½ E. Jefferson st.
156. STAUNTON—Bernard Ackerman.
496. STREATOR—Edw. Kraske, 1112 S. Bloomington st.
448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demerest, 719 County st.
418. WITT—C. Armentrout.

INDIANA.

352. ANDERSON—Wm. Yaw, 2328 S. Fletcher st.
652. ELWOOD—W. A. Reynolds, P. O. Box 824.
90. EVANSVILLE—F. W Klein, 513 Edgar st.
160. GAS CITY—Geo. Tribby, Box 363.
599. HAMMOND—Urvin Spafford, 422 Statin ave.
213. HARTFORD CITY—Geo. Sliger
60. INDIANAPOLIS—(Ger) E. Chas. Newman, 543 Weghorst st.
281. " J. T. Goode, 308 W. Maryland st.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 2113 South st.
365. MARION—J. M Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.
380. MOROCCO—J. E. Manley.
592. MUNCIE—H. P. Baker, 412 S. Franklin st.
629. SOUTH BEND—Geo. W. Guin, 318 W. Sample.
205. TERRE HAUTE—C. L. Hudson, 1926 N. 10th st.
668. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, King's Hotel.

IOWA.

315. BOONE—G. L. McElroy.
584. BURLINGTON—John Brener, 1341 Griswold st.
308. CEDAR RAPIDS—C. A. Tracy, 809 8th st. East
364. COUNCIL BLUFFS—H. M. Liles, 815 23d ave.
554. DAVENPORT—H. W. Schweider, 1427 Mitchel
106. DES MOINES—F. W. Keasey, 1503 W. 25th st.
425. (Mill) J M. Cornell, 819 East 12th st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
284. FORT DODGE.—A S Jenkins.
319. SIOUX CITY—J. W. Wolf.

KANSAS.

258. ARGENTINE—M. Murphy, Box 347.
123 IOLA—T. Burnbaumer.
138. KANSAS CITY—Geo. McMullen, 836 Munce Building.
499. LEAVENWORTH—J. W. Kelly, 222 Chestnut.
158. TOPEKA—A. M. H. Claudy, 408 Tyler st.
201. WICHITA—J. L Taylor, 520 S. Osage st.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785. " (Ger.) B. Kampsen, 262 W. 13th st.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—Jas. Weston.
108. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Hoffman, 1737 Gallagher.
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.
698. NEWPORT—W. E. Wing, 622 Central ave.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council. F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. Aug. Limberg, 714 Foucher st.
704. F. Duhrkop, 615 Cadiz st.
739. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche ave.
85. SHREVEPORT—C. B. Huff, Box 261.

MAINE.

286. BATH—E. C. Plummer, 97 Drummer st.
407. LEWISTON—Geo. E. Lombard, 58 Goff st., Auburn.
348. WATERVILLE—S. C. Burrill.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 906 Asquith st.
44. " (Ger.) H B. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

396. ADAMS—Manly Sherman.
BOSTON—Secretary of Dist. Council, C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian St.
33. " C. J. Gallagher, 158 Howard ave., Roxbury.
386. DORCHESTER—H. F. Campbell, 729 4th S. Boston.
218. E. BOSTON—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian st.
223. FALL RIVER—Isiah Dion, 162 Suffolk st.
82. HAVERHILL—R. A. Clark, 36 Dudley st.
424. HINGHAM—H. E. Wherity, Box 113.
390. HOLYOKE—Jos. Lebron, 7 Franklin st.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Wm. C. Gemmel, 17 Crosby st.
370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
49. LOWELL—Frank A. Kappler. 1413 Gorham
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach, 9 Elm ct.
275. NEWTON—C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st., Watertown, Mass.
193. NORTH ADAMS—Peter Fogg, 64 Marshall st.
351. NORTHAMPTON—James J. Sullivan
444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
67. ROXBURY—H. M. Taylor, 116 Whitfield st., Dorchester.
307. So. FRAMINGHAM—Hugh Corney, 55 Hareford st.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Jr., 715 Liberty st.
177. " P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
222. WESTFIELD—H. G. Pomeroy, 30 Chestnut st.
28. WORCESTER—W.A. Rossley, 5 City View ave.
408. " (French) E Girard, 2 Bernard.

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelly, 416 Tawas st.
116. BAY CITY—Chas. Kuehn, 217 N. Sherman st.
271. " Chas. A. Richter, 1511 2d st.
19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
303. " A. Haak, 228 Erskine st.
130. HANCOCK—A W. Stephens.
297. KALAMAZOO—H. Greendyke, 1003 N. Park st.
341. MARINE CITY—W. L. Rivorel, Box 379.
173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
100. MUSKEGON—Harley W. Starke, 11 Marshall.
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 503 Ward st., E. S.
334. " Jacob Spindler, 132 MacKinaw st.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell, 512 Cedar st.
226. TRAVERSE CITY—John J. Tisdale, 318 7th st.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—John Knox, Box 283, W. Duluth.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—Henning Stubee, 2303 E. 22d
266. RED LAKE FALLS—N. Holberg.
87. ST. PAUL—Nels Johnson, 707 Martin st.

MISSOURI.

311. JOPLIN—J. R. Weeks.
4. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 2600 Park av.
48. KIRKSVILLE—Thos. S. Rice, E. Mo. st.
110. ST. JOSEPH—Wm. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th.
338. " (South) W. W. Pendleton.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
5. (Ger.) George Laux, 1041 Victor st.
45. (Ger.) W. L. Wamhoff, 2608 N. 14th st
47. (Ger.) Chas. J. Hermann, 2712 Chippewa st.
73. Geo. C. Newman, 703 N. 15th st.
267. A. W. Ware, 2243 Howard st.
678. (Stairs) Edw. Bruggemann, 2624 Madison st.
420. WEBB CITY—G. B. Smith.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
345. BILLINGS—John Powers.
112. BUTTE CITY—O. B. Church, Box 628.

286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
153. HELENA—H F. Smith, 1119 5th ave.
28. MISSOULA—Dave Graham.

NEBRASKA.

113. LINCOLN—C. A. Gratton, 1419 N st.
427. OMAHA—M. N. McConnell, 2113 Grant st.
279. S. OMAHA—S. Spence, S. Omaha.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.
383 BAYONNE—
486. " —P. A Miller. 13 E. 53d st.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20 CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 430 Walnut st.

217. E. ORANGE—L. P. Sherrer, 31 Bedford st.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
265. HACKENSACK—E. M. Patton, First and James streets.
391. HOBOKEN—A. Crothers, 131 Jackson st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
HUDSON CO., D. C.—D. W. Banks, 290 Sherman avenue, Jersey City.
57 IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert
139. JERSEY CITY—Jos. G. Hunt, 440 Communipaw avenue.
282. " (Framers) Aug. Zimmerman, 57 Lexington ave.
482. " L. F. Ryan, 181 Ninth st.
564. (J. C. Heights) Robert Hamilton, 202 Webster avenue.
118. (Mill) John Hunt, 551 Grand st.
157. (Stairs) George Feinan, 225 Dodd street, Weehawken.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
232. MILBURN—J H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—Jas. McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, John P Fleming, 175 Parker st.
119. H. G. Long, 10 Davis st., E. Newark.
120. (Ger.) Heinrich Kachelries, 24 Jabez st.
148. Herm. Henry, 105 14th ave.
306. A. L. Beegle, 122 N. 2d st.
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 584 Springfield ave.
330. NEW ORANGE—Geo. E Hawkins.
349. ORANGE—M. Morlock, 17 Parkinson Ter.
325. PATERSON—P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th st.
490. PASSAIC—Howard Bodine, 341 Bloomfield ave.
65. PERTH AMBOY—W. H. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette st.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield.
358. ROSELLE—Edward P. Mannon.
31. TRENTON—Albert N. Cornish, 129 Brunswick avenue.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
320 WESTFIELD—John Goltra.
299. WEST HOBOKEN—Charles Diedrich, 23d st. West, New York.

NEW MEXICO.

298. ALAMOGORDO—G. S. Griffiths, Box 47.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " (Ger.) H. Balfoort, 248 Second st.
6 AMSTERDAM—Chas. Knapp, 239 W. Main st.
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
24. BATAVIA—Gebherd Wassink 19 Sever place.
233. BINGHAMPTON—F. W. Sicklor, 23 High st.
310. (Mill)—E. P. Safford, 21 Rutherford st.
BRONX—Secretary of District Council, F. E. Quipp, 257 Marion st., Wakefield.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, J. A. Brown, 1743 Atlantic ave.
12. Gustavus Zeibig, 390 Cleveland ave.
32. (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Aug. Gleiforst, 18 Ellery st.
109. Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave., Sub Sta. 43.
126. M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
147. Martin Pearson, 368 Miller ave.
175. W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st.
247. Chas. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 342 Madison st., Brooklyn.
291. (Ger) Wm. Braun, 1399 Greene ave.
381. S. E. Elliott, 1295 St. Mark's ave.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. F. Brandt, 361 5th st.
639. Jos. Mitchell, 311 53d st
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, Miles Little, 17 Pooley st.
9. W. H. Wreggitt, 81 Edward st.
132. (Mill.)—Charles Buechner, 120 Titus ave.
355. (Ger) John. Groelz, 536 Doat st.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. J. H. Myers, 83 Landon st.
368. CLAYTON—Thomas Collins.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave and 11th st.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—M. Murphy, Box 236.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—John F. O'Brien.
714. FLUSHING—Malachi Kennedy, 138 New Locust st.
187. GENEVA—G.W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLENS FALLS—Chas. Taylor, 8 Charlotte st
149. IRVINGTON—Robert Brown, Hastings-on-Hudson.
357. ISLIP, L. I.—E A Yarrington, Bay Shore, L.I.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
66. JAMESTOWN—O. D. Smith, 794 E. Second st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—John E. Forshay, 864 Union ave., New York City.
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, 15 Sub Station.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. K. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe.
289. LOCKPORT, N.Y.—W. A Plant, 225 Lincoln av
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—W. Furman, 531 Jamaica ave.
212. MT. VERNON—Archie Hutchison, 16 South st
493. " Jas. Beardsley, 31 S. High st.
301. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—John Thompson, 48 Walnut st
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—Peter A. Anderson, Box 13, Corona, N. Y.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, T. C. Walsh, 528 E. 88th st.
51. J. J. Hewitt, 303 E. 122d, care of Lawlor.
56. (Floor Layers) J. Hefner, 411 Steinway ave. L. I. City.
64. J. C. Muller, 58 Perry st., New York City.
200 (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 330 E. 91st st.
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st av.
340. D. Vanderbeek, 138 W. 133d st.
375. (Ger.) R. Mews, 160 Eagle st., Brooklyn, E.D
382 H. Seymour, 166 E. 67th.
387. J. T. Breslin, 3360 Park ave.
457. (Scan.) O. Wallin, 24 W. 118th st.
464. (Ger.) Vincent Sauter, 677 Courtland ave.
468. Jas. Maguire, 223 Delancey st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 358 W. 48th st.
476. Wm. E. P. Schwartz, 107 Elm street, Astoria, L. I.
478. Christian Winter, 3178 Park ave.
497. (Ger.) John Huber. 263 E. 10th st.
509. Emil Bloomquest. 155 E. 96th st.
513. (Ger.) Jno. H. Borrs, 535 E. 87th st.
707. (Fr Canadian) Geo. Menard, 218 E. 74th st.
715. Chas. Camp, 223 W. 148th st.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
322. NIAGARA FALLS—F. M. Perry 530 23d st.
369. NORTH TONAWANDA—Wm. M. Miller, 97 Bryant st.
474. NYACK—R. P. Wool, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
163. PEEKSKILL—T. J. Gallagher, 25 Williams st.
77. PORTCHESTER—Stephen Stephanson, Box 150
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—J. P. Jacobson, Box 32.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 5 Snyder st.
179. " (Ger.) Tobias Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
231. " John Buehrle, 30 Buchan Park.
412. SAYVILLE, L. I.—E. Townsend.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary Dist. Council. J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, West New Brighton
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
SYRACUSE—Secretary of District Council, D. C. Parke, 537 Renwick ave.
15. (Ger.) J. R. Ryan, 209 Van Buren.
26. E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
192. Chas. Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
78 TROY—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
389. TUXEDO—Thos. Hopkinson, Box 22, Suffern, N. Y.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
278. WATERTOWN—Robt. Parham, 55 Stone st.
172. WESTCHESTER—Frank Vanderpool, Blondell avenue.
337. WHITESBORO—David S. Williams.
128. WHITESTONE—Geo. Belton, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—A. D. Drake, Park ave. and 2d st.
324. WOODSIDE, L. I.—Louis Vilhauer.
273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " F. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—G. C. Lumley, 51 Blanton st.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—I. C. Secor, 242 Yale.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn, Box 41.
245. CAMBRIDGE—V. C. Ferguson, 937 E. Stubenville ave.
143. CANTON—Chas. A. Rimmel, 525 N. McKinley avenue.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, B. Bolmer 3146 Burnet ave.
2. J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 969 Gest st.
327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
628 A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st.
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. Jos. Lang, Box 301, Carthage.
692. J. P Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
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11. H. L. Lepole, 18 Poe ave.
14. John H. Koehler, 188 Marcy ave.
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
393 (Ger) Theo. Welhrich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger) Wm. Schulz, 35 Conrad st.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 1127 Highland st.
104. DAYTON—John Weyrick, 1641 E. 5th st.
346. " (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 234 Hawker st.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—A. P. Cope.
294. E. PALESTINE—E. H Warner.
637. HAMILTON—Arthur Sims, 729 Shillate st.
182. LIMA—D. E. Speer, 114 E. Second st.
703. LOCKLAND—C. E. Hertel.
356. MARIETTA—Joel Gregory, 923 3d st.
404. PAINSVILLE—Jas. McConnell.
650 POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—C. Thoman, 110 Campbell avenue.
186. STEUBENVILLE—Geo. E. Simeral, 101 S. 5th.
243. TIFFIN—R. S Dysinger, Hedges st.
25. TOLEDO—August Smith, 633 Missouri st.
168. " (Ger.) P. Goetz, 236 Palmer st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—W. S. Stoyer, 914 Vernon st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OKLAHOMA TER.

276. OKLAHOMA—C. E. Ballard, Box 131.

OREGON.

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237. (Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill road.
135. ALLENTOWN—A. M. Moyer, 136 N. 5th st.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—I. M. Swinker, 412 Broadway, S. Bethlehem.
124. BRADFORD—E. E Spencer, 181 Jackson av.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
321. CONNELLSVILLE—R. L. Hannan, 223 N Pittsburgh st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
421. ELWOOD—S L. Davis.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
462. GREENSBURG—J H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
287. HARRISBURG—W. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129. HAZLETON—Wm. Kimmel 118 S. Laurel st.
288. HOMESTEAD—Edwin Rowe, Jr., L. Box 527.
208. LANCASTER—Edw. O. Willer, 314 Chester st.
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262. PECKVILLE—W. J. McKelvy.
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8. Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
227. (Kensington) John Watson, 2618 Jasper st. Station K.
238. (Ger) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth st.
277. Elmer G. Erwin, 2016 Columbia avenue.
359. (Mill) A. C. Stewart, 821 Beechwood st.
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165. (E. End) H. Robertson, 6112 Station st. E.E.
202. G. W. McCausland, 130 Lambert st., E. E.
230. W. J. Richey, 1601 Carson st.
254. J. M. Richard, 159 Mayflower st.
385. A. Patton, 254 Caster street.
402. (Ger.) Louis Pauker, 104 Climax st., 31st Ward
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102. " A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
191. YORK—Ed. Mickley, 412 W North st.

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342. PAWTUCKET—J. B. Parquet, Box 183, Valley Falls.
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117. WOONSOCKET—J. A. Praray, 84 Orchard st.

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159. Henry Oliver, Jr., 55 Bay st.

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140. J. P Westberry, 1323 Lumber st.
372. LANGLEY—S C Holman

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354 CHATTANOOGA—J. Millsops, Orange Grove.
240. JACKSON—J O K. Williamson, 155 Jackson st.
225 KNOXVILLE—W. W. Ramsey, 1103 Bell ave.
MEMPHIS D. C.—O. W. Williams, 104 Dupree st.
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219. " Chas Miller, 148 Davis ave.
304. " J E Wright, 82 Manassas st.
350. NASHVILLE—J. W. Bridges, 707 Joseph ave.

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300 AUSTIN—W G. Bardenwerper, 304 E ave.
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185. CLEBURNE—R. R. Graves.
731. CORSICANA—J. N. Thomas.
198. DALLAS—Wm. Watkins, Box 299.
371. DENISON—W. W Neighbour, 1315 W. Gandy st.
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611. (Ger.) Ferd. Dittmann, 17th st., bet. O and O½ sts.
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53. ORANGE—C. B. Payne.
400. SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) L. Fischer, 139 Lumbrana st.
717. " A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre St.
622. WACO—A. E. Widmer, Labor Hall.

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263. ST. ALBANS—D R Beeman, 244 S. Main st.

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373. NEWPORT NEWS—H. Jenkins, 542 Hampton ave
396. NEWPORT NEWS—J C. Piper, 127 31st st.
831 NORFOLK—W. E Dear, 32 High st
397 PETERSBURG—J. E. Bonner, 10 Liberty st.
388. RICHMOND D. A Lacy, 128 S. Fourth st.

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131. SEATTLE—Geo. W Boyce, Olympic Block, West and Virginia sts.
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428. FAIRMOUNT—W.R Hickman, 428 Benona ave
8. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

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161. KENOSHA—O. F. Windorf, 900 Park st.
290 LAKE GENEVA—C. B Bucknall
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71. (Millwkrs.) W Trautmann, 1221 Vliet st.
188. Aug. J. Hagen, 781 34th st.
292. S. MILWAUKEE—Henry Von Hatten.
302. (Ger.) Aug. Behrmann, 1515 Chestnut.
228 (Ger.) John Betiendorf, 766 7th avenue.
522. (Ger.) Chas. Runge, 1219 Garfield ave.
252. OSHKOSH—Casper Fluor, 69 Grove st.
91. RACINE—M. G. King, 1517 Phillips ave.
657. SHEBOYGAN—Fred. Eckhardt, 1902 N. 9th st.
344. WAUKESHA—Adam Kimball.

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267. DIAMONDVILLE—H. C. Topping, Kemmerer.

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She's a graceful navigator, and a crafty, shrewd debater, a persistent agitator of the woman's right to vote.

Oh, she talks of Ibsen's dramas and Alpine panoramas; and the lore of Thibet's Ilamas is to her an open book.

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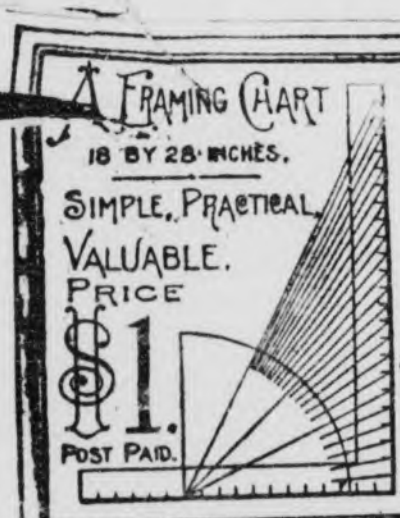

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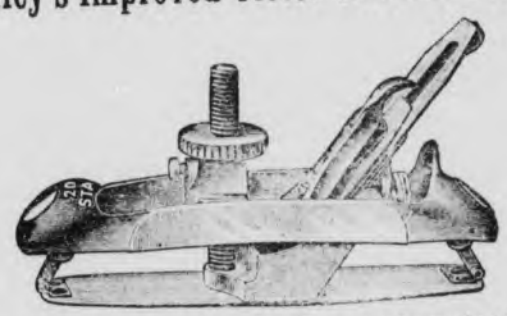

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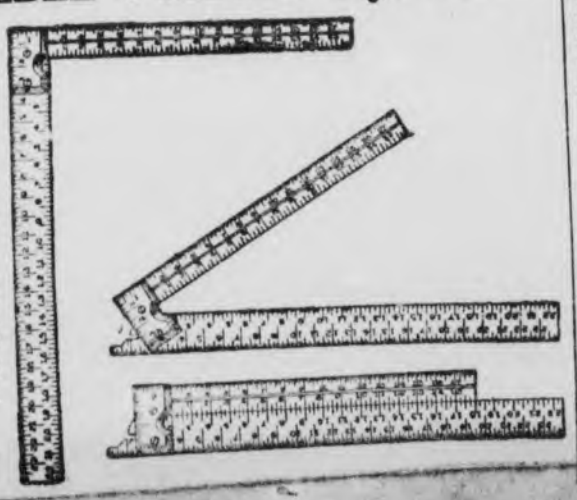

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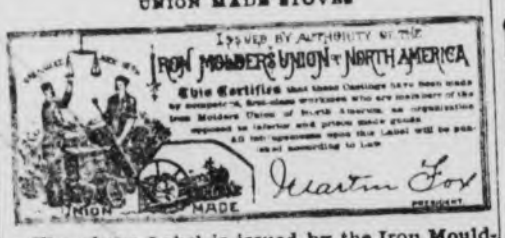

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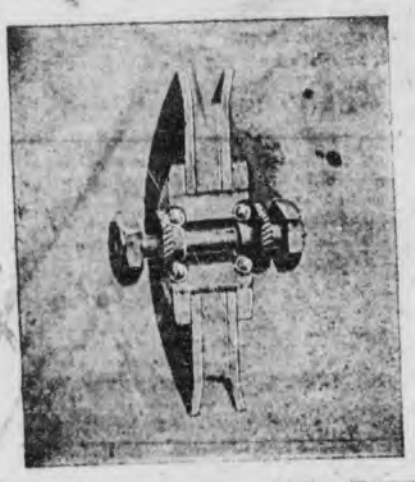

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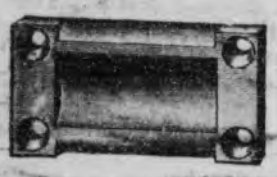

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Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

AME FEDEN LABE

Label is [illegible] all goode by [illegible] cord wit[illegible] affi with mech[illegible] canrationaber, which [illegible] have no active label of own. Label is pl on wabon.

[illegible]
88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
345. BILLINGS—John Powers.
112. BUTTE CITY—O. B. Church, Box 628.